Public Instruction

in the

Madras Presy.

1891-92 to 1894-95

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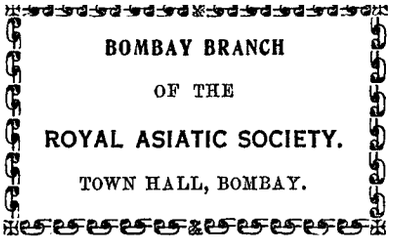

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR 1891-92.

134099

MADRAS:
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1892.

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No. 13664.

From,

D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

The Honourable J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the progress of education in this Presidency during 1891-92.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Schools and scholars.

2. The promulgation of the Madras Educational Rules early in 1891 introduced an important epoch in the history of education in this province. It inaugurated, among other improvements, a system of recognition by the Department of all schools preparing pupils for public examinations. Though primary and indigenous schools have been temporarily exempted from fulfilling some of the more stringent conditions imposed by the rules, which each school seeking the privileges of recognition has to satisfy, the system has already begun to bear fruit in the direction of concentration of educational efforts, as will be seen from the following statement summarizing the comparative statistics for the past two years of educational institutions of all classes furnishing returns to the Department. Scholars are, as usual, arranged according to the different stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.
Public Institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges	35	3,205	92	35	3,818	109
Professional colleges	5	518	104	5	632	126
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
High English schools for boys	149	8,046	54	136	8,594	63
Middle English schools for boys	357	21,553	60	355	21,707	61
Middle Vernacular schools for boys ...	50	825	7	89	621	7
Secondary schools for girls—						
High English schools for girls	29	233	8	25	198	8
Middle English schools for girls	63	1,351	21	46	1,302	28
High Vernacular schools for girls	...	...	...	1	2	2
Middle Vernacular schools for girls ...	167	999	6	161	1,132	7
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper Primary	3,214	28,143	9	3,781	32,905	9
For boys { Lower Primary	13,943	470,371	34	14,278	507,183	36
For girls { Upper Primary	266	2,957	11	319	3,207	10
For girls { Lower Primary	462	41,817	91	477	44,263	93
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	57	1,174	21	50	1,384	28
Do. for mistresses	13	253	19	15	243	16
Other special schools	29	2,192	76	28	2,321	83
Total Public Institutions ...	18,839	583,137	...	19,801	629,512	...

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Average number of pupils.
Private Institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian	31	2,183	70	28	1,812	65
Sanskrit	99	1,877	19	118	2,397	20
Elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly	2,843	52,109	18	2,845	48,295	17
Elementary schools teaching the Quran ...	197	4,464	23	412	11,969	29
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	19	394	21	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	3,189	61,027	...	3,403	64,473	...
Grand Total ...	22,028	644,164	...	23,204	693,985	...

Schools (public and private) and scholars increased by 1,176 and 49,821 or by 5·3 and 7·7 per cent. respectively against 7·4 and 7·3 per cent. in 1890-91. Public institutions alone advanced by 5·1 per cent. in number and 7·9 per cent. in attendance. The relatively greater improvement in scholars implies greater consolidation. A more marked advance in this direction may be hoped for from the more extended application of the Educational Rules and from the operation of the new School Fee Notification which came into effect from 1st January last and which has untied the hands of managers of schools, leaving them to exercise their discretion in regard to the levy of fees.

The steady increase in the school-going population during the past five years will be noticed from the annexed summary:—

Year.		Schools.	Scholars.	Increase in schools.	Increase in scholars.
31st March...	1887	16,637	488,942	...	...
	1888	17,335	505,658	698	16,716
	1889	18,931	552,152	1,596	46,494
	1890	20,512	600,551	1,581	48,399
	1891	22,028	644,164	1,516	43,613
	1892	23,204	693,985	1,176	49,821

In the past quinquennium schools and colleges advanced by 39 per cent. This, it is curious to note, is the exact percentage of advance in schools in Bengal during the *decade* ending with 1890-91, as will be seen from the latest report to hand. The increase in scholars during the same period was 42 per cent. It would have been even more but for the prevalence of drought and famine in several Districts during, and especially towards the close of, the year.

Among public institutions there was no change in the number of colleges, but the attendance shows a substantial increase. Upper and Lower Secondary English schools for boys fell in number, but there was an improvement in the strength of the high and middle school Forms, while girls' schools of this description declined both in number and in strength. This is chiefly due to the introduction of the recognition system, in consequence of which some of the weak Lower Secondary schools had to be reduced to the Primary standard, as they could not comply with all the conditions of recognition. Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, however, improved in number and in strength, and similar schools for girls grew in strength in spite of a decrease of six in number. Primary schools both for boys and girls advanced in number and in attendance. Training schools for masters had a larger number of students under training, though the number of schools fell from 57 to 50. It is to be regretted that there was a further decline in the number of mistresses under training.

Private schools rose in number by 6·7 per cent. and in strength by 5·6 per cent. Quran schools show a large increase, but this is due to a more correct classification of private schools, especially those in Malabar and South Canara.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

3. The distribution of schools and scholars by Districts will be found in the following table:—

Districts and Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census return of 1891.	Number of pupils, 1889-90.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Northern Circle.											
Ganjam	8,313	1,896,803	32,751	1,429	37,784	1,599	41,976	170	4,192	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	18,344	2,802,992	22,073	904	24,142	1,021	28,792	117	4,650	...	...
Godávari	7,097	2,078,782	30,262	1,090	32,255	1,268	36,914	178	4,659	...	...
Kistna	8,036	1,855,582	33,903	1,704	36,735	1,740	39,645	36	2,910	...	...
Kurnool	7,358	817,811	9,241	516	10,275	557	11,772	41	1,497	...	...
Central Circle.											
Nellore	8,462	1,463,736	19,170	1,036	21,836	1,020	22,116	...	280	16	...
Madras	27	452,518	33,132	513	34,948	570	37,430	57	2,482	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,753	1,136,928	23,762	845	24,724	811	24,047	...	...	34	677
Bellary	11,097	900,126	16,508	875	18,911	899	19,847	24	936	...	...
Anantapur ...		708,549	6,619	395	8,024	427	9,400	32	1,376	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,367	1,272,072	11,281	729	14,329	750	15,218	21	889	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,189	2,180,487	34,971	1,401	37,906	1,489	40,879	88	2,973	...	...
South Arcot ...	4,873	2,162,851	30,492	1,217	32,189	1,305	33,141	88	952	...	...
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore ...	7,432	2,004,839	24,154	993	26,946	976	27,009	...	63	17	...
Nilgiris	749	99,797	2,661	75	2,938	85	3,666	10	728	...	...
Salem	7,483	1,962,591	20,781	883	23,171	845	23,350	...	179	38	...
Tanjore	3,654	2,228,114	47,248	1,516	47,670	1,651	52,107	135	4,437	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	3,515	1,372,717	23,258	892	24,728	848	24,977	...	249	44	...
Madura	9,502	2,608,404	36,688	1,291	42,506	1,387	45,296	96	2,790	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,176	1,916,095	49,457	1,623	53,130	1,767	58,944	144	5,814	...	...
Western Circle.											
Malabar	6,002	2,652,565	74,220	1,546	70,329	1,590	77,033	44	6,704	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	17,919	555	18,688	599	20,426	44	1,738	...	...
Total ...	139,191	35,630,440	600,551	22,028	644,164	23,204	693,985	1,325	50,498	149	677

The seven Districts comprising the Northern and Western Circles show each an increase both in schools and in scholars, Godávari showing the largest advance in schools and Malabar in scholars. In the Central and Southern Circles five Districts in which there was more or less distress—Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly—sustained altogether a net loss of 149 schools, and Chingleput is the only District in the Presidency which suffered in scholars also. It is however a source of much gratification to find that several other Districts—in which also distress prevailed during the year to no small extent, notably Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool—had a larger number of schools and scholars than at the close of 1890-91, though the proportion of increase was not so good as in the year previous.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. Further particulars are furnished below of public and private institutions in each District according to standards and stages of instruction. Boys and girls in mixed schools have not been distinguished in this table.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.											Scholars.										
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High schools for boys.	Middle schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	High schools for girls.	Middle schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	High schools for boys.	Middle schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	High schools for girls.	Middle schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.
Ganjam ...	1	...	3	36	1,531	...	...	25	3	...	...	1,599	21	...	221	593	40,052	...	...	1,026	63	...	...	41,976
Vizagapatam ...	2	...	6	46	934	1	7	21	3	...	1	1,021	157	...	422	1,400	25,192	4	50	1,479	80	...	8	28,792
Godávari ...	2	...	6	33	1,149	1	10	66	1	...	...	1,268	174	...	411	1,204	31,945	2	52	3,070	56	...	...	36,914
Kistna ...	2	...	5	34	1,616	...	17	60	3	1	2	1,740	85	...	268	1,057	34,994	...	80	3,015	99	4	53	39,645
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	2	544	...	...	8	1	...	...	557	...	...	32	172	11,258	...	...	286	24	...	...	11,772
Nellore ...	...	...	4	7	981	1	10	14	2	...	1	1,020	...	...	202	397	20,196	3	52	1,192	55	...	19	22,116
Madras ...	7	3	17	32	391	16	46	41	2	4	11	570	1,515	527	1,514	3,418	20,065	148	792	7,871	103	87	1,390	37,430
Chingleput ...	2	2	11	28	716	...	5	46	1	...	2	811	...	105	299	1,092	20,228	...	18	2,005	34	...	266	24,047
Bellary ...	1	...	8	10	857	1	1	19	2	...	...	899	34	...	197	444	18,315	3	17	801	36	...	...	19,847
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	10	405	...	1	9	1	...	...	427	...	...	22	197	8,663	...	1	500	17	...	...	9,400
Cuddapah ...	...	...	2	9	727	...	2	7	3	...	...	750	...	...	65	227	14,539	...	12	333	42	...	...	15,218
North Arcot ...	...	...	8	23	1,409	...	6	37	4	1	1	1,489	...	...	286	1,236	37,084	...	53	2,072	61	12	75	40,879
South Arcot ...	2	...	5	29	1,233	...	9	22	4	1	...	1,305	105	...	331	1,132	29,865	...	38	1,590	68	12	...	33,141
Coimbatore ...	2	...	7	15	907	2	8	32	1	1	1	976	72	...	389	1,054	23,483	11	99	1,748	69	20	64	27,009
Nilgiris ...	...	...	1	11	61	1	5	5	1	...	...	85	...	...	42	269	2,832	3	72	473	5	...	...	3,666
Salem ...	1	...	5	15	785	...	6	32	1	...	...	845	27	...	195	504	20,908	...	24	1,657	35	...	...	23,350
Tanjore ...	3	...	17	67	1,477	...	19	62	3	...	3	1,651	393	...	1,226	3,309	43,019	...	185	3,782	88	...	105	52,107
Trichinopoly ...	2	...	5	12	778	...	8	39	1	1	2	848	601	...	636	1,229	20,138	...	101	2,208	31	8	25	24,977
Madura ...	2	...	7	30	1,311	...	11	21	2	1	2	1,387	110	...	387	1,354	41,480	...	123	1,538	115	16	173	45,296
Tinnevelly ...	3	...	9	52	1,490	...	21	184	3	3	2	1,767	152	...	538	2,013	48,491	...	365	7,077	107	58	143	58,944
Malabar ...	4	...	13	38	1,465	2	13	47	7	1	...	1,590	295	...	769	2,685	69,717	14	210	3,148	163	12	...	77,083
South Canara ...	1	...	4	41	539	1	2	9	1	1	...	599	77	...	400	1,313	17,712	12	90	775	33	14	...	20,426
Total ...	35	5	146	580	21,306	26	207	806	50	15	28	23,204	3,818	632	8,832	26,299	600,176	200	2,434	47,646	1,384	243	2,321	693,985

Three out of 15 districts possessing collegiate institutions—Salem, Coimbatore and South Canara—had fewer college students on the rolls than on the 31st March 1891, though in Coimbatore a second college was opened during the year. Twelve districts show an increase in the number of Upper Secondary pupils and eleven in that of Lower Secondary pupils, while as regards Primary pupils in boys' schools only two districts—Chingleput and Trichinopoly—show a decrease, which must be attributed to the stress of famine and high prices in these districts.

5. In the margin will be found the classification of institutions, public and private, according to the agencies by which they were managed. Increase will be noted all round except in the number of unaided public schools under private management. The provincialization of Training schools with the attached practising schools resulted in an accession of 44 schools to the departmental list. There was also a net addition of 76 girls' schools during the year, most of which were taken over by Government from the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils in the course of the year. In the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars 32 new schools were opened. The college department of the Calicut College and the junior department of the College of Agriculture were closed. Altogether there was a large increase (150) in the number of departmental institutions. There was a net accession of 396 schools to the Board list against an increase of 424 schools in 1890-91. If the schools transferred to the Department be taken into consideration, the actual increase will be seen to be even greater than in the year previous. Aided schools rose from 9,330 to 10,359. A portion of this unusual increase appears to be due to the inclusion in the aided list of schools to which certifying memoranda were issued, though grants were not actually drawn by them before the close of the official year. Where these have been grouped in the returns with other schools, it has not been found possible to separate and transfer them to the unaided list. This explains, to no small extent, the fall in the number of unaided public schools.

Classification of institutions according to the agencies by which they are managed.

Institutions.	31st March 1891.		31st March 1892.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under public management.				
Managed by the Department	221	12,152	371	19,756
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards	2,705	108,713	3,101	130,479
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	9,330	319,676	10,359	347,520
Unaided from public funds	6,583	142,596	5,970	131,757
Private and indigenous	3,189	61,027	3,403	64,473
Total ...	22,028	644,164	23,204	693,985

There was no change in the average strength of aided, unaided or private schools, which remained as 34, 22 and 19 respectively. It is satisfactory that Board schools were on an average attended by 42 against 40 pupils in 1890-91. The average strength of Government schools, however, fell from 55 to 53 in consequence of the poor attendance in new schools. Primary schools formed the bulk of the increase under aided schools.

Education in relation to population.

6. Districts are arranged in the annexed statement according to the proportion of pupils to population. In this and in other tables embodied in the report the final census figures have been adopted :—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Madras	452,518	34,948	37,430	1 in 13	1 in 12
Nilgiris	99,797	2,938	3,666	1 „ 34	1 „ 27
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	53,130	58,944	1 „ 36	1 „ 33
Malabar	2,652,565	70,329	77,033	1 „ 38	1 „ 35
Tanjore	2,228,114	47,670	52,107	1 „ 47	1 „ 43
Bellary	900,126	18,911	19,847	1 „ 48	1 „ 45
Ganjam	1,896,803	37,784	41,976	1 „ 50	1 „ 45
Kistna	1,855,582	36,735	39,645	1 „ 51	1 „ 47
Chingleput	1,136,928	24,724	24,047	1 „ 46	1 „ 47
South Canara	1,056,081	18,688	20,426	1 „ 57	1 „ 52
North Arcot	2,180,487	37,906	40,879	1 „ 58	1 „ 53
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	24,728	24,977	1 „ 56	1 „ 55
Godavari	2,078,782	32,255	36,914	1 „ 64	1 „ 56
Madura	2,608,404	42,506	45,296	1 „ 61	1 „ 58
South Arcot	2,162,851	32,189	33,141	1 „ 67	1 „ 65
Nellore	1,463,736	21,836	22,116	1 „ 67	1 „ 66
Kurnool	817,811	10,275	11,772	1 „ 80	1 „ 70
Coimbatore	2,004,839	26,946	27,009	1 „ 74	1 „ 74
Anantapur	708,549	8,024	9,400	1 „ 88	1 „ 75
Salem	1,962,591	23,171	23,350	1 „ 85	1 „ 84
Cuddapah	1,272,072	14,329	15,218	1 „ 89	1 „ 84
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	24,142	28,792	1 „ 116	1 „ 97
Total ...	35,630,440	644,164	693,985	1 in 55	1 in 51

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Madras continued to show the largest proportion, 1 in 12, and Vizagapatam the lowest, 1 in 97. The average for the Presidency increased from 1 in 55 to 1 in 51. Eight districts, including the first four in the list, retained their position. Chingleput lost four places, Trichinopoly two places and Madura, Coimbatore and Salem one place each, the decrease in these districts being due to the prevalence of famine. The remaining nine districts gained one place each. Vizagapatam, though occupying the last place in the list, made a substantial advance during the year.

Education in relation to male and female population of school-going age.

7. In the following table the percentages of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population respectively of school-going age are worked out for each District. As usual 15 per cent. of the total population has been taken to represent approximately the population of school-going age. Particulars of population according to certain stages of ages corresponding with the average age of pupils in the different stages of instruction have been obtained from the Census office, and I propose to deal with them in the last chapter of the report :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentages of pupils to population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjam ...	138,488	146,032	39,840	2,136	28·7	1·4
Vizagapatam ...	210,087	210,362	25,591	3,201	12·2	1·5
Godávari ...	154,071	157,747	29,564	7,350	19·2	4·6
Kistna ...	140,753	137,585	32,175	7,470	22·9	5·4
Kurnool ...	62,120	60,551	10,276	1,496	16·5	2·4
Nellore ...	110,491	109,069	18,104	4,012	16·4	3·7
Madras ...	33,873	34,005	27,942	9,488	82·5	27·9
Chingleput ...	85,917	84,623	20,741	3,306	24·1	3·9
Bellary ...	68,850	66,169	18,432	1,415	26·7	2·1
Anantapur ...	54,345	51,937	8,442	958	15·5	1·8
Cuddapah ...	96,951	93,860	13,873	1,345	14·3	1·4
North Arcot ...	164,181	162,892	36,448	4,431	22·2	2·7
South Arcot ...	161,870	162,558	30,310	2,831	18·7	1·7
Coimbatore ...	147,255	158,471	23,792	3,217	16·2	2·1
Nilgiris ...	8,423	6,546	2,978	688	35·4	10·5
Salem ...	144,243	150,146	20,330	3,020	14·1	2·0
Tanjore ...	159,907	174,310	45,795	6,312	28·6	3·5
Trichinopoly ...	99,535	106,372	21,870	3,107	22·0	2·9
Madura ...	187,735	203,525	42,585	2,711	22·7	1·3
Tinnevelly ...	140,020	147,394	49,128	9,816	35·1	6·7
Malabar ...	197,154	200,731	59,878	17,155	30·4	8·5
South Canara ...	76,640	81,772	17,420	3,006	22·7	3·7
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	595,514	98,471	22·5	3·6

The total number of male pupils advanced from 556,449 to 595,514 or by 7·0 per cent., and that of female pupils from 87,715 to 98,471 or by 12·3 per cent., the large increase under the latter head being very noteworthy. Of the male and female population of school-going age 22·5 and 3·6 per cent. respectively were attending school at the close of the year against 21·1 and 3·2 per cent. on the 31st March 1891. Eleven districts as regards male and nine as regards female pupils show higher percentages than the average. Much remains to be done in educating the rural population, especially girls, but no rapid advance can be made until the funds at the disposal of the Department are augmented so as to allow the number of Subordinate Inspecting officers to be increased and additional schools for boys and girls to be opened at places to which private effort does not extend. The girls' schools managed by the Inspectresses are already too numerous for effective supervision, and without further assistance they cannot be called upon to undertake the control of any new schools.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. The distribution of scholars in public and private institutions according to the classes of the community to which they belonged is given in the annexed table. As the returns for 1890-91 did not distinguish the statistics relating to aborigines separately, the entries against this head are not complete ;—

Classes of the community.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Population.	Percentages of pupils to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1890-91.	1891-92.
Hindus	455,907	56,356	512,263	486,688	63,448	550,136	31,998,245	1 in 62	1 in 58
Native Christians	31,474	16,036	47,510	33,314	17,526	50,840	825,458	1 ,, 17	1 ,, 16
Muhammadans	64,679	11,999	76,678	70,308	14,083	84,391	2,250,386	1 ,, 29	1 ,, 27
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,832	3,179	7,011	3,808	3,253	7,061	40,070	1 ,, 6	1 ,, 6
Aborigines	Not available.			821	34	855	516,281	1 ,, 735	1 ,, 331
Others	557	145	702	575	127	702			
Total ...	556,449	87,715	644,164	595,514	98,471	693,985	35,630,440	1 in 55	1 in 51

Improvement will be noticed under each great section of the population. Europeans and Eurasians made the least advance, 0·7 per cent., and Muhammadans the largest advance, viz., 10 per cent. The increase in the number of Muhammadans is especially gratifying. Considering the limited population and the fact that, following the usual mode of calculation, all the children of school-going age under Europeans and Eurasians are already at school, the increase under these classes could not have been but small. Native Christians increased by 7 per cent. and Hindus by 7·4 per cent. It is to be noted that while one Hindu in every 58 was under instruction, one Muhammadan in every 27 was at school. This may be taken to indicate that the elementary education of Muhammadans is not behind that of Hindus as a class.

The following summary brings out even more prominently than the preceding table the variations in the progress of education among the different classes of the people. As usual 15 per cent. of the population has been taken to represent approximately the number of children of school-going age, though the percentages under 'Europeans and Eurasians' and 'Brahmans' point to the conclusion that the above percentage is rather low. This will again be adverted to.

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,225	2,786	3,808	3,253	118	117
Native Christians	60,861	62,957	33,314	17,526	55	28
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	70,308	14,083	42	8
Hindus, Brahmans	83,766	86,490	82,469	14,676	98	17
Hindus, Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	384,743	45,360	21	2
Hindus, Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	19,476	3,412	4·5	·77
Aborigines	40,174	37,269	821	34	·3	·43
All others			575	127		
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	595,514	98,471	22·5	3·6

The remarks made by me in my last report relating to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians hold good this year also. It would seem that among Brahmans nearly all the male children of school-going age were at school, while non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans had but one-fifth and two-fifths of their number respectively at school. Also it is noteworthy that for every six Brahman boys one Brahman girl was attending school, while for every five Muhammadan boys one Muhammadan girl was at school. Muhammadans are evincing an increasing interest in the education of their daughters, and I trust that the interest will be steadily kept up. Brahman and non-Brahman caste Hindus do not exhibit a very strong desire for that emancipation of their women from

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ignorance, which is indispensable to their national progress and social advancement. Of Paraiyas and kindred classes, 19,476 boys and 3,412 girls, out of 431,653 male and 444,988 female children of school-going age respectively, were attending school on the 31st March last. The low percentage under instruction—4·5 per cent. under boys and ·77 per cent. under girls—shows what has to be done for the redemption of these classes from absolute ignorance and consequent social degradation. The subject is receiving the earnest attention of Government, and should my proposals recently submitted be sanctioned, and an honest endeavour be made by the subordinate officers of the Department and by Local and Municipal Boards, a decided improvement may be looked for within a comparatively short time.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community and stages of instruction.

9. How the various classes of the community, as noted above, participated in the different stages of instruction will be seen from the following statement. Boys and girls under each stage are also exhibited separately:—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions.									
University—									
Arts Colleges ... Boys.	3,813	40	264	56	2,600	844	...	...	9
Girls.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges Boys.	624	49	51	11	361	148	...	...	4
Girls.	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
High English schools. Boys.	8,594	222	792	261	4,865	2,407	15	...	32
Middle do. do. Boys.	21,594	852	2,552	947	9,105	7,822	238	...	78
Girls.	113	62	44	...	3	4	...	...	...
Do. Vernacular schools. Boys.	617	2	115	36	187	250	15	...	12
Girls.	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
High English schools Girls.	198	141	37	...	1	17	...	...	2
Middle do. do. Boys.	34	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	1,268	540	613	...	14	90	7	...	4
High Vernacular schools ... ... Girls.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Middle do. schools. Boys.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Girls.	1,129	1	659	31	77	326	35	...	...
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ... Boys.	495,124	1,812	27,842	54,118	58,886	333,291	17,974	790	411
Girls.	44,964	462	7,531	7,249	7,790	20,094	1,793	33	12
Girls ... ... Boys.	1,709	589	567	169	54	190	132	...	8
Girls.	45,761	1,882	8,227	4,062	6,703	23,257	1,521	...	109
Training schools for—									
Masters ... ... Boys.	1,384	...	222	155	587	406	12	2	...
Mistresses ... ... Girls.	243	28	166	16	2	30	1	...	...
Special schools ... Boys.	2,111	216	461	278	260	848	36	6	6
Girls.	210	123	59	28	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Institutions ...	629,512	7,061	50,210	67,417	91,497	390,027	21,782	831	687
Private Institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian... Boys.	1,780	...	...	1,780	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ... Boys.	2,361	...	36	...	1,860	449	16	...	...
Girls.	36	...	...	...	3	31	2	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A Vernacular ... Boys.	46,032	...	404	2,776	3,704	38,075	1,035	23	15
Girls.	2,263	...	190	430	81	1,508	53	1	...
The Quran ... ... Boys.	9,734	...	...	9,721	...	13	...	...	...
Girls.	2,235	...	...	2,235	...	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	64,473	...	630	16,974	5,648	40,076	1,106	24	15
Grand Total ...	693,985	7,061	50,840	84,391	97,145	430,103	22,888	855	702

The increase in the aggregate strength of Arts colleges was shared by all classes though in varying degrees. Non-Brahman Hindus constituted 22·1 per cent. and Muhammadans 1·5 per cent. of the total attendance against 20·6 and 1·4 per cent. respectively in the year previous. Brahmans still contributed over 68 per cent. of the students reading in Arts colleges.

In Professional colleges the Brahman element was better represented than in 1890-91. But it is to be regretted that even fewer Muhammadans than in the previous year were attending these colleges.

It is somewhat disappointing that in spite of the improved attendance in upper secondary classes, the number of Native Christian pupils slightly fell. The number of pupils of the Paraiya and kindred classes, it is very gratifying to note, advanced from four to fifteen.

Brahman, Muhammadan, and European and Eurasian boys in the lower secondary stage show a falling off. But here also an increase from 185 to 253 will be noticed in the number of pupils of the Paraiya and kindred classes.

The total number of girls in the upper secondary stage fell from 228 to 198, and the decrease was confined to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians, who form the bulk of the attendance in Secondary girls' schools. One Brahman and 17 non-Brahman Hindu girls were reading in upper secondary classes against one Brahman and seven non-Brahman Hindu girls in 1890-91.

Taking English and Vernacular schools together, there was an increase in the number of girls in the lower secondary stage, and all classes contributed a larger attendance excepting Muhammadans and non-Brahman Hindus. Forty-two girls belonging to the Paraiya and kindred classes were reading in the lower secondary classes against 43 in the year previous.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. In the following summary pupils, male and female, are distributed according to the wealth of their parents. The richer, middle and poorer classes contributed an increase of 7; 12 and 7 per cent. respectively against an advance of 7, 8 and 7 per cent. in 1890-91 :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts Colleges	Boys.	3,813	205	2,715	893
	Girls.	5	1	4	...
Professional Colleges	Boys.	624	57	542	25
	Girls.	8	3	5	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
High English schools	Boys.	8,594	342	5,085	3,167
Middle do. do.	Boys.	21,594	620	10,459	10,515
	Girls.	113	...	72	41
Do. Vernacular schools ...	Boys.	617	8	125	484
	Girls.	4	...	...	4
Secondary schools for girls—					
High English schools	Girls.	198	33	122	43
Middle do. do.	Boys.	34	1	26	7
	Girls.	1,268	52	625	591
High Vernacular do.	Girls.	2	1	...	1
Middle do. do.	Boys.	3	...	...	3
	Girls.	1,129	19	319	791
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys.	495,124	3,367	83,706	408,051
	Girls.	44,964	555	7,970	36,439
Girls	Boys.	1,709	32	574	1,103
	Girls.	45,761	500	10,684	34,577
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys.	1,384	...	332	1,052
Mistresses	Girls.	243	2	105	136
Special schools	Boys.	2,111	17	673	1,421
	Girls.	210	30	93	87
Total Public Institutions ...		629,512	5,845	124,236	499,431

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys.	1,780	131	598	1,051
	Girls.	32	...	7	25
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,361	44	448	1,869
	Girls.	36	7	14	15
Elementary schools teaching—					
A Vernacular	Boys.	46,032	146	5,141	40,745
	Girls.	2,263	42	331	1,890
The Quran	Boys.	9,734	128	1,294	8,312
	Girls.	2,235	32	306	1,897
Total Private Institutions ...		64,473	530	8,139	55,804
Grand Total ...		693,985	6,375	132,375	555,235

In Arts colleges, the three classes were represented almost in the same proportion as in the previous year, while in Professional colleges the poorer classes were not so well represented. This is apparently due to the fact that the poorer classes can ill afford to pay the comparatively high cost of education in these colleges.

The proportion of pupils of the three classes in the secondary and primary stages remained about the same as in the previous year and calls for no special remarks.

11. Scholars in each stage of instruction are distributed in the following table according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians. Increase will be noticed under each head, notably in the number of scholars of the landholding and cooly classes:—

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,813	1,203	235	288	1,677	16	8	27	359
	Girls.	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Professional colleges.	Boys.	624	243	10	51	275	...	...	1	44
	Girls.	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
High English schools for boys		8,594	2,766	991	759	3,157	103	29	198	591
Middle do. do.	Boys.	21,594	5,344	3,809	2,757	6,697	521	617	721	1,128
	Girls.	113	50	20	4	12	13	2	7	5
Do. Vernacular do.	Boys.	617	21	97	65	333	14	39	3	45
	Girls.	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
High English schools for girls		198	133	16	12	...	11	...	9	17
Middle do. do.	Boys.	34	19	1	7	3	3	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,268	587	218	81	82	47	17	112	124
High Vernacular do.	Girls.	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Middle do. do.	Boys.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Girls.	1,129	174	265	142	166	78	156	21	127
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	495,124	11,457	39,154	78,613	233,452	42,835	75,598	5,534	8,481
	Girls.	44,964	1,171	4,132	6,050	20,187	3,657	8,105	442	1,220
Girls	Boys.	1,709	409	188	177	290	122	356	39	128
	Girls.	45,761	5,731	6,747	8,460	10,276	3,647	7,686	1,025	2,189
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,384	154	310	79	590	22	81	7	141
Mistresses	Girls.	243	83	42	28	25	12	2	14	37
Special schools ...	Boys.	2,111	384	393	245	310	181	278	141	179
	Girls.	210	106	21	6	7	...	27	1	42
Total Public Institutions ...		629,512	30,045	56,652	97,826	277,540	51,282	93,004	8,302	14,861

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools, teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	1,780	2	68	732	252	107	302	143	174
	Girls.	32	...	5	14	11	1	1	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,361	39	36	55	1,493	49	61	372	256
	Girls.	36	...	...	...	29	2	2	...	3
Elementary schools, teaching—										
A Vernacular ...	Boys.	46,032	202	2,184	6,967	23,578	4,152	8,049	336	564
	Girls.	2,263	19	93	301	1,345	117	338	4	46
The Quran	Boys.	9,734	9	94	3,035	2,834	740	2,784	79	159
	Girls.	2,235	...	16	591	721	55	826	4	22
Total Private Institutions ...		64,473	271	2,496	11,695	30,263	5,223	12,363	938	1,224
Grand Total ...		693,985	30,316	59,148	109,521	307,803	56,505	105,367	9,240	16,085
Total, 1890-91 ...		*644,164*	*28,156*	*54,956*	*101,185*	*286,723*	*53,392*	*95,049*	*9,144*	*15,559*

Officials, traders and landholders contributed 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper-secondary, lower-secondary and primary stages of instruction against 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. respectively in 1890-91. The fluctuations are trifling, but they seem to indicate that the poorer classes are striving hard to secure higher educational qualifications, so as to render themselves eligible for higher appointments in the public service, for which there is so much keen competition. Over 91 per cent. of the male scholars in Professional colleges were sons of officials, traders and landholders, which corroborates my statement in the last paragraph that the high cost of education deters those possessing little means from seeking instruction in these colleges. This is a healthy enough state of things, provided that, by means of a judiciously worked system of scholarships, opportunities are afforded for exceptionally intelligent boys of the less wealthy classes ascending to the topmost rung of the educational ladder.

The above-mentioned classes were represented by 73, 52 and 57 per cent. respectively of the total number of girls in the upper-secondary, lower-secondary and primary stages against 60, 52 and 55 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages still compare unfavourably with those relating to boys in the corresponding stages.

It will also be noticed that 59 per cent. of the masters and 56 per cent. of the mistresses under training belonged to the official, landholding and trading classes.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. Particulars are given below of male and female scholars studying the different languages :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
English	78,482	92,308	7,395	8,042
Latin	1,054	962	172	151
Greek	124	32	...	...
Arabic	28,193	14,564	7,897	4,103
Persian	1,006	719	23	14
Sanskrit	7,926	8,418	100	66
Tamil	261,336	276,385	36,986	40,038
Telugu	161,516	174,410	25,248	29,358
Malayalam	49,218	54,573	12,085	15,060
Canarese	26,267	27,214	2,360	3,015
Hindustani	14,643	16,915	4,444	4,880
Uriya	27,244	29,845	385	834
Tulu	120	115	80	72
Marathi	145	55	39	31

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There was a satisfactory increase of over 17 per cent. in the number of male pupils learning or receiving instruction through English, the greater part of the increase appertaining to primary schools and classes. Sanskrit excepted, the classical languages taught in Indian schools were studied by fewer pupils than in the previous year. The very large decrease in the number of pupils reading Arabic is apparently due to the Mosque schools having ceased to return Arabic as the language studied by the pupils. In fact, the recitation of the Quran cannot properly be treated as instruction in Arabic. Tulu and Marathi also show a diminished number, while the chief Vernacular languages of the Presidency were studied by a larger number of both male and female pupils. The increase of nearly 9 per cent. in the number of girls reading English is an encouraging feature of the report. It is also noteworthy that the number of Uriya girls under instruction more than doubled during the year.

Protection from small-pox.

13. The proportion of male and female pupils unprotected from small-pox fell from 11·1 per cent. and 13·9 per cent. to 9·6 and 11·7 per cent. respectively. This is satisfactory considering that the total number of pupils rose by nearly 50,000. The classes of institutions to which the unprotected pupils belonged are indicated in the margin. Of the two collegiate students one was reading in the Presidency College and the other in the Madras Christian College, and it is believed that they have since been vaccinated, as have also the ten students reading in Special schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	2	...
Secondary schools	1,362	603
Primary schools	55,715	10,943
Special schools	10	...

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local circles.

14. Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local circles advanced all round. In Municipalities the number of schools increased from 2,558 to 2,671 or by 4·4 per cent. and the attendance therein from 140,422 to 147,761 or by 5·2 per cent. The relatively larger advance in attendance is satisfactory. Both schools and scholars rose even in greater proportion in Local circles, viz., by 5·5 and 8·4 per cent. respectively. This had the effect of reducing the proportion of schools and scholars in Municipalities to the total number of schools and scholars as per departmental returns from 12 and 22 per cent. to 11·5 and 21·3 per cent. respectively. This is what must be expected seeing that education is well advanced in most Municipalities, whereas there is much room for improvement in non-Municipal areas.

In the margin will be found the classes of institutions with the number of pupils in Municipalities and Local circles. Secondary schools for girls declined in number as also in attendance both in Municipalities and in rural tracts. In Municipalities Training schools for Masters fell in number, but were credited with a larger attendance. Of Training schools for Masters in Local circles there was one more than in 1890-91, while their strength was 488 against 340 on the 31st March 1891. Appendix M gives particulars for each Municipality. In twelve Municipalities less than 1,000 pupils were attending schools borne on the departmental returns.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Local circles.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	33	3,700	2	118
Professional colleges	3	527	2	105
Secondary schools for boys ...	253	33,876	473	23,705
Do. do. for girls ...	173	14,876	60	4,154
Primary do. for boys ...	1,896	79,393	19,410	498,333
Do. do. for girls ...	255	12,493	551	18,757
Training schools for masters ...	24	896	26	488
Do. do. for mistresses ...	13	201	2	42
Special schools	21	1,799	7	522
Total ...	2,671	147,761	20,533	546,224

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. In the following summary the expenditure on education from all sources for the past two years is compared. The figures relating to private schools have as usual been omitted. The total charges aggregated Rs. 57,44,342 or Rs. 3,58,568 more than in the previous year, and the increase extended to all heads.

Heads of expenditure.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	1890-91.						
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	2,55,621	...	1,658	1,73,737	1,13,866	5,44,882	10·12
Professional colleges	97,548	...	...	39,483	2,409	1,39,440	2·59
School education.							
General	5,20,136	5,11,419	1,49,525	13,00,814	8,40,928	33,22,822	61·70
Special	2,37,454	67,891	10,361	22,551	91,252	4,29,509	7·97
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,33,872	20,731	1,54,603	2·87
Direction and inspection	3,17,981	78,447	9,477	...	...	4,05,905	7·54
Scholarships...	36,276	2,047	335	...	21,845	60,503	1·12
Buildings	1,05,495	34,855	7,374	...	1,20,516	2,68,240	4·98
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	22,879	14,010	4,852	3,474	14,655	59,870	1·11
Total ...	15,93,390	7,08,669	1,83,582	16,73,931	12,26,202	53,85,774	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	29·6	13·2	3·4	31·1	22·7	100·0	...
	1891-92.						
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254	9·65
Professional colleges	1,02,264	...	...	45,255	3,800	1,51,319	2·64
School education.							
General	5,62,256	5,83,237	1,66,788	13,25,862	8,53,879	34,92,022	60·79
Special	2,72,995	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502	8·28
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,50,658	14,188	1,64,846	2·87
Direction and inspection	3,30,603	81,641	10,588	...	...	4,22,832	7·36
Scholarships	46,017	3,530	115	...	22,543	72,205	1·26
Buildings	1,76,459	44,731	13,693	...	87,510	3,22,393	5·61
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	18,684	41,803	16,832	5,500	6,150	88,969	1·54
Total ...	17,50,387	8,21,459	2,16,766	17,33,049	12,22,681	57,44,342	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·4	14·3	3·8	30·2	21·3	100·0	...

On Arts Colleges, Rs. 9,372 more than in 1890-91 were expended; but, owing chiefly to the increased income from fees and miscellaneous items, the net outlay from Provincial Funds fell by Rs. 14,512. Municipal Funds did not contribute anything towards collegiate education, as the fee-revenue and Government grant together left a surplus, after covering all the charges incurred, on the upkeep of the Municipal colleges. The increase under Professional Colleges was chiefly due to the whole charges on account of the College of Agriculture having been debited to the college department on the abolition of the school department. On Professional Colleges and Special schools together, Rs. 6,26,821 or Rs. 57,872 more were expended; and almost all classes of institutions, notably the industrial schools, participated in the enhanced outlay. The Law College yielded a surplus of Rs. 6,353, which was not, however, taken into account. The increased outlay of over half a lakh of rupees on school buildings is satisfactory, and was due to the operation of the Educational Rules, which attach special importance to the provision of proper accommodation in schools seeking recognition by the Department.

On institutions for general and special education, 70·44 and 10·92 per cent. respectively of the entire outlay were spent against 71·82 and 10·56 per cent. in 1890-91, and the variations were wholly brought about by the increased outlay on indirect charges. Though forming a smaller proportion of the total, the amount devoted to school education—general—exceeded the figures of the year previous by nearly Rs. 1,70,000, and this was due to the large increase in the number of public schools as noticed in para. 2. Fees and miscellaneous receipts, though showing

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an increase, met only 51·5 per cent. of the entire cost against 53·8 per cent., while ·8, 1·1 and ·4 per cent. more of the expenditure were respectively borne by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. The income from fees and other sources will, it is hoped, increase considerably, so that more funds may be made available for the extension of Primary education.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Provincial receipts and charges appertaining to "Education" are given below for the past two years. The figures of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are excluded from the statement, while those relating to the Medical College and to Buildings are included in it:—

Charges and receipts.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		53,391		56,812
Inspection		2,64,590		2,73,791
Government colleges and schools { General	3,16,831		3,27,358	
Government colleges and schools { Special	3,37,466		3,77,436	
		6,54,297		7,04,794
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	9,616		15,691	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	16,191		20,144	
		25,807		35,835
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,89,539		4,85,934	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management	32,870		26,041	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,17,932		1,18,306	
		6,40,341		6,30,281
Registration of books		4,616		3,792
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,091		3,501
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		14,099		7,105
Government educational buildings		40,199		1,38,641
		17,00,431		18,54,552
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,21,065		1,24,810	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,348	
Departmental examination fees	3,474		5,500	
Sale of books	10,786		6,537	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,214		8,997	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	10,105		34,671	
Private contributions	2,668		.....	
Miscellaneous receipts	10,505		9,747	
		1,69,159		1,92,610
Net expenditure		15,31,272		16,61,942

Except on "Grants-in-aid," "Registration of books," and "Miscellaneous charges," there was an increase of expenditure under all heads of account, notably on "Government institutions" and on "Buildings." The travelling allowances of Inspecting officers attending the Primary school and Lower Secondary Examinations were debited to this Department. This accounts chiefly for the increased expenditure on "Inspection." An additional expenditure of over Rs. 10,000 was incurred on Government colleges and schools—general, towards the upkeep of girls' schools taken over during the year, and schools newly opened in the Agency tracts. Nearly Rs. 40,000 more were spent on special institutions. Of this excess, Rs. 13,048 appertained to Training institutions; Rs. 5,935 and Rs. 6,461 to the Law and Medical colleges; Rs. 6,482 to the College of Engineering; and Rs. 4,792 to the School of Arts. The transfer of 23 Board Training schools to departmental management and the improvements effected in the staff of certain special institutions explain the above increase. The decrease under "Grants-in-aid" to schools under private management was wholly due to a smaller amount having been paid as building grants than in the previous year, for which a special assignment was made. A smaller sum was paid as building grants for Municipal schools, and as payments on account of net cost of Municipal colleges and schools, and this accounts for the decrease in grants to Municipalities. The total charges aggregated Rs. 18,54,552, made up of Rs. 15,68,628 the expenditure proper of the Department; Rs. 1,34,251 borne by the Public Works Department on school buildings; and Rs. 1,51,673 the

expenditure in the Madras Medical College, inclusive of stipends. Of the Rs. 1,38,641 returned in the above statement as expenditure on educational buildings, Rs. 1,34,251 represents the outlay by the Public Works Department, and the balance, Rs. 4,390, the outlay by this Department.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,92,610 against Rs. 1,69,159 in 1890-91. The sale of books fetched a smaller amount, but there was an increase under all the other items excepting only miscellaneous receipts. In the amount of fees credited to Government, there was an increase of Rs. 3,745. Local Boards contributed Rs. 27,092 to Provincial funds, being the unutilized balance of the allotments for Training schools taken over by Government. This accounts for the large increase under the head "Contributions from Local and Municipal funds."

The net cost from Provincial funds was Rs. 16,61,942. Deducting from this sum the net cost of the Medical College, inclusive of stipends (Rs. 1,22,113), and the cost of buildings met from the budget of the Public Works Department (Rs. 1,34,251), the balance is Rs. 14,05,578, which corresponds with the Accountant-General's figure, taking the Mangalore College endowment receipt into account:—

	RS.	RS.
Gross expenditure		15,68,628
Educational receipts	1,60,702	
Mangalore College Endowment receipts	2,348	
		1,63,050
Balance ...		14,05,578

In para. 3 of my letter submitting the budget estimate for 1893-94 I have explained how the actuals, Rs. 15,68,628, have been arrived at. The amounts entered against Government institutions, General and Special, have been arrived at thus. The total expenditure on Government institutions for general education, as per General Table IV, is (Rs. 2,06,056 + Rs. 1,98,160 + Rs. 45,198) Rs. 4,49,414. Deducting charges met from non-departmental receipts, Rs. 641, and the Lawrence Asylum charges, Rs. 1,21,415 (Rs. 48,000 + Rs. 1,737 + Rs. 71,678), the balance is Rs. 3,27,358. The expenditure on Government institutions for special education, as per General Table IV, is Rs. 3,77,436 (Rs. 1,51,319 + Rs. 2,26,117).

The net Provincial charge for education, as given in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 17,50,387. Deducting from this figure Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum; Rs. 4,024 grants to orphanages paid direct by Government; Rs. 1,22,113 the net charge of the Medical College; and Rs. 1,34,251 cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department; also the surplus receipts of the Law College, viz., Rs. 6,353; and the surplus receipts from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 2,976; and Rs. 27,092 the contribution from Local Boards, referred to above on account of Training schools; the balance will be found to be Rs. 14,05,578 as shown above.

Local Fund operations.

17. Local Boards constituted under Act V of 1884 had under their management 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils on the 31st March 1892 against 2,475 with 96,358 pupils in the preceding year. This increase of 350 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the Districts and to the constitution of most of the combined schools in Malabar as Board Salary-results schools. But for the transfer to Government of a number of Board Girls' schools and of Board Training schools with the Practising schools, the increase would have exceeded 400 during the year. Of the Board schools in existence, 116 were Secondary, 2,690 Primary and 19 Special schools. Only 10 girls' schools were maintained by Boards against 62 in 1890-91. The net Local Fund expenditure on Board schools was Rs. 4,65,985. Local Boards further contributed Rs. 4,142 to the Medical school, Madras; paid Rs. 2,24,358 as grants to schools under private management; and spent Rs. 81,641 on Inspection, Rs. 3,530 on Scholarships; and Rs. 41,803 on "Miscellaneous charges;" the last item including a contribution of Rs. 27,092 to Provincial services on account of Training schools under

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G.O., Educational, dated 23rd July 1891, No. 567. Excluding charges debitable to Grant I, Public Works, and Grant III, Medical, the gross expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 10,56,193. Compared with the figures of 1890-91, there was a perceptible increase under all the items of receipts and charges, excepting only as regards the "Contribution to the Medical school."

Municipal operations.

18. The number of Municipal colleges and schools rose from 230 with 12,355 pupils to 276 with 15,307 pupils. Only 11 girls' schools were under Municipal management at the close of the year, the rest having been transferred to Government. Three of the Municipal institutions were Second-grade colleges, 29 were Secondary schools and 244 Primary schools. The colleges fetched a surplus fee-income of Rs. 2,284 on the whole, and, taking fees into account, the net expenditure on Municipal institutions proper was Rs. 82,063 only. The Municipal Council, Kumbakónam, contributed Rs. 300 towards the Art class in the Government college. The Medical school, Madras, received also a contribution of Rs. 3,137 from Municipal funds. As stipends to Municipal students in training institutions and towards the maintenance of the Medical schools in Tanjore and Nellore, and the Madura Technical Institute, the Municipalities concerned paid Rs. 5,313 in all. Schools under private management received aid to the extent of Rs. 96,401, and the expenditure under "Inspection," "Scholarships" and "Miscellaneous charges" amounted to Rs. 27,268. Excluding the outlay which should be shown under Grants I and III, the gross expenditure under Grant II was Rs. 3,00,795.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. The following is a summary of expenditure on public institutions under private management. The total cost of these schools amounted to Rs. 25,35,930 or Rs. 89,524 more than in the preceding year :—

Institutions.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
Secondary schools, including Primary departments	2,07,657	4,221	31,115	4,51,553	64,677	3,19,385	10,78,608
Primary schools	1,05,372	2,19,119	63,733	3,50,582	24,251	2,46,137	10,09,194
Training do.	20,478	...	...	...	7,401	24,023	60,902
Other special schools	14,501	...	...	2,163	16,540	44,653	77,857
Total ...	4,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	9,32,075	1,23,449	7,25,663	25,35,930

To the above amount should be added Rs. 1,22,698 spent on buildings; Rs. 9,867 furniture grant (Rs. 9,600 Provincial and Rs. 267 Municipal); Rs. 10,182 Provincial scholarship grant; Rs. 2,180 miscellaneous grant from Provincial Funds; and Rs. 20,324 the expenditure from subscriptions and other sources on "Scholarships" in aided schools. Provincial and Local Fund grants and the fee-income were larger, and the net expenditure from private sources also exceeded that of the previous year; but the Municipal contributions were less.

The fee-collections in unaided public institutions amounted to Rs. 2,86,335, against Rs. 2,89,176 in 1890-91, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,26,640 (Rs. 26,545 in Arts Colleges, Rs. 1,83,602 in Secondary, Rs. 2,16,361 in Primary, and Rs. 132 in special schools). To this should be added Rs. 737 spent on buildings and Rs. 2,219 on scholarships from miscellaneous sources.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The total direct expenditure on education was distributed as follows among the different classes of public institutions. Primary departments of Secondary schools are exhibited against Primary schools, and figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	1,57,208	...	...	46,663	2,185	2,06,056
Do. special	1,02,264	...	...	45,255	3,800	1,51,319
Secondary schools for boys ...	18,197	...	...	9,682	1,688	29,567
	(L.A) 8,434	...	...	480	19,131	28,045
Do. for girls ...	9,323	...	...	780	5	10,108
	(L.A) 7,512	...	...	3	998	8,513
Primary schools for boys ...	32,398	...	...	1,608	1	34,007
	(L.A) 23,246	...	...	1,254	50,066	74,566
Do. for girls ...	46,188	...	...	2,026	47	48,261
	(L.A) 8,808	...	...	...	1,483	10,291
Training schools	52,106	...	...	59	733	52,898
Other special schools	1,42,571	4,142	3,437	12,384	10,685	1,73,219
Total ...	5,60,255	4,142	3,437	1,18,457	19,144	7,05,435
	(L.A) 48,000	...	...	1,737	71,678	1,21,415
Board.						
Colleges, general	4,354	...	...	7,839	91	12,284
Secondary schools for boys ...	34,283	28,937	19,465	1,11,255	2,224	1,96,164
Do. for girls ...	328	805	275	...	5	1,413
Primary schools for boys ...	57,639	3,21,300	48,234	1,18,560	1,794	5,47,527
Do. for girls ...	2,871	8,855	3,966	88	15	15,795
Training schools	30,053	55,399	2,938	...	1,088	89,478
Other special schools	4,286	6,976	2,375	545	6,834	21,016
Total ...	1,33,814	4,22,272	77,253	2,38,287	12,051	8,83,677
Aided.						
Colleges, general	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	1,02,045	3,09,369
Secondary schools for boys ...	87,622	...	21,138	3,40,642	1,40,644	5,90,046
Do. for girls ...	40,715	...	...	18,918	63,179	1,22,812
Primary schools for boys ...	83,683	2,22,940	70,929	4,09,582	2,79,735	10,66,869
Do. for girls ...	1,01,009	400	2,781	32,993	1,70,892	3,08,075
Training schools	29,478	...	...	...	31,424	60,902
Other special schools	14,501	...	...	2,163	61,193	77,857
Total ...	4,36,555	2,23,340	94,848	9,32,075	8,49,112	25,35,930
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	8,248	18,297	26,545
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	1,07,300	38,491	1,45,791
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	388	5,382	5,770
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	1,68,631	60,655	2,29,286
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	1,672	17,444	19,116
Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools	...	...	...	96	36	132
Total ...	...	...	...	2,86,335	1,40,305	4,26,640

Excluding the outlay on the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 7,05,435 against Rs. 6,55,355, and the net cost was Rs. 5,60,255 against Rs. 5,13,947 in 1890-91. The increased cost of over Rs. 46,000 to Provincial Funds was due to the extended operations of the colleges and schools for professional and special education, and to the large number of schools taken over by the Department. Taking into account the surplus fees of the Law College, the net cost to Government of institutions under its own direct management was 79 against 76 per cent. in the previous year. The reasons assigned in last report for the high proportion of cost was applicable also to the year under review.

The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 7,88,321 to Rs. 8,83,677, and the net cost to Boards, taking into calculation the surplus fees of the Municipal Colleges, was Rs. 4,97,241 against Rs. 4,15,357 in 1890-91. The Provincial contribution was less, being 15 per cent. of the total cost against 17 per cent. in the year previous. Board schools newly established earned comparatively small grants from Provincial Funds.

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In the case of aided schools the total cost rose from Rs. 24,46,406 to Rs. 25,35,930, of which Provincial, Local and Municipal grants conjointly met over 29 per cent. as in the preceding year.

The net Provincial share of the expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools is detailed in the margin. The figures of the Lawrence Asylum have been excluded. There was an increase under both grades, particularly under Primary schools. The establishment of new Primary schools accounts for the increase. It will be observed from a perusal of the figures for the past three years that the Department continued the policy of devoting a larger share of State funds to the extension of Primary education and restricted the growing demand for aid for Secondary education as much as possible.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		1,40,102	1,73,720
Girls' do.		50,366	1,50,068
Total	1891-92 ...	1,90,468	3,23,788
	1890-91 ...	1,85,099	2,87,037
	1889-90 ...	1,49,756	2,34,114

In the margin will be found the net outlay from Local Funds on Secondary and Primary schools. No grants for girls are paid from Local Funds, and the entries against girls' schools represent the expenditure from Local Funds on the few girls' schools the Local Boards still maintain or results grants to boys in girls' schools under the lower primary standards. Of the total increase of Rs. 71,818, Rs. 11,110, or about 16 per cent., appertained to Secondary schools, and this amount represents the net increased cost of the lower secondary departments of the Board Secondary schools.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	28,937	5,44,240
Girls' do.	805	9,255
Total ...	29,742	5,53,495
Total, 1890-91 ...	18,632	4,92,787

From the figures in the margin it will be seen that over 55 per cent. of the increased net outlay from Municipal Funds on Secondary and Primary schools appertained to Primary schools and Primary classes of Secondary schools.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	40,603	1,19,163
Girls' do.	275	6,747
Total ...	40,878	1,25,910
Total, 1890-91 ...	33,132	1,16,393

On Secondary and Primary schools Rs. 2,61,088 and Rs. 10,03,193 respectively were expended from public funds against Rs. 2,36,863 and Rs. 8,96,217 in the previous year. Thus over 81 per cent. of the net additional outlay from public funds on Secondary and Primary schools related to Primary schools.

Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions.

21. The average cost of educating each pupil in each class of institutions for boys is shown below. Secondary schools include the Primary departments attached to them :—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	293 1 9	336 11 1	76 12 5	81 14 4	142 9 0	158 2 3
Secondary schools for boys ...	16 6 8	19 15 2	26 15 3	31 10 10	26 1 6	30 10 2
Primary schools for boys ...	5 3 1	6 3 9	4 4 6	5 0 11	3 4 0	3 13 5

Except in aided colleges and in Board and aided Secondary schools, the average cost was less than in 1890-91. Government colleges were about twice as costly as aided colleges, while the Board (Municipal) colleges were few in number, and, being of the second-grade, were less costly. Board and aided Secondary schools, it will be noticed, did not present any appreciable difference in the average cost of educating each pupil. The average net monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided Primary schools was As. 7, As. 5-9 and As. 4-4 respectively. The decrease in the cost per pupil in Primary schools was due to the large increase in attendance. The addition to the total average attendance was comparatively larger than the addition to the total cost

School-fees.

22. The attendance and fee-receipts in public and private schools during the past decade are compared below :—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Local and Municipal Boards.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1882-83 ...	12,319	1,64,200	48,124	56,725	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	10,43,612
1883-84 ...	10,675	1,78,775	47,847	85,091	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85 ...	8,969	1,51,756	48,421	1,31,310	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888-89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889-90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890-91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891-92 ...	19,756	(a)1,26,547	130,479	(b) 2,40,571	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854

(a) Includes Rs. 6,353, surplus fees, Law College. (b) Includes Rs. 2,284, surplus fees, Municipal Colleges.

Against an increase of 7·7 per cent. in the total attendance, the fee-income advanced by 2·7 per cent. only. The corresponding increases during 1890-91 were 7·3 and 1·7 per cent. respectively. There was an increase of 7,604 pupils in Government institutions. The fact that little or no fees were levied in Practising schools or in Primary schools for girls accounts for an increase of Rs. 3,145 only in the fee-income of Government institutions. In Board institutions, the increase under fees amounted to Rs. 22,027 against an advance of 21,878 in attendance. In Board Vernacular Primary schools, fees are levied at low rates. Otherwise the increase would have been greater. In public institutions under private management and in private schools, the attendance and fee-receipts rose respectively by 20,339 and Rs. 17,958 against an increase in the previous year of 19,771 pupils and Rs. 17,887. Taking the first and last years of the last decade, a perceptible fall will be noticed in the fee-revenue of Government institutions in spite of a marked improvement in the strength of these institutions. This must be attributed to the accession to the list of a large number of schools established during the interval in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars and of girls' and Training schools, taken over or established by the Department, in which no fees or only nominal fees are levied. These have taken the place of collegiate and secondary institutions, which yielded a good fee-revenue before they were transferred to the management of Local Boards or private committees in pursuance of the policy enunciated by the Education Commission. Local Boards and Municipal Councils very largely extended their operations during the past few years by establishing elementary schools in backward localities. Several Municipalities have also taken a larger share in secondary and collegiate education. The number of pupils under instruction in Board and Municipal schools rose during the last decade by 171 per cent. and the fee-income by 324 per cent. In schools under private management, the attendance and fees advanced by 40·9 per cent. and 58·2 per cent. respectively.

Further details regarding the fee-income will be found in the following statement :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	738	703	45,117	46,663	61·13	66·38	100	160	6,474	10,123	64·74	63·27	2,073	2,170	1,14,181	1,27,777
Professional colleges	480	592	49,747	51,608	103·64	87·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	620	590	12,682	7,225	20·45	12·25	2,843	2,753	67,470	72,740	23·73	26·42	15,321	13,790	3,06,257	2,80,155
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,311	2,318	2,461	5,098	1·88	2·20	5,658	6,376	60,603	62,417	10·71	9·79	14,795	16,158	1,14,950	1,27,788
Secondary schools for girls ...	2,420	3,093	2,257	2,349	·93	·76	971	476	45	...	·05	...	15,542	13,868	45,490	43,610
Primary schools for boys ...	2,544	4,066	579	701	·23	·17	93,684	116,228	83,829	94,658	·90	·81	247,625	269,489	3,15,541	3,42,281
Do. do. for girls ...	2,216	5,390	389	460	·18	·09	2,787	718	109	88	·39	·12	17,386	20,223	6,941	8,301
Special schools	1,137	2,029	10,170	12,443	8·94	6·13	1,333	464	14	545	·01	1·17	1,107	1,184	12,367	2,163
Total ...	11,466	18,781	1,23,402	1,26,547	10·76	6·74	107,376	127,175	2,18,544	2,40,571	2·04	1·89	313,849	336,382	9,15,727	9,32,075

Classes of institutions.	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Arts colleges	55·08	58·88	189	165	7,965	8,248	42·14	49·99	3,100	3,198	1,73,737	1,92,811	56·04	60·29
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	592	49,747	51,608	103·64	87·18
Upper Secondary schools for boys	19·99	20·32	5,997	6,111	75,074	99,085	12·52	16·21	24,801	23,244	4,61,483	4,59,205	18·61	19·76
Lower Secondary schools for boys	7·77	7·91	7,152	6,308	40,226	24,050	5·62	3·81	28,896	31,160	2,18,240	2,19,353	7·55	7·04
Secondary schools for girls ...	2·93	3·14	394	725	217	1,395	·55	1·92	19,327	18,162	48,009	47,354	2·48	2·61
Primary schools for boys ...	1·27	1·27	177,388	159,111	2,43,214	2,36,112	1·37	1·48	521,241	548,894	6,43,163	6,73,752	1·23	1·23
Do. for girls ...	·40	·41	3,997	3,267	1,355	675	·34	·21	26,386	29,598	8,794	9,524	·33	·32
Special schools	11·17	1·83	10	5	...	96	...	19·20	3,587	3,682	22,551	15,247	6·29	4·14
Total ...	2·92	2·77	195,127	175,692	3,68,051	3,69,661	1·89	2·10	627,818	658,530	16,25,724	16,68,854	2·59	2·53

Except in Arts colleges and Lower Secondary schools for boys, the average fee levied per pupil in all grades of Government institutions was less than in 1890-91. In Board High schools and in special schools there was an improvement in this respect. In aided and unaided schools also the averages were more favourable than those of the previous year in certain cases. Taking all institutions together, Arts colleges and High schools for boys and Secondary schools for girls show an improvement. The monthly average per pupil was Rs. 5 in Arts colleges; Rs. 7-4 in Professional colleges; Re. 1-10 in High schools for boys; As. 9-5 in Middle schools for boys; As. 3-6 in Secondary schools for girls; A. 1-7 in Primary schools for boys; and Ps. 5 in Primary schools for girls. Elementary education was thus given to girls almost free. In Government Primary schools, the average fee levied per girl was not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies a month.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

23. The proportion of cost met from fees is worked out in the following table. Under "Secondary schools," the Primary departments attached are also included.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,06,056	46,663	23	12,284	10,123	82	3,09,369	1,27,777	41	26,545	8,248	31	5,54,254	1,92,811	35
Professional colleges...	1,51,319	51,608	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,319	51,608	34
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	24,408	7,225	30	1,19,709	72,740	61	4,78,310	2,80,155	59	1,44,307	99,085	69	7,66,734	4,59,205	60
Lower Secondary schools for boys ...	1,20,656	5,098	4	1,26,377	62,417	49	3,03,204	1,27,788	42	51,258	24,050	47	6,01,495	2,19,353	36
Upper Secondary schools for girls ...	7,340	1,117	15	...	...	...	1,11,751	25,838	23	...	...	...	1,19,091	26,955	23
Lower Secondary schools for girls ...	45,756	1,232	3	4,472	...	...	1,85,343	17,772	10	16,045	1,395	9	2,51,616	20,399	8
Primary schools for boys	21,121	701	3	4,97,605	94,658	·19	8,75,401	3,42,281	39	3,10,612	2,36,112	76	17,04,739	6,73,752	40
Primary schools for girls	24,077	460	2	12,736	88	1	1,33,793	8,301	6	9,106	675	7	1,79,712	9,524	5
Special schools ...	2,26,117	12,443	5	1,10,494	545	·49	1,58,759	2,163	2	132	96	73	4,75,502	15,247	3
Total ...	8,26,850	1,26,547	15	8,83,677	2,40,571	27	25,35,930	9,32,075	37	5,58,005	3,69,661	66	48,04,462	16,68,854	35

In Arts colleges, the fee-receipts covered a larger portion of the cost than in the preceding year, viz., 35 against 32 per cent. In Board colleges this income amounted to 82 per cent. With Government grants and miscellaneous receipts, these colleges left a surplus of Rs. 2,284. Aided colleges also were more self-supporting, 41 per cent. having been borne from fees against 31 per cent. in 1890-91. In unaided colleges, however, the proportion was less. In Upper Secondary and Primary schools for boys, it remained the same as in the year previous, while in all other grades of schools it was far less.

Viewing all institutions together, only 35 per cent. against 36 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees. This might have been expected, as new schools add very little at first towards the general fee-revenue, compared with their contribution to the total cost and to the total attendance.

24. On Grants-in-aid a sum of Rs. 9,53,788 was expended from public funds against Rs. 9,58,051 during 1890-91. Provincial grants include grants paid to Local Boards and Municipal Councils. Particulars for the past ten years are furnished in the margin. Grants aggregating Rs. 6,33,029, or Rs. 7,312 less than in the previous year, were paid from Provincial funds. For 1890-91 the Government was pleased to make to the Department a special assignment for building grants to Secondary schools, and building grants amounting to Rs. 65,296 were thus paid during that year. The expenditure on building grants last year was Rs. 37,818 only. But for this

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 ...	3,31,951	3,01,099	59,115	6,92,165
1883-84 ...	3,47,913	2,83,095	74,926	7,05,934
1884-85 ...	4,10,440	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,89,055
1885-86 ...	4,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886-87 ...	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887-88 ...	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888-89 ...	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889-90 ...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91 ...	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92 ...	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788

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circumstance, the grants paid from Provincial Funds would have been larger than in the year preceding. It must also be remembered that a large number of Board and aided Girls' schools that had been in receipt of Provincial grants were taken over by the Department, and that all the Training schools, with two exceptions, which were receiving Government grants up to 31st December last, were provincialized on the 1st January 1892. From Local Funds Rs. 2,24,358, or Rs. 5,838 more than in the year preceding, were paid as grants. A large number of aided Mappilla combined system schools in Malabar were placed during the year on the salary-results system on their transfer to Board management, and if this were taken into account, the expenditure on grants from Local funds would be found to be much in excess of the previous year's figure. Here also it must be borne in mind that about 250 salary-results schools were established by Local Boards during the year, and not a few of these had previously been drawing results grants from Local Funds. Rupees 96,401, or Rs. 2,789 less than in 1890-91, were paid as grants from Municipal Funds. From General Table IV, it will be seen that the decrease wholly appertained to grants to Secondary schools and payments of grants to secondary standards.

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

Particulars of Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial Funds are compared below with the actuals of 1890-91 and the revised budget estimate for 1891-92 :—

Grants from Provincial funds.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Budget, 1891-92.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	2,20,072	2,38,123	2,80,000
Scholarship grants	23,324	29,180	25,500
Building grants	54,439	33,621	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	14,166	9,625	8,000
Feeding and clothing grants	9,641	11,666	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	2,662	2,748	1,500
Payments by results	1,65,235	1,63,719	1,70,000
Total	4,89,539	4,88,682	4,75,000
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,18,214	1,15,563	1,00,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	32,588	28,784	20,000
Total	1,50,802	1,44,347	1,20,000
Grand Total	6,40,341	6,33,029	5,95,000

The total expenditure was less than in 1890-91, particularly under "Building grants" and "Grants for furniture and other special objects."

Salary and Rent Grants.—The increase over the budget allotment under this head was due to the larger grants to which certain institutions on the salary-grant system rendered themselves eligible on employing a better staff of teachers. Small grants towards increments of salaries to teachers were also allowed. Under the Educational Rules an additional Form was opened in every High school, and the Managers could not well be refused new grants on behalf of the additional teacher. Salary grants to uncertificated teachers were generally refused during the year.

Scholarship Grants.—Scholarship grants were paid to the classes of institutions noted in the margin to the extent indicated. The development of Training schools for masters under private management necessitated an increased expenditure on scholarship grants to those institutions. In the case of Training schools for mistresses arrears of such grants were also drawn during the year under report. The Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah, and St. John's Training School, Nazareth, received Rs. 4,648 on the whole, and the two Free Church Mission Training schools, Madras, Rs. 1,520.

Institutions.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions for general education	4,115	4,646
Training schools for masters ...	4,287	6,737
Training schools for mistresses.	6,758	10,725
Gymnastic schools	1,810	1,536
Technical schools	6,354	5,536

Building Grants.—Managers of Results schools availed themselves of the provisions of article 5, chapter X of the Grant-in-aid Code to a large extent; but the amounts passed to individual schools were of course small. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,000 or upwards were paid to the undermentioned institutions:—

I.—*Board Schools.*

	Rs.
Municipal High school, Máyavaram	1,200
Board High school, Harpanahalli	1,000

II.—*Aided Schools.*

American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	8,289
American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Boarding Girls' school, Guntúr	1,272
American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Dormitory, Guntúr ...	1,500
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel High school, Nandyál ...	3,812
American Baptist Mission Boys' school, Nellore	1,000
Hindu Middle school, Madurántakam	2,000
Middle School, Manjakuppam, Cuddalore	2,199
B.G.M. Christian High school, Nivtur	2,174
St. Ann's Girls' school, Mangalore	2,577

The sanctioned allotment for building grants was Rs. 30,000, but the actual expenditure, including grants paid to Municipal and Local Fund schools, amounted to Rs. 37,818. As explained in my Budget letter, certain grants authorized to be paid in March 1891 remained undrawn owing to the closing of the Treasuries for the Easter vacation during the last few days of the official year.

Furniture and other Special Grants.—There was a small increase, which it was intended to meet from the special assignment for building grants.

Feeding and Clothing Grants.—The Code rates had to be reduced with a view to keep the actuals within the budget allotment, as far as practicable. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and St. Mary's Orphanage, Madras, obtained, as usual, the largest share of this grant.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—This item is made up of Rs. 705, salary grants to advanced Sanskrit schools; Rs. 568, salary and furniture grants to the Eurasian schools at Whitefield and Sausmond; and Rs. 1,475, grants to certain eleemosynary schools.

Results Grants.—A sum of Rs. 1,97,500 was provided in the original budget for results grants to schools under private management, and Rs. 25,000 for results grants to schools under Board management. In the revised estimate, however, Rs. 2,10,000 in all were entered under these heads, and the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,22,302. Of this sum, Rs. 14,778 were the arrears of 1890-91, so that the expenditure during the year from Provincial funds on the results earnings of the year was Rs. (2,22,302—14,778) 2,07,524. Of the grants earned during the year, a sum of Rs. 43,620 remained unpaid on the 31st March last as per returns furnished to this office. The non-payment of such a large amount was due chiefly to the late date on which the Primary school and Lower Secondary Examinations were held, and the consequent delay in preparing and cashing certifying memoranda for the Fourth and Seventh standards. The full results earnings of the Board and

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aided schools from Provincial funds for 1891-92 amounted thus to Rs. (2,07,524 + 43,620) 2,51,144. With a view to meet the large arrears it was decided to reduce the rate of results-grants for the current year to 80 per cent. of the maximum Code rates except in a few backward Districts.

Grants to Local Boards.—The following is the distribution of the grant of Rs. 1,15,563 paid to Local Boards :—

	Rs.
Salary grants, general	21,021
Salary and scholarship grants to Training schools	27,983
Salary and scholarship grants to Technical schools...	3,279
Grants for furniture and other special objects	5,009
Building grants	2,806
Results grants	55,465
Total ...	1,15,563

The decrease, as compared with 1890-91, in the amount of grants to Training schools, was due to the transfer of most of the Board Training schools to the Department with financial effect from 1st January 1892. The increase under results-grant payments must be attributed partly to the large increase in the number of Board schools and partly to the improvement in the standard of the existing schools as will be explained later on. Several Local Boards supplied their schools with furniture and apparatus to meet the requirements of the Educational Rules and received increased grants.

Grants to Municipalities.—The distribution of grants to Municipal funds is shown below :—

	Rs.
Salary grants to ordinary schools	15,043
Salary grants to Technical schools	231
Net cost of colleges and schools	5,118
Scholarship grants	2,556
Furniture grants	1,327
Results grants	3,118
Building grants	1,391
Total ...	28,784

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

The total amount of grants paid from Local Funds to schools under private management was Rs. 2,24,358 against a budget allotment of Rs. 2,18,575, the actuals of 1890-91 being Rs. 2,18,520. The principal variations between the departmental figures under "Grants-in-aid" and those of the Accountant-General for 1891-92 will be explained below :—

	As per departmental returns.	As per Accountant-General's statement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants }	2,23,224	2,634
Results grants }		2,20,040
Combined grants	117	6,256
Building grants	1,017	1,017
Total ...	2,24,358	2,29,947

The Accountant-General gives two items under combined grants, Rs. 971 in the North Arcot District and Rs. 5,168 in the Nellore District. I am not aware of the existence of any combined-system schools in these Districts, and the departmental returns give no account of any such schools. Probably the amounts relate to Board salary-results schools, which seem to have been wrongly debited to "Combined grants." The difference of Rs. 550 under salary and results grants seems to be due also to wrong debits from the head "Grants-in-aid" to "Board salary-results." Local Board accounts, so far as educational grants are concerned, are not subject to any audit in this office, nor is it possible for me to undertake it,

considering the extent of the work. I am not, therefore, in a position to advise now and then corrections of wrong entries, as is the case with Provincial receipts and expenditure, or to explain the variations between the final figures of the Department and those of the Accountant-General more completely than I have done here.

The actuals of 1891-92 are compared below by Districts with the budget estimate :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1891-92 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Budget, 1891-92.				
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	...	20,846	...	...	...	20,846	30	15,100	...	500	200
Vizagapatam.	...	8,069	...	...	...	8,069	...	11,000	...	1,500	300
Godaávri ...	69	8,902	...	...	...	8,971	...	6,200	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	17,040	...	...	...	17,040	...	12,400	...	1,100	...
Kurnool ...	40	4,105	...	275	...	4,420	60	3,400	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	7,274	5,168	367	...	12,809	...	7,000	...	1,000	...
Chingleput ...	370	9,792	...	298	...	10,460	460	11,000	...	600	250
Bellary ...	...	10,253	...	...	...	10,253	...	11,000	...	400	...
Anantapur ...	...	3,368	...	...	...	3,368	...	3,400	...	...	60
Cuddapah ...	10	6,077	...	...	...	6,087	80	4,250	...	500	10
North Arcot.	...	17,157	971	...	...	18,129	...	14,700	...	610	...
South Arcot.	...	13,647	...	...	...	13,647	...	13,300	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	...	12,196	...	...	...	12,196	...	11,960	...	1,000	240
Nilgiris ...	2,129	...	117	...	...	2,245	2,200	170	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	5,650	...	...	...	5,650	...	5,800	...	600	...
Tanjore ...	16	13,201	...	45	...	13,262	150	14,000	...	...	50
Trichinopoly.	...	6,612	...	...	...	6,612	...	7,500	...	...	...
Madura ...	...	18,009	...	32	...	18,041	...	19,000	...	650	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	21,915	...	...	...	21,915	...	20,700	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	9,485	...	...	...	9,485	...	3,900	4,000	...	...
South Canara	...	6,442	...	...	...	6,442	...	6,245	...	...	...
Total ...	2,634	2,20,040	6,256	1,017	...	2,29,947	2,980	2,02,025	4,000	8,460	1,110

It is to be regretted that only a small portion of the allotment for "Building grants" was utilized, but it is highly gratifying that the outlay on results grants exceeded the budget by Rs. 18,015, without taking into account the outstandings at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 23,536 as per returns received from the Inspecting officers. Several Districts, notably Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Malabar, expended by way of results grants much more than the allotment; while a few, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Trichinopoly, spent less. Almost all the combined system schools in the Malabar District having been constituted salary-results schools under Board management, the expenditure under that head was almost *nil*. Only Rs. 117 were paid as "Combined grants" in the Nilgiri District.

Besides these amounts, Local Boards paid to Provincial services Rs. 4,142 on account of the Madras Medical school and Rs. 27,092, being the unspent balance of the allotment in local budgets for the Board Training schools taken over by Government.

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

The expenditure on Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 96,401 against Rs. 99,190, the actuals of 1890-91. The variations between the departmental figures and those furnished by the Chairmen are noted below :—

	As per departmental returns.	As per statements received from the Chairmen.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants	94,848	20,436
Results grants		75,448
Building grants	1,286	1,391
Miscellaneous grants	267	162
Total ...	96,401	97,437

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Here again the discrepancies seem to be due to wrong debits, a sum of Rs. 1,036 on the whole having probably been shown under "Salary and results grants" instead of under "Municipal schools—Salary-results system."

The provision for "salary" and "results" grants in the budget for 1891-92 was Rs. 22,690 and Rs. 76,830 respectively. It will be seen from the following statement that these amounts were not fully utilized. The outstandings of results grants at the end of the year, amounting to Rs. 4,650, more than account for this short expenditure. In certain Municipalities, the maximum rate of results grants was not passed to schools taught by uncertificated teachers.

Districts.	Actuals, 1891-92 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Budget, 1891-92.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	1,377	...	...	1,200	...
Vizagapatam	816	3,890	190	1,050	4,500	...
Godávari	1,438	2,373	59	2,500	2,200	...
Kistna	1,735	4,775	...	1,790	4,600	...
Kurnool	...	964	...	...	1,000	...
Nellore	1,231	1,749	...	930	2,050	...
Madras	...	8,753	...	..	9,030	...
Chingleput	826	2,052	28	880	2,000	...
Bellary	436	2,729	...	600	2,800	...
Anantapur	...	244	...	...	250	...
Cuddapah	...	491	...	...	500	...
North Arcot	1,959	2,448	...	1,190	2,350	...
South Arcot	1,073	2,756	98	1,100	3,400	...
Coimbatore	1,443	2,534	...	1,820	1,900	100
Nilgiris	1,457	578	...	760	700	1,020
Salem	433	721	...	390	1,450	...
Tanjore	2,533	11,567	904	3,200	11,700	...
Trichinopoly	...	7,045	...	1,000	7,000	...
Madura	2,169	6,229	224	2,700	7,600	...
Tinnevelly	1,317	5,819	50	1,090	5,500	...
Malabar	991	4,720	...	990	3,200	600
South Canara	579	1,634	...	700	1,900	...
Total ...	20,436	75,448	1,553	22,690	76,830	1,720

The Municipalities in the Coimbatore and Malabar Districts expended on "Results grants" a much larger sum than the budget allotment, while it is to be regretted that considerable sums lapsed in the Districts of South Arcot, Salem and Madura.

(iv) *Working of the Results System.*

Sixty-three per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female pupils registered were actually examined against 65 and 47 per cent. respectively in 1890-91. Under the Third standard in the case of boys and under the Infant and Fifth standards in the case of girls, there was an improvement on the figures of the preceding year; the percentages compared more or less unfavourably under all the other standards :—

Standards.	Number of pupils registered.		Number of pupils presented.		Percentage of presented to registered.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	89,035	29,574	56,585	14,716	64	50
First	122,564	25,557	78,944	10,866	64	43
Second	91,558	13,406	57,855	6,128	63	46
Third	58,139	7,717	38,298	3,442	66	45
Fourth	27,742	3,308	13,688	1,508	49	46
Fifth	3,534	1,000	1,661	598	47	60
Sixth	2,076	476	1,079	284	52	60
Seventh	1,619	441	472	55	29	12
Total ...	396,267	81,479	248,582	37,597	63	46
Total, 1890-91 ...	334,460	68,768	217,513	32,268	65	47

This large difference between the number registered and the number examined has been recurring every year, and is an evil inherent in the estimate

system itself. One great defect of the system has been the assignment of a small amount to schools earning large grants with a view to restrict the total estimate to the budget allotment, and the consequent loss to the Managers of the schools concerned of a portion of their hard-earned money, while the sums provided for a large number of schools lapsed wholly or partially. Another defect has been the waste of time and labour involved in the preparation of the F. reports and the G. lists, and in the publication of the G. lists with minute details as to the number of boys and girls to be examined under each standard. These facts point to the necessity and urgency for a simplified procedure in regard to payments by results.

From Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds, results grants were paid to the extent of Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448 respectively against Rs. 2,16,408, Rs. 2,06,491 and Rs. 76,230. Details by standards, as shown in the margin, have been received for Rs. 2,19,955 only out of Rs. 2,22,302 paid from Provincial Funds. Complete returns could not be obtained for some of the "closed" schools. The grants paid for the Fourth and Fifth standards formed over 42 per cent. of the total. Payments for boys and girls were in the proportion of 44·5 to 55·5. Results grants for boys in the Lower Primary standards are paid from Provincial Funds only to schools in the Agency Tracts and to European and Mappilla schools, and the amount paid under those standards was therefore Rs. 17,505 only against Rs. 89,903 paid for girls in the corresponding standards.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,125	10,333
First	6,196	29,975
Second	5,163	25,232
Third	5,021	24,363
Fourth	57,366	15,919
Fifth	10,342	9,074
Sixth	8,336	6,455
Seventh	4,473	582
Total ...	98,022	1,21,933

Of Rs. 2,20,157 paid from Local Funds, details by standards have not been furnished for Rs. 2,175. The balance was distributed as per margin. The total amounts of grants paid under the Third standard continued to be less than that paid under the First or the Second standard. A larger sum was expended on the Infant standard.

	Rs.
Infant Standard	13,520
First do.	69,744
Second do.	69,511
Third do.	65,207

Of Rs. 75,448 spent from Municipal Funds as results grants, details by standards are not available for Rs. 524. The balance was divided among the several standards as shown in the margin. The grants earned by the lower secondary standards amounted to Rs. 5,070 against Rs. 5,961 in 1890-91. The Lower Secondary Examination Committees of the Tinnevelly and Salem Districts did not conduct the examination before the close of the year; hence the smaller amounts drawn.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,870	223
First	11,975	689
Second	14,870	607
Third	21,454	933
Fourth	17,233	...
Fifth	2,071	...
Sixth	1,928	...
Seventh	1,071	...
Total ...	72,472	2,452

The average grant earned per passed pupil is worked out below, Provincial, Local and Municipal grants being viewed together :—

Standards.	Boys.		Girls.		Average grant paid	
	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Per male pupil.	Per female pupil.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Infant	16,515	47,401	10,556	11,732	0 6 0	0 14 0
First	87,915	57,272	30,664	7,510	1 8 0	4 1 0
Second	89,544	42,801	25,839	4,460	2 1 0	5 13 0
Third	91,682	26,802	25,296	2,608	3 8 0	9 11 0
Fourth	74,599	8,812	15,919	1,087	8 7 0	14 10 0
Fifth	12,413	1,173	9,074	456	10 9 0	19 15 0
Sixth	10,264	800	6,455	238	12 13 0	27 2 0
Seventh	5,544	323	582	42	17 3 0	14 0 0
Total ...	3,88,476	185,384	1,24,385	28,133	...	...

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The average earning was less than in the preceding year. The next summary distinguishes the amounts for merit and ordinary passes under each standard :—

Standards.		Provincial.		Local.		Municipal.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	Boys.	866	259	10,924	2,596	1,525	345
	Girls.	7,883	2,450	...	...	53	170
First	Boys.	2,540	3,656	38,117	31,627	6,726	5,249
	Girls.	16,934	13,041	...	...	349	340
Second	Boys.	1,870	3,293	33,300	36,211	7,909	6,961
	Girls.	12,859	12,373	...	...	252	355
Third	Boys.	1,443	3,578	29,856	35,351	10,182	11,272
	Girls.	12,170	12,193	...	...	375	558
Fourth	Boys.	30,548	26,818	...	...	8,881	8,352
	Girls.	7,981	7,938	...	...	...	...
Fifth	Boys.	3,347	6,995	...	...	710	1,361
	Girls.	3,766	5,308	...	...	...	...
Sixth	Boys.	3,111	5,225	...	...	653	1,275
	Girls.	2,717	3,738	...	...	...	...
Seventh	Boys.	843	3,630	...	...	283	788
	Girls.	290	292	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,09,168	1,10,787	1,12,197	1,05,785	37,898	37,026

As in 1890-91, there was more of merit grants than of ordinary. The amounts earned under that head were also far in excess of those of the preceding year.

The outstandings of results grants on the 31st March 1892, so far as returns have been received, were as shown below :—

Standards.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,250	1,712	80
First	4,219	7,477	696
Second	3,807	7,244	936
Third	3,820	7,103	1,051
Fourth	20,204	...	1,752
Fifth	5,065	...	...
Sixth	3,877	...	135
Seventh	1,378	...	...
Total ...	43,620	23,536	4,650

The bulk of the arrears appertained to the Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna and Tinnevelly Districts, and to standards above the Third. The late publication of the results of the Primary School and Lower Secondary Examinations seems to be one of the reasons for these arrears. Moreover, there is at present no means of forcing Managers of schools to cash their certifying memoranda before the close of the year. Considerable delay also occurs in the transit of bills through the several auditing officers and the Post office. Further, the ranges of some of the Inspecting officers being very heavy, it has been found absolutely necessary for them to carry on the grant examinations till late in the month of March, and certifying memoranda, in such cases, do not reach the Managers before the 31st idem. These are among the causes which have led to the outstandings.

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Direction.

25. Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office from 1st April to 30th June, when he proceeded to Travancore to act as Resident. The acting appointment lasted till 4th November, when he availed himself of privilege leave for one month and 22 days and resumed charge of the Directorship on the 6th January. I acted for him during his absence. In June, Mr. Grigg proceeded on a short tour of inspection through the Districts of Salem, Coimbatore and the Nílgiris. I was on tour from 26th November to 8th December, when I visited the Districts of Bellary and Anantapur, and inspected the more important institutions in the towns of Bellary, Adóni and Anantapur, and conferred with the Collectors of the Districts, and other public officials on educational matters. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, was visited by Mr. Grigg in May and by me in October. Owing to heavy office work, it was not possible for us to undertake any further tours.

Inspectors.

26. There were some changes in the inspectorial staff. M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Ráu Pantulu proceeded on a year's furlough on the 4th January and M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, one of the senior Assistant Inspectors, was appointed to act in his place. In the Central Circle, Mr. Bickle continued to act till 5th January, when he took three months' privilege leave, handing over charge to Mr. Logan. Mr. C. C. Flanagan acted in the Southern Circle during Mr. Logan's absence in the Central Circle. Mr. Marsden went on three months' privilege leave to Europe in August, his place being filled by Mr. Messinier of the Teachers' College. The work done by the permanent and the acting Inspectors is shown in the accompanying statement:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		examining schools.	other work.		
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau Pantulu ...	5	14	14	135	1	6	175	7,045	76	193	154	3,014
	„ L. C. Williams Pillai (ag.)...	1	2	4	104	1	4	116	3,622	22	63	50	732
Central ...	George Bickle, Esq. (acting) ...	2	24	5	1	...	7	39	4,184	81	162	119	3,064
	T. T. Logan, Esq. (acting)	4	4	2	...	...	5	15	1,832	24	55	12	1,069
Southern ...	T. T. Logan, Esq.	3	14	2	...	...	9	28	4,643	45	216	157	4,025
	C. C. Flanagan, Esq. (acting) ...	5	8	3	3	...	8	27	2,734	29½	55½	77	2,991
Western ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	3	7	36	138	5	5	194	4,962	101	75	176	3,170
	P. E. Messinier, Esq. (acting) ...	2	5	15	2	...	...	24	2,093	30	28	35	743

The officers who had charge of the Western Circle spent the largest amount of time in inspection, while those of the Southern Circle were longest in camp. The work of Inspectors is confined chiefly to Colleges, High schools, Training schools, and Middle schools intended for Europeans and Eurasians. They are, of course, not debarred from inspecting schools of a lower grade; they are in fact encouraged to do so whenever they have the time at their command. It is to be observed that the Inspectors, permanent and acting, of the Northern Circle, were able to inspect as many as 239 Primary schools in addition to their other duties.

Inspectresses.

27. Mrs. Brander returned from furlough on the 15th July and relieved Miss Govindurajulu, who afterwards acted for Miss Carr during the absence of the latter on privilege leave for three months. Longer time was spent on circuit in the Southern and Western Circles (237 days) than in the Northern and Central Circles; but the time devoted to inspection, as well as the number of schools and pupils examined, was nearly equal. A large number of girls' schools under private and Board management was taken over by the Department, and the work of the Inspectresses and their subordinate officers has consequently increased.

Assistant Inspectors.

28. M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya, Assistant Inspector, acting in the Fifth Division, proceeded on one year's furlough in May, and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau of the Third Division, whose place was filled by Sub-Assistant Inspector Kachayya Sastri of

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Madras. About 221 schools with 9,433 pupils were examined on an average by each Assistant Inspector; of these, however, only 126 schools with 3,876 pupils were for grant. The average number of days spent on circuit and in the examination of schools was 214 and 161 respectively.

From the particulars given below, it will be seen that, with four exceptions, the Assistant Inspectors were each more than 200 days in camp. The number of pupils examined was largest in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions. It does not appear, however, that a sufficient number of schools was taken up for grant examination by the Assistant Inspectors of the Third and Ninth Divisions. The same remark applies also to the Assistant Inspectors of the Seventh and Eighth Divisions, who examined only 90 and 71 schools, respectively, for grant. The time devoted to inspection was not enough in the case of the Assistant Inspector, Ninth Division. The work of Assistant Inspectors is confined chiefly to Middle and Upper Primary schools. Some of the Government Training schools of the Primary grade are also under their direct control. Owing to the very large increase in the number of Upper Primary schools during the past few years, it has not been found possible for Assistant Inspectors to inspect all the Upper Primary schools in their respective Divisions. Some of the smaller Upper Primary schools have therefore been transferred to Sub-Assistant Inspectors, but endeavours are made so to arrange the programmes of tour of the Assistant Inspectors that all the Upper Primary schools in their Divisions shall be visited by them once in every two or three years.

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	198	5,348	40	3,002	245	194
Second	125	3,067	34	5,465	197	146
Third	84	2,371	224	8,518	209	173
Fourth	152	4,666	42	6,652	188	147
Fifth	121	3,387	248	9,942	238	185
Sixth	177	5,744	52	2,417	293	177
Seventh	90	4,402	45	3,668	193	142
Eighth	71	2,880	56	5,827	156	149
Ninth	112	3,019	113	4,523	205	138
Average ...	126	3,876	95	5,557	214	161

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

29. The total number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools remained the same as in the preceding year. Two temporary Sub-Assistants were entertained for about a month each to complete the grant examination of schools before the close of the official year in the Chicacole and Tuticorin Ranges. M.R.Ry. P.O. Pothan, of Calicut, was removed from the list of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and he died soon after. M.R.Ry. Amirthanayagam Pillai of the Salem Range and M.R.Ry. G. S. Seshayya of the Ramnad Range also died. Their places were filled by gradual promotion being given to those in the lower grades and by appointing new men in the probationary class. In appendix A the usual particulars regarding this class of officers are given. The Sub-Assistants of the Western Circle (South Canara and Malabar) examined the largest number of pupils for grant, each examining on an average 6,376 pupils. The Sub-Assistants of the Third Division (Kistna and Kurnool) were longest on circuit (261 days), and those of the First Division (Ganjam and Vizagapatam) spent the largest amount of time (197 days) in the examination of schools. The statement below shows the average work of the Sub-Assistants in the different Divisions :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	319	5,466	28	1,402	223	197
Second	212	3,327	52	2,861	225	154
Third	246	3,486	96	3,408	261	180
Fourth	222	3,543	31	4,256	168	169
Fifth	161	2,697	79	4,551	207	185
Sixth	222	4,177	74	2,074	228	154
Seventh	161	2,696	37	2,755	193	144
Eighth	215	3,937	47	2,991	213	195
Ninth	279	5,637	36	1,835	211	178
Western Circle	234	6,376	19	1,992	245	168
Average ...	227	4,134	50	2,812	217	172

Taken as a whole the work done compares favourably with that of the previous year. Owing to the rapid development of primary education, the work of the Sub-Assistants has increased considerably, and much difficulty has been experienced by them in carrying on their office work. Each Sub-Assistant is allowed only one clerk. A temporary clerk is generally allowed for three months for the preparation of annual returns and reports; but, even with this additional help, the establishments are unable to cope with the increased work. If additional Sub-Assistants cannot be appointed so as to bring each officer's range within workable limits, their office establishments at least should be strengthened. One of the most important duties of Sub-Assistant Inspectors is to bring indigenous schools under departmental influence and to assist unaided schools to qualify for admission to the aided list. The following statement gives particulars as regards these points:—

—	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Western Circle.	Total.
Indigenous schools brought under inspection ...	83	269	42	90	484
Unaided schools brought into the aided list ...	389	516	152	39	1,096

Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and Inspectors of girls' schools.

30. Five Sub-Assistants were in charge of girls' schools as in the preceding year. The First Range, consisting of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah continues to be very unwieldy. It was found necessary during the year to give a part of the work of the Sub-Assistant to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools in the different ranges. Unless an additional Sub-Assistant is sanctioned, female education in the First Range is likely to suffer considerably. Miss Patterson, of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, was appointed to the Third Range in January last in succession to M.R.Ry. T. Ramalingam Pillai, who was appointed a Sub-Assistant Inspector of boys' schools. This is the second Sub-Assistant Inspectress on the staff. There cannot be any doubt that for the inspection of girls' schools, female officers are better fitted than male officers. The Sub-Assistants of girls' schools, with one exception, worked satisfactorily.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

31. From the figures given in the statement below, it will be seen that there was an increase of 10 Inspecting Schoolmasters, seven for Hindu and three for Muhammadan schools. Including Madras, 10 Districts are provided with Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters. The employment of Muhammadans in this capacity in other Districts containing a large Muhammadan population has also been recommended, and the District Boards concerned are likely to give effect to the recommendation. The work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters was generally fair, and I am glad to report that in some Districts, such as Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore, the Presidents of the District Boards took special interest in, and exercised effective control over, the work of these officers. One of the best tests of the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters is the number of schools they have been instrumental in opening. During the year under review over 3,500 schools

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were either revived or opened through their efforts. The question of transferring this agency to Provincial Service is still under consideration.

Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Ganjam	10	12	South Arcot	9	9
Vizagapatam	12	12	Coimbatore	11	11
Godávari	13	13	Nilgiris	1	1
Kistna	15	15	Salem	9	9
Kurnool	4	6	Tanjore	15	15
Nellore	7	9	Trichinopoly	8	9
Madras	3	3	Madura	14	14
Chingleput	7	7	Tinnevelly	13	13
Bellary	8	8	Malabar	22	22
Anantapur	4	4	South Canara	6	7
Cuddapah	7	8			
North Arcot	9	10	Total ...	207	217

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

32. Two additional Superintendents of Hill Schools were appointed during the year, one in the Ganjam and the other in the Godávari Agency. The former took charge on the 1st July 1891 and the latter on the 14th February 1892. The Superintendents are reported to have done good work, those of the Ganjam Agency having started or brought under inspection 133 schools. Thirty-seven unaided schools are also returned as having been transferred to the aided list through their exertions. The code of rules for the guidance of Hill Superintendents was revised during the year.

Inspection Code.

33. Mr. Grigg drew up a complete code of rules applicable to Inspecting officers, which was generally approved by Government in G.O., No. 668, dated 22nd August 1891; but, pending the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code and other changes contemplated in the establishment of Inspecting officers, the code has not been promulgated as yet, though the important provisions contained in it are already in force.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests.

34. The rules for the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests were revised during the year. A few additions were made to the subjects of examination, and the system of honoraria hitherto allowed for passing in a third Vernacular was abolished as being unsuitable and unnecessary. Similar rules framed by Mr. Grigg for regulating the appointment and promotion of Assistant Inspectors were not passed by Government. For the Sub-Assistants' Tests of January last, 47 candidates registered their names and the majority of them passed. Up to date 36 candidates have completed the Sub-Assistants' Tests, and all of them have been provided with Sub-Assistant Inspector's posts, permanent or acting.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

35. At the annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees, held on the 31st March last, the usual address was delivered by Mr. Grigg. Three hundred and eighty-four candidates were admitted to degrees in the various Faculties, against 301 in the previous year. The statement below gives the figures for the last five years:—

Degrees.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Arts ...	M.A.	4	1	3	5	5
	B.A.	182	158	203	239	307
Law ...	M.L.	...	...	...	1	...
	B.L.	41	45	38	39	47
Medicine ...	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...
	M.B. & C.M.	3	2	2	1	1
	L.M.S.	11	10	8	11	11
Engineering.	B.C.E.	1	3	4	2	4
Teaching	L.T.	3	5	...	3	9
	Total ...	245	224	258	301	384

The number of candidates admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts is the largest on record. It is a matter for regret, however, that the increase in the numbers qualifying for degrees in the professional Faculties does not keep pace with the rapid advance in the number of graduates in Arts. The Law degree no doubt continues to attract an increasing number of candidates, but this is not the case with the Medical and Engineering degrees. The new Educational Rules bring pressure to bear upon graduate teachers to qualify professionally; and hence the number appearing for the L.T. degree examination is likely to increase considerably.

Changes in by-laws.

36. Several changes of importance were carried out during the year. The important changes in the by-laws were the following. The alterations in the by-laws relating to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, which were referred to in my last report, were sanctioned and notified in April 1891. The new by-laws are likely to give a considerable impetus to the study of Mechanical Engineering, while placing Engineering instruction, in general, on a sounder basis. Several important changes were made in the scheme of the Matriculation Examination and the First Examination in Arts. In future, candidates for the Matriculation Examination, unless specially exempted, will be required to produce certificates to the effect that they have studied in recognized High schools for a certain period. This rule, besides ensuring a better class of candidates coming up for the examination, will also have the effect of improving the discipline in schools. Physics and Chemistry have been separated from History and Geography. The marks assigned for the different branches have been re-distributed. Special text-books in the English language have been dispensed with. Logic has been omitted from the curriculum for the F.A. Examination, and Physiography has been added as an alternative subject to Physiology. Changes were also effected in the minima required for passing in the different subjects. Revised by-laws relating to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were also adopted by the Senate. Under these by-laws the examination will consist of three divisions—English language, Second language and Science—instead of two branches as at present. Any division may be brought up at any time, but a candidate must qualify in all the divisions before he is entitled to his degree. This change will induce candidates to give equal attention to all the subjects. The standard of general attainments for the admission of candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery was raised by the substitution of the First Examination in Arts for the Matriculation Examination. The disastrous results of the L.M.S. Examinations of the past few years have been attributed chiefly to the low general educational attainments of the candidates, and the change in the by-law noted is likely, therefore, to effect an improvement in this respect. The change, however, is not to have any retrospective effect. It has also been ruled that no candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts unless he has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or some other University in the British Empire, not less than two years previously. The revision of the curricula of studies for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws was under the consideration of a committee. The fee for admission to the L.T. degree examination was reduced to Rs. 30, and the examination will in future be held in January instead of in March. The Senate also decided that the adoption of any distinctive dress by professors or students was unnecessary and undesirable. The revised by-laws relating to the appointment of a full-time Registrar were sanctioned by Government.

University Fee Fund.

37. A sum of Rs. 1,78,534 was realized from examination fees, and the receipts from sale of books and other sources amounted to Rs. 14,188, thus giving a gross income of Rs. 1,92,722 against Rs. 1,89,896 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,64,846 against Rs. 1,54,603, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,876 in favour of the University Fee Fund. No endowments were made to the University during the year. It is to be regretted that no candidates were found qualified for the Government prize for Indian Palæography and Epigraphy.

Affiliated institutions.

38. The total number of institutions affiliated up to the B.A. standard remained the same, but there were three additions to the number affiliated up to the F.A. standard, viz., the Church Mission Society's

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

College, Cottayam; the Aurangabad College; and St. Michael's College, Coimbatore. Of these three institutions, only the last is within British territory. The Law College, which became a separate institution in May 1891, was affiliated to the University up to the B.L. standard.

University examinations.

39. The total number of candidates for the various University examinations advanced from 10,363 to 11,210, and the number passed from 3,008 to 3,782, thus raising the percentage of passed to examined from 29·0 to 33·7. The increase in the total number examined and passed was chiefly due to the conspicuous increase in the number that appeared for and passed the Matriculation Examination.

In the annexed table particulars relating to all the University examinations, excepting the Matriculation, are given with reference to the different classes of institutions to which the candidates belonged :—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts...	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1891-92.	102	46	...	208	8	93	457	68	21	...	123	4	14	230
	1890-91.	*127*	*69*	...	*257*	*5*	*90*	*548*	*84*	*43*	...	*195*	*5*	*32*	*359*
Optional Branch.	1891-92.	86	17	...	159	4	223	489	66	9	...	105	3	133	316
	1890-91.	*99*	*41*	...	*191*	*3*	*164*	*498*	*65*	*21*	...	*95*	*3*	*73*	*257*
First Examination in Arts.	1891-92.	232	209	55	797	65	658	2,016	95	88	24	338	25	170	740
	1890-91.	*270*	*228*	*35*	*911*	*112*	*496*	*2,052*	*103*	*88*	*8*	*324*	*44*	*101*	*668*
Law.															
Master of Laws	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890-91.	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	**1*	*1*
Bachelor of Laws	1891-92.	144	7	...	...	...	...	151	21	4	...	...	...	*23	48
	1890-91.	*123*	*5*	...	...	...	...	*128*	*37*	*2*	...	...	...	...	*39*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1891-92.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M.	1891-92.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1890-91.	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Preliminary Scientific.	1891-92.	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1890-91.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Second L.M.S. ...	1891-92.	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1890-91.	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	*17*	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*
First L.M.S.	1891-92.	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
	1890-91.	*67*	...	...	...	...	...	*67*	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1891-92.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1890-91.	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. 1891-92	Written Examn.	5	...	...	...	...	11	16	4	...	...	...	...	8	12
	Practical Examn.	4	...	...	...	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
1890-91		...	...	...	...	...	...	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*
Total ...	1891-92.	709	279	55	1,164	77	1,019	3,303	292	122	24	566	32	365	1,401
	1890-91.	*723*	*343*	*35*	*1,359*	*120*	*762*	*3,361*	*312*	*154*	*8*	*614*	*52*	*213*	*1,360*

* Ex-students.

As a consequence of the stimulus of the Government scholarships, the number of candidates for the M.A. degree examination increased from 10 to 16 ; the number passed remained, however, the same. There was a decrease of 17 per cent. in the number entered for the Language Branch of the B.A. degree examination. The poor results of the F.A. examination of 1889, and the unusually large number passed at the Language Branch examination in the previous year, account chiefly for the decrease. The number presented for the Optional Branches was a little less than in 1891. There was a considerable falling off (from 65·5 to 50·3) in the percentage of successful candidates in the Language branch. These figures, of course, do not represent the proportion that passed in English and in the Second

language separately. The F.A. examination of 1891 was the last under the old by-laws, and if one may judge from the large proportion passed—36·7 per cent.—the test was probably less severe than in the preceding few years.

Three candidates appeared for the M.L. degree examination, but none passed. This examination is of a very searching nature, and the candidates have no help in the way of instruction similar to what the M.A. candidates now have in some of the First-grade Arts colleges. There was an appreciable increase in the number of candidates for the B.L. degree examination, and the percentage of success rose from 30 to 32.

Some improvement is noticeable in the results of the Medical examinations. The total number of candidates increased from 94 to 122, and the proportion passed advanced from 23 to 26 per cent. Half the number of candidates that presented themselves for the two M.B. and C.M. Examinations were successful, but the results of the Preliminary Scientific Examination were almost a total failure. The great difference between the results of the Second and First L.M.S. Examinations points to the unfitness of a large number of the students when they entered the Medical College. I would note here that the number of candidates appearing for the various Medical Examinations does not fully show the extent of the popularity of the medical profession, as some students who receive their preliminary training in India go to Great Britain to qualify for British diplomas.

The results of the examination for the degree of B.C.E. were, on the whole, encouraging. Of the 14 candidates presented for this examination, five appeared direct from the college, and of these four passed. Of the nine independent candidates only two passed.

The number of candidates for the L.T. degree examination was almost the same as in the previous year, but it is likely to increase, since, under the new rules, a graduate teacher is not held fully qualified professionally unless he is trained and has passed this examination.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the Arts examinations.

40. Government colleges contributed 22 per cent. and aided colleges 45 per cent. of the candidates for the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination. For the Optional branches Government and aided institutions contributed 17 and 32 per cent. respectively. It is worthy of note that, whilst the proportion of private students for the Language branch was 20 per cent., the proportion in the Optional branches was 45 per cent. This is partly due to the fact that candidates who fail to pass the examination in the Language branch in the first instance find it difficult to succeed in it without rejoining a college. Government colleges did better than aided colleges, both in the Language and in the Optional branches. There has, however, been a considerable improvement of late in the staff of aided colleges, this being specially noticeable with reference to the teaching of English. Government colleges, as a rule, afford better facilities than non-Government colleges for instruction in the Science branches. Some deterioration is noticeable in the Language branch results of Government institutions in Native States. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, which is the only unaided first-grade college, sent up a larger number of candidates for both branches than in 1890-91, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Only 15 per cent. of the private students passed the Language branch, whilst 59 per cent. passed the Optional branches. The difference is striking, but is of no particular moment, for the majority of the candidates classed as private are students who, though they did not come up direct from a college, had gone through the complete course in previous years. Most of them are private students only in name. This anomaly will be removed under the new by-laws already referred to.

There was a conspicuous increase in the number of private candidates for the F.A. examination, and the proportion passed was an improvement on that of the previous year. Of the 2,016 candidates, 11 per cent. were from Madras Government colleges, 10 per cent. from Government institutions in Native States, and 39 per cent. from aided colleges; but of the 740 that passed, 13 per cent. were from Madras Government colleges, 12 per cent. from Government institutions in Native States, and 46 per cent. from aided colleges. The percentage of passed to examined in these three classes of institutions was 41, 42, and 42 respectively. The Kumbakónam and Calicut Colleges did very badly; hence the comparatively

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low position of Madras Government institutions. There is a marked difference, however, between the success of candidates that appeared direct from colleges and that of private students, for only 26 per cent. of the latter passed. The results of the F.A. examination are likely to be better in future, as under the new scheme the rules as regards the minimum qualification in each subject are not so stringent.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. Degree Examination.

41. Sixteen candidates appeared for the M.A. degree examination and six passed, one in each of the following branches:—Advanced Physics, Biology and Animal Physiology, Mental and Moral Science, History, English, and Sanskrit. With one exception all passed in the third class. The passed candidates were all Brahmans. Eight M.A. scholarships were taken up by students attached to first-grade colleges.

42. The statement in the margin gives detailed particulars of the results of the B.A. degree examination. There was a considerable decrease in the proportion that passed in English. This was probably due more to a raising of the standard applied than to a falling off in the quality of the instruction imparted. The results in Optional languages were even better than those of the previous year, and there was also greater uniformity in the results of the examination in Optional branches. The results in History were not so satisfactory as in the previous year, but in all the other branches, a very considerable improvement is noticeable. The increase in the number that took up Mathematics and the higher proportion of successful candidates are encouraging and point to the conclusion that greater attention was paid during the year to the teaching of this important subject. As usual the three most popular subjects were Physics, Mental and Moral Science, and History. Notwithstanding the prejudice against the study of Biology that is supposed to exist among Brahmans and the other higher castes, the number taking up that subject is about as large as can be accommodated in the two colleges which undertake to teach it. The subject is one most useful to those wishing to qualify for the medical profession.

B.A. Degree Examination.

Subjects.	Percentage passed in 1889-90.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	59	548	404	73·7	457	231	50·5
Optional languages	92	548	464	84·6	457	430	94·1
Optional subjects—							
Branch I—Mathematics ...	51	67	30	44·7	76	52	68·4
Branch II { Physics ...	24	138	57	41·3	121	80	66·1
Branch II { Chemistry ...	31	43	19	44·2	34	21	61·7
Branch III { Biology and Animal Physiology ...	...	3	1	33·3	1	1	100·0
Branch III { Biology and Zoology ...	70	18	11	61·1	14	10	71·4
Branch III { Biology and Geology ...	...	1	1	100·0	...	...	...
Branch IV—Mental and Moral Science ...	59	124	71	57·2	128	89	69·5
Branch V—History ...	47	104	67	64·4	115	63	54·8

43. Excepting in English, the results in all the subjects at the First Examination in Arts show a considerable advance, the most marked improvement being under Mathematics. In most colleges the teachers of this subject are graduates who have gone through the mathematical course under the new curriculum, and hence the instruction is now of a better quality than it was in the past. The old rule which required a minimum in six different subjects no doubt made the F.A. examination one of the most difficult of the University tests, but its chief defect was the little opportunity it offered to

First in Arts Examination.

Subjects.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	1,323	65	990	49
Optional language.	1,681	82	1,693	84
Logic	1,620	79	1,732	86
Mathematics ...	1,344	65	1,638	81
Physiology ...	1,401	68	1,522	75
History	1,366	67	1,494	74

students to become really proficient in any of the important subjects, such as English or Mathematics. Under the revised by-laws this defect will, to some extent, be removed.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations.

44. The annexed statement gives particulars as to the different classes of the population represented at the last B.A. and F.A. Examinations :—

Classes of the community.	B.A. Examination, Language Branch.				B.A. Examination, Optional Branches.				F.A. Examination.			
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Total percentage of passed from each class.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Total percentage of passed from each class.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Total percentage of passed from each class.
Brahmans	314	156	49·7	67·8	333	223	66·9	70·6	1,400	533	38·0	72·0
Other Hindus	91	40	43·9	17·4	82	43	52·4	13·6	420	130	30·9	17·9
Muhammadans ...	7	2	28·5	·9	4	...	...	...	27	8	29·6	1·0
Native Christians ...	36	25	69·4	10·9	63	45	71·4	14·3	134	52	38·8	7·0
Eurasians	5	4	80·0	1·7	4	2	50·0	·6	19	8	42·1	1·0
Europeans	3	2	66·6	·9	2	2	100·0	·6	15	8	53·3	1·0
Others	1	1	100·0	·4	1	1	100·0	·3	1	1	100·0	·1
Total ...	457	230	50·3	...	489	316	64·6	...	2,016	740	36·7	...

The total number of candidates that passed the Language branch of the B.A. degree being smaller than in the previous year there was, consequently, a decrease under almost every class of the community. In the Optional branches of the B.A. examination, the pass list shows that Brahmans increased from 183 to 223 or by 22 per cent. and that the number of Native Christians was more than double. Not a single Muhammadan passed in any of the Optional branches, but, under Europeans and Eurasians, there was an increase from two to four. Considerable variations are noticeable in the proportion passed from each class of the community. The percentage of passed to examined under Brahmans in the Language branch declined from 63·9 to 49·7, though in the Optional branches it advanced from 51·1 to 66·9. The success of Native Christians in both the Language and Optional branches was very creditable to them, being 69·4 and 71·4 per cent. respectively. A deterioration is noticeable under 'Other Hindus,' so far as the results of the Optional branches are concerned. As might be expected, European and Eurasian candidates did well in the Language branch; in the Optional branches 66·6 per cent. were successful. The poor figure cut by Muhammadans in the University examinations is due, in my opinion, not to lack of natural ability but to want of application and to neglect of school in early youth. Brahmans, of course, keep the lead. The remarkable progress made by Native Christians within the last few years shows how fully alive they are to the advantages of higher English education.

The increase of 72 in the number of successful candidates at the F.A. Examination was shared chiefly by Brahmans and other Hindus. The number of successful Muhammadan, Eurasian and European, and Native Christian candidates remained almost stationary. The results were creditable to Brahmans, to Native Christians, and to Eurasians and Europeans, whilst those relating to non-Brahman Hindus and Muhammadans were below the average for the Presidency. It is evident, from a comparison of the figures given in the above table with those of previous years, that a larger proportion of Native Christian and Brahman than of non-Brahman Hindu under-graduates of the F.A. standard pursue their course up to the B.A. Examination. Special facilities are afforded to Native Christians to continue their studies in Mission colleges, and the majority of Brahman students are sons of Government officials, who have themselves benefited by higher education. It is matter for great regret that Muhammadans, notwithstanding the special inducements offered to them, are so poorly represented.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

45. The number of first-grade colleges was 11 as in the previous year, but the total attendance advanced from 2,236 to 2,661 or by 19 per cent. Never before has such a large advance taken place in a single year. The number studying for the degree examinations

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

rose from 841 to 1,067 or by 27 per cent., and that for the F.A. Examination from 1,395 to 1,594 or by 14 per cent. The large number (740) that passed the last F.A. Examination compared with the number that passed (359) in December 1889 chiefly accounts for the increase in the B.A. classes; but there have also been other causes at work, such, for example, as the new regulations relating to the B.A. degree examination, the new Public Service Notification, and the Fee Notification which came into operation at the beginning of the present calendar year. The full effects of the Fee Notification cannot of course be estimated at present, but I have no doubt that a portion at least of the increase in aided first-grade colleges—from 1,511 to 1,790 or by 18 per cent.—is due to the new regulations, under which the levy of fees in institutions under private management is left entirely to the discretion of the managers. That the Fee Notification is not the sole or even the chief cause is, however, clear from the noteworthy fact that in Government first-grade colleges the increase was equally great, the total strength of the three Government first-grade colleges having advanced from 643 to 762 or by 18 per cent. As the numbers stood on the 31st March last the average strength of a Government college was 254, and that of an aided college was 256.

Owing to the abolition during the year of the college department of the Government College, Calicut, and the opening of a college class in the Roman Catholic school, Coimbatore, under the designation of St. Michael's College, the number of second-grade colleges borne on the departmental returns remained the same as in 1890-91; but the total attendance rose from 969 to 1,157 or by 19 per cent. If the strength of the F.A. classes in first-grade colleges is taken into account, the number reading for the F.A. Examination shows an advance from 2,364 to 2,751 or of over 16 per cent. The same causes were in operation in second-grade as in first-grade colleges, but considering the fact that a pass in the F.A. Examination is now the lowest University qualification for entrance to the Public Service, it is evident that the most potent cause, as far as the F.A. classes are concerned, has been the new Public Service Notification. Government itself anticipated a very large increase in the strength of the F.A. classes in 1891-92 (*vide* para. 4 of G.O., No. 32, dated 12th January 1892, Educational), and the increase noted above fully meets those anticipations. No useful comparison can be drawn between the strength of second-grade colleges under public and under private management; for there are only one Government and three Board institutions, while there are 20 aided and unaided colleges. It is worthy of notice that with the exception of five—the Government College, Mangalore, the Salem College, the Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada, the Coimbatore College, and the C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly—every college shared in the increase in strength referred to above.

The statement in the margin, which gives particulars relating to the total attendance in Arts Colleges—first and second grades—for the last ten years, brings into prominence more clearly the extraordinary development of collegiate education that took place last year. This is not a matter for regret, for I have more than once pointed out that the country needs a far larger number of men of University culture than our colleges can supply at present. It is to be hoped, however, that this increase in Arts colleges will not lead to a decrease in the number qualifying for practical professions, such as Engineering and Medicine.

Year.	Total strength.	Percentage of increase.
1882-83	2,060	...
1883-84	2,175	5·58
1884-85	2,515	15·63
1885-86	2,688	6·88
1886-87	2,979	10·82
1887-88	3,036	1·91
1888-89	3,069	1·09
1889-90	3,043	0·85
1890-91	3,205	5·32
1891-92	3,818	19·13

In the margin are compared the figures relating to college students according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. There was an increase under every class, more especially under Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus. The increase under Muhammadans is encouraging and is partly the result of

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	43	45
Native Christians	244	264
Muhammadans	46	56
Brahmans	2,205	2,600
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	658	844
Paraiyas	...	...
Others	9	9

Madras Presidency :—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map I.

1891-92.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

PROVINCES

CUTTACK

SPECIAL COLLEGES ——— BLUE ●

MUNICIPALITIES ——— BLACK ●

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Colleges of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Seven Classes.

CLASS I., where over 100 are under instruction out of every 5,000 of Male School-going population.

CLASS II., where between 20 & 40 out of 5,000 of Male School-going population

CLASS III., ___do___ 10 & 20 ___do___ ___do___

CLASS IV., ___do___ 5 & 10 ___do___ ___do___

CLASS V., ___do___ 2½ & 5 ___do___ ___do___

CLASS VI., ___do___ 2½ and under do ___do___

CLASS VII., where there are no pupils at all.

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARRETT, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map I.

A. J. D. DARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

the special concessions allowed to them in the matter of Government scholarships. The absence of Paraiyas is not surprising, considering that this class of the community is so very backward even as regards Primary education. It would not, however, be a valid inference to conclude that no Paraiyas receive the benefits of a collegiate education, since those of them who have adopted Christianity will appear under the designation of 'Native Christians.' The term 'Others' doubtless occasionally includes a member of this community. About the same proportion of pupils of the poorer classes as in the previous year (23 per cent. of the total number) were in Arts colleges; but in colleges under public management the proportion was 18 per cent. and in colleges under private management it was 25 per cent. Under the new Fee Notification free scholarships have been discontinued in all Government and Board institutions, and this, combined with the fact that managers of aided and unaided colleges are allowed to charge any fees they like, will diminish still further the proportion of poor pupils in the former classes of institutions. The particulars relating to pupils, according to occupation of parents, shown in Subsidiary Table 1, do not call for any special remarks. As usual the majority were sons of officials and landholders.

First-grade Colleges.

46. A short account of each of the first-grade colleges is furnished below.

Including eight M.A. scholars, the strength of the Presidency College on the 31st March 1892 reached 371, the highest figure ever attained. The principal features of the year were the separation of the Law department and the affiliation of the Presidency College to the University in Geology, Animal Physiology and Botany. A lectureship in Geology and Mineralogy was instituted in February last, and Dr. Warth, the Acting Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, was appointed to it. The success of the college at the last B.A. degree examination was remarkable, except in the History branch. At the F.A. Examination, 42·8 per cent. passed, a result which, though not very satisfactory, still compares favourably with that of the previous year. The fee receipts for the year covered 20 per cent. of the expenditure, and the net cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 276.

A satisfactory increase—from 211 to 249—took place in the strength of the Kumbakónam College. The results of the F.A. Examination were poor, the majority of the candidates having failed in English. In the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, the college did fairly well, and the results in the Optional branches, especially Mathematics, were very good. The net cost of educating each student was Rs. 123.

There was an accession of about 46 per cent. to the strength of the Rajahmundry College. Only 36 per cent. passed the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, but the results in the Optional branches were more satisfactory. The results of the F.A. Examination were a great improvement on those of the previous year, 56 per cent. having passed against 36 per cent. in 1890-91. The net cost of educating each student decreased from Rs. 350 to Rs. 341.

The strength of the Madras Christian College rose from 675 to 767. The results of the University examinations were uniformly good. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the celebration of the first 'Christian College Day' by the old students of the college. It is remarkable that not only every District in this Presidency, but also Bombay, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Ceylon were represented in the college. As much as 58·6 per cent. of the total charges was met from fees.

The attendance of the Pachaiyappa's College rose from 144 to 195. All the students were Hindus. The results of the University examinations were good. Eleven passed out of 16 in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination and 27 out of 43 at the F.A. Examination. Over 35 per cent. of the expenditure was met from fees.

The attendance of the B.A. and the F.A. classes of St. Peter's College, Tanjore, rose from 26 and 78 at the close of 1890-91 to 30 and 88 respectively on the 31st March last. Forty-three per cent. passed the Language branch and 75 per cent. the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, and 78 per cent. the F.A. Examination. The general condition of the institution was good.

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There was a perceptible increase in the strength of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, from 307 to 389, but the average attendance was only 244. The results in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination were not very satisfactory, only 11 passing out of 23; but in the Optional branches 67 per cent. of the examinees passed. At the F.A. Examination, above 52 per cent. The finances of the institution continued to be satisfactory.

The strength of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, on the 31st March last, was 212 against 193 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The results of the F.A. Examination and of the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination were fair. The College did exceedingly well in the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination. The fee receipts covered 65·3 per cent. of the total cost.

On the 31st March last only seven students were studying for the B.A. degree examination at the Caldwell College, Tuticorin, against 14 on the corresponding date in 1891. The decrease was due to the non-formation of the Junior B.A. class, owing to the very poor results of the F.A. Examination of December 1891. The strength of the F.A. classes rose from 23 to 25. The results of the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination were good, all the three that appeared having passed. None were sent up for the Optional branches. The F.A. results were almost a complete failure, only one having passed out of 11 examined.

The number studying for the F.A. Examination in St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, rose from 35 to 60, but the strength of the B.A. classes was only 17 against 16 in the preceding year. Four students appeared for the Language branch, and five for the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination, and all of them passed. But at the F.A. Examination only four passed out of 14 examined. The financial condition of the institution was satisfactory.

There was a marked increase in the strength of the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, consequent on the introduction of the reduced rates of fees. The results of the B.A. degree examination were good and those of the F.A. Examination fair.

Second-grade Colleges.

47. Among the second-grade colleges, the Victoria College, Pálghat, had the largest attendance (124), and next in order came the Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras, and the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, with 92 and 83 students respectively. Eight colleges contained less than 30 names on the rolls. In the Native College, Berhampore, the attendance was as low as 21. Four hundred and seventy-two candidates appeared for the F.A. Examination from second-grade colleges, and 173 or 36·7 per cent. passed, which was also the average for the Presidency. The Government College, Mangalore, the Victoria College, Pálghat, and the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, obtained the best results. From the Coimbatore College, 35 appeared, but only four passed.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

Law College.

48. The re-organization of the Law College as a separate institution took effect on the 2nd May 1891, the date on which Mr. Nelson entered upon his duties as Principal. The regular work of the College began a little later. The College Council was formed in July 1891. The Professorial staff was strengthened, and a class for candidates for the Pleadership examination was also formed. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was the largest the College ever had—comprising 310 B.L. and 50 Pleadership candidates. Sixty-three candidates appeared for the B.L. degree examination, of whom 21 passed. Twenty-three of the former students also passed. The college at present has no building of its own, the classes being held partly in the Senate House and partly in the Presidency College. Government has expressed its approval of the erection of a building on the Esplanade, but funds have not yet been allotted for the purpose. The fee income was nearly Rs. 6,000 in excess of the estimate, while the total charges were less by about Rs. 2,000. These figures point to the growing popularity of the institution. Though full effect has not yet been given to the scheme, the success that has attended the college during the first year of its existence gives promise of a useful future.

Medicine.

Medical College.

49. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Price was appointed Principal of the Medical College on the death of Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie. At the suggestion of Government and the Director the by-laws of the University and the rules of the college regarding the granting of certificates of attendance were enforced by the Professors. This resulted, as was anticipated, in a decided improvement in the attendance, and in the tone and discipline of the institution. A hygienic laboratory was constructed and a Medical graduate was appointed as Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene. The College department was 157 strong at the close of the year, comprising 18 M.B. and C. M., 119 L.M.S. and 20 casual students. At the University examinations held in July 1891, 33 per cent. of the candidates that appeared direct from the college passed the first M.B. and C.M. examination and 10 per cent. the first and 67 per cent. the second L.M.S. examination. At the Preliminary Scientific Examination 17 per cent. passed. None appeared for the second M.B. and C.M. Examination. It is under contemplation to reorganize the staff, the duties of some of the Professors having become too heavy to admit of their conducting efficiently both college and hospital work. The total cost, excluding stipends of the institution, including the School department, amounted to Rs. 1,40,814, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 22,281, and Local and Municipal contributions amounted to Rs. 7,279.

Engineering.

College of Engineering.

50. The strength of the Engineer classes in the College of Engineering on the 31st March last was ten against twelve on the corresponding date in 1891. The results of the B.C.E. degree examination held in January last were very satisfactory, four having passed out of the five students of the senior division who appeared direct from the college. The same proportion passed also the final examination for Assistant Engineers. In December last a Brahman student completed his final practical course in Mechanical Engineering, and was spoken of in the highest terms by Mr. Phipps, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Perambúr Workshops, under whom he worked. It is satisfactory that of the five Engineer students who have recently entered on their practical courses, two have elected the Mechanical Engineering branch. A new and important feature of the year was the engagement of the Engineer classes in continuous field-work beyond the Madras municipal limits, and the inspection by some of the Engineer students of the Periyár works and the Kistna bridge. This practice, which is productive of good results, should be continued. The total charges for the year rose from Rs. 15,202 to Rs. 25,425, but there was a falling off in the receipts from Rs. 2,207 to Rs. 1,850; consequently the net cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 2,143.

Teaching.

Teachers' College.

51. There were 31 graduates under training in the Teachers' College against 21 in the preceding year, and of under-graduates of the F.A. standard there were 29 against 32. The number of graduates was the largest the college ever had. Five students appeared for the written portion of the L.T. degree examination and four passed. But of the four that appeared for the practical test none passed. The results of the Intermediate Technical examinations in Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Banking, Mensuration, and Surveying and Levelling were, however, satisfactory. Under the recent rules, the period of training has been reduced to twelve months and the study of Technical subjects is left to the option of the students. The college buildings were completed during the year. Including the school department, the average net cost of training each student amounted to Rs. 436 against Rs. 392 in the preceding year.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture.

52. The special committee appointed under G.O., No. 415, dated 4th July 1890, to consider the course of study, &c., for the College of Agriculture, submitted its report in November 1891, but final orders on it were not passed before the close of the official year. Special sanction

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was, however, obtained in February last for the introduction, tentatively, of the revised syllabuses recommended by the above committee, and for the Government Technical examinations being conducted, so far as this college was concerned, in accordance with the draft revised curricula of studies. The uncertainty as to the future organization of the college rendered its working less satisfactory than would have been the case otherwise. The strength of the institution at the end of the session was only 45. This decrease was largely due to the abolition of the junior department during the year. The results of the Technical examinations held in April and May 1891 were fairly satisfactory except in six subjects, as noticed in detail in the last report. During the year a museum containing specimens of cereals, minerals, &c., was organized by the staff. The total charges, excluding the cost of scholarships, aggregated Rs. 28,972. The large increase in the cost of the institution was mainly due to the closing of the school department, to which a share of the total cost was previously debited.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

53. The results of the Upper Secondary Examination of May 1891 were even more disappointing than those of the preceding year. Thirty-five candidates appeared for the complete test, but none passed. For one or more branches 53 appeared, of whom 12 passed. The failures in the different branches were as shown below :—

	Number examined.	Number of failures.
English	69	65
Vernacular	61	53
Mathematics	43	40
History and Geography	50	44

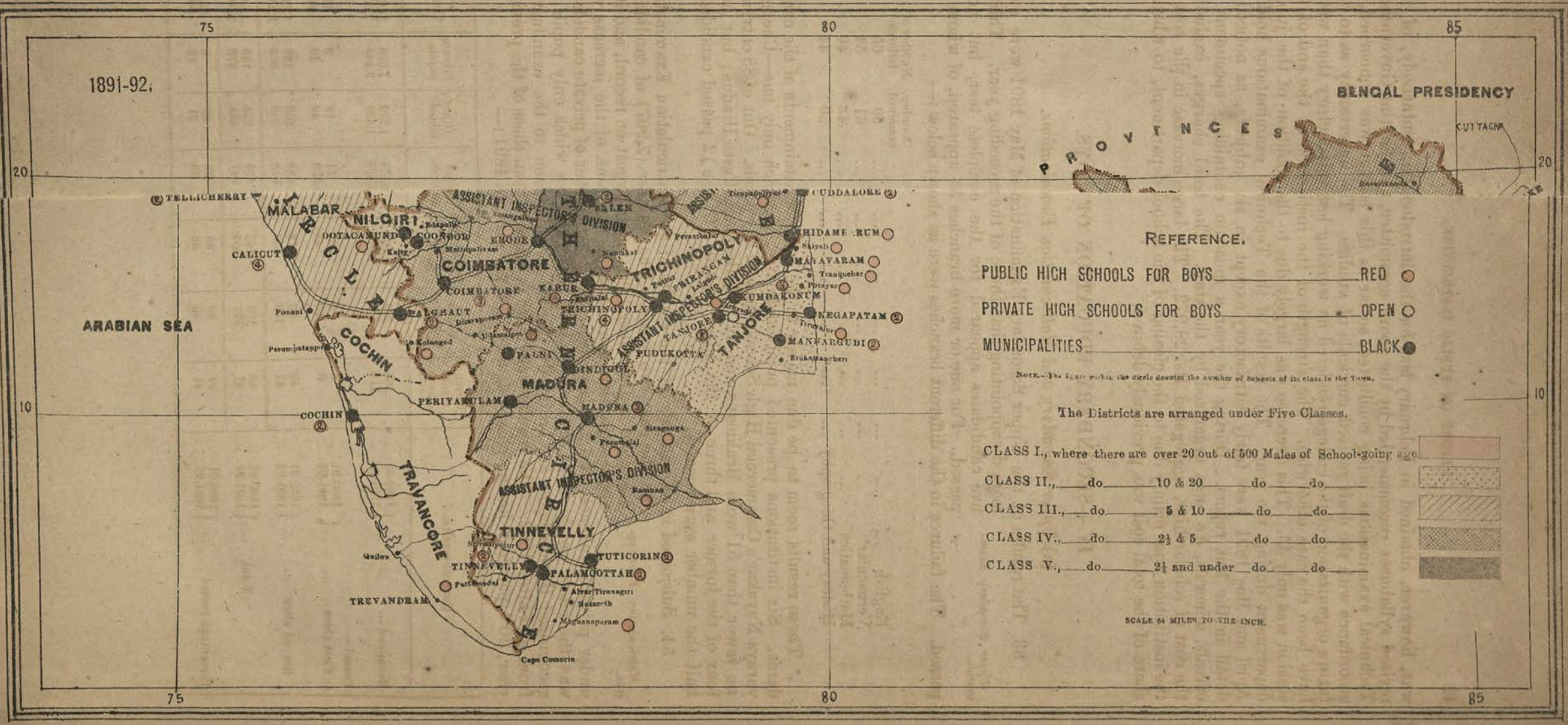
These results seem to be due mainly to the inferior attainments of the candidates. Six institutions presented pupil-candidates, of which only one—Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School—passed any pupils. Out of 88 entrants, no fewer than 51 were Brahmans and 22 non-Brahman Caste Hindus; but only four of the former and three of the latter passed. Of the 12 passed candidates, half the number were females.

Matriculation Examination.

54. Subjoined is an analysis of the results of the Matriculation Examination for the past two years. The number (7,907) of candidates examined in December 1891 is the largest on record, and it is noteworthy that more than 62 per cent. of the increase was under private students. Such a large increase in the number of private candidates was the effect no doubt of the new by-laws, according to which only pupils of recognized High schools are ordinarily eligible for admission to the examination from and after 1892. The results were more favourable than those of the previous year, 30·1 per cent. having passed against 23·5 per cent. in 1891 :—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined	1890-91 ...	168	353	1,052	2,474	1,279	1,676	7,002
	1891-92 ...	114	370	1,315	2,435	1,428	2,245	7,907
Passed—								
First class	1890-91 ...	6	6	32	61	18	2	125
	1891-92 ...	6	20	48	129	49	10	262
Second class	1890-91 ...	40	96	313	632	305	137	1,523
	1891-92 ...	41	152	456	818	389	263	2,119
Total ...	1890-91 ...	46	102	345	693	323	139	1,648
	1891-92 ...	47	172	504	947	438	273	2,381
Percentage passed ...	1890-91 ...	27	29	33	28	25	8	23·5
	1891-92 ...	41	46	38	39	31	12	30·1

Madras Presidency:—shewing the condition of Secondary Education (Male). Map II.



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency:—shewing the condition of Secondary Education (Male). Map II.

1891-92.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
MYSORE
COORG
CUTTACK
PURI
GANJAM
BERHAMPORE
CHILKA LAKE
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S DIVISION
VIZAGAPATAM
PARLAKIMEDI
TEKKALI
VIZIANAGRAM
BIMLIPATAM
ANAKAPALLY
VIZAGAPATAM
GODAVARI
RAJAHMUNDRY
COCANADA
KISTNA
ELLORE
BEZWADA
GUNTUR
MASULIPATAM
KURNOOL
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
MADRAS
SALEM
COIMBATORE
NILGIRI
MALABAR
SOUTH CANARA
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
POONA
HYDERABAD
BOMBAY
GOA
MANGALORE
CALICUT
CANNANORE
PONDICHERRY
TRIVANDRUM
TUTICORIN
PALAMCOTTAH
PERIYAKULAM
DINDIGUL
PUDUKOTTA
MANDAPADI
NEGAPATAM
KUMBAKONUM
MAYAVARAM
CHIDAMBARAM
TRICHINOPOLY
SALEM
BANGALORE
MYSORE
COIMBATORE
CALICUT
CANNANORE
MANGALORE
COCHIN
TRIVANDRUM
TUTICORIN
PALAMCOTTAH
TINNEVELLY
MADURA
PERIYAKULAM
DINDIGUL
PUDUKOTTA
TANJORE

Only four Government institutions sent up pupils for this examination; hence the total number presented by Government schools was comparatively small. An appreciable increase is noticeable in the number sent up by schools in Native States and unaided schools. As far as the quality of the results was concerned, Board schools ranked first and next Government schools. As might be expected, the success of unaided schools was inferior to that of aided schools, the former not having such a well qualified staff as the latter. The fact that only 12 per cent. of the private candidates passed the examination, whilst the average was 30 per cent., shows the inferior attainments of this class as compared with the attainments of those who receive systematic instruction in public schools.

The percentages passed in the several branches of studies for the past three years are given in the margin. The results in English compared unfavourably with those of the previous year. In the other subjects they were better. Under the system of recognition newly introduced, the staff of High schools has improved considerably, and this will, it is hoped, tell favourably on the results of the Matriculation Examination in future.

Subjects.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
English	32	47	39
Optional language ...	78	77	84
Mathematics	64	59	68
General knowledge ...	50	37	54

The statement in the margin gives particulars relating to the classes of the community represented by the candidates. As in the previous year, Europeans and Eurasians secured the largest percentage of success. Generally speaking, the average age of European and Eurasian candidates is higher than that of any other class of pupils excepting perhaps Muhammadans. This and their comparatively small number account in part for the high proportion passed. The success of Brahmans and Native Christians was satisfactory. Only 17 per cent. of the Muhammadan candidates succeeded and the percentage is much below the average for the Presidency. Non-Brahman Hindus contributed 23·2 per cent. of the successful candidates against 20·6 per cent. in the previous year; but the proportion of passed to examined was below the average for the Presidency. Eighty-three female candidates appeared for this examination against 63 in the previous year, and 49 passed against 37.

Classes.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans ...	4,207	1,044	25	4,779	1,472	31
Other Hindus...	1,876	339	18	2,100	552	26
Muhammadans.	178	33	19	195	33	17
Native Christians ...	519	144	28	596	197	33
Eurasians ...	133	47	35	138	69	50
Europeans ...	75	36	48	89	52	58
Others ...	14	5	33	10	6	60
Total ...	7,002	1,648	23·5	7,907	2,381	30

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary Schools for boys.

55. Nothing has proved so injurious to the cause of Upper Secondary education as the indiscriminate opening of Upper Secondary schools without an efficient staff and proper equipments, and one important effect of the working of the system of recognition with reference to the Educational Rules has been the weeding out of some of the ill-conducted Upper Secondary schools. Hence, it is not surprising that there was a decline from 149 to 136 in the number of Upper Secondary schools. Even out of the 136 schools, only 108 had been recognized on the 31st March, and of the remaining schools that were not recognized there are, I doubt not, a few that under the stringent working of the recognition system will not continue as Upper Secondary schools. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the strength of the Upper Secondary departments advanced from 8,046 to 8,594 or by 6·8 per cent., thus raising the average attendance of the Upper Secondary departments from 54 to 63. It must be remembered, however, that full effect was given to the extension of the High school course to three years for the first time last year and that the Upper Secondary department in each school consists now of three Forms instead of two Classes as formerly. The average strength of the newly constituted Fifth Form is poor compared with that of the Sixth and Fourth

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Forms, but the strength will no doubt become more even in the course of a year or two. The strength of the Lower Secondary departments declined from 11,386 to 10,853, but this decrease was more than made good by the increase in the strength of the Lower Secondary departments of English Middle schools, which advanced from 10,167 to 10,854. There was no appreciable difference in the average strength of the Primary departments of Upper Secondary schools as compared with the previous year.

Circles.	1890-91.						1891-92.							
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1891.					Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1892.						
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
								Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.				
Northern Circle ...	27	1,276	1,940	349	339	3,904	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731
Central do. ...	46	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	8,810	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163
Southern do. ...	58	3,241	4,230	476	686	8,633	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197
Western do. ...	18	1,135	1,303	239	366	3,043	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911
Total ...	149	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,390	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002
								8,594						

The number of Upper Secondary schools decreased in all the Circles except the Central; but, in all the four Circles, the average attendance in the Upper Secondary departments advanced, the most conspicuous increase being in the Northern and Southern Circles, in which the number of schools declined by five and eight respectively. The schools in the Western Circle take the lead as regards attendance, and it will be seen presently that they also stand foremost in point of efficiency.

Distribution of Upper Secondary Schools according to agency.

56. In the subjoined statement the distribution of Upper Secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed is shown:—

Circles.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	5	14	8	...	4	11	7
Central do. ...	2	6	30	8	2	6	28	11
Southern do. ...	...	13	21	24	...	12	19	19
Western do. ...	2	4	8	4	2	4	8	3
Total ...	4	28	73	44	4	26	66	40

The number of Government Upper secondary schools or departments remained the same, but that of Board schools declined from 28 to 26 owing to the closing of the Board High School, Anakápalle, in the Vizagapatam District, and the Board High School, Krishnagiri, in the Salem District. The former institution had been for some time in a tottering condition, and the Krishnagiri school had been prematurely raised to the High School standard. Of the 26 schools returned as Board schools, 14 are under Municipal management, and the majority of these were at one time Government institutions. The number of aided schools declined from 73 to 66. This decrease is due to the stricter conditions of aid now in force; for aided schools have to conform to the Educational Rules in addition to fulfilling the conditions of the Grant-in-aid Code. Of the 20 schools that were closed during the year, 16 were unaided institutions. Only two unaided schools were able to secure recognition. Seven aided and unaided schools were newly borne on the departmental returns, all of them having been admitted to the list of recognized schools.

Upper Secondary Schools according to districts.

57. Particulars regarding the number of schools in each District and the total number that passed the Matriculation Examination from each District are shown in the following table. Detailed particulars of each school are given in appendix C.

Districts.	1890-91.							1891-92.								
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in					Number that matriculated.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in							Number that matriculated.
		Upper Secondary department.	Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.			Upper Secondary department.			Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.	
									Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
First Division.																
Ganjam	3	163	145	23	28	359	10	3	93	48	80	144	22	33	420	30
Vizagapatam	8	440	739	129	126	1,434	27	6	146	108	168	664	78	55	1,219	76
Second Division.																
Godávari	9	390	522	128	87	1,127	47	6	188	87	136	547	107	60	1,125	75
Third Division.																
Kistna	5	246	402	28	62	738	36	5	78	68	112	391	23	42	714	52
Kurnool	2	37	132	41	36	246	3	2	3	12	17	133	45	43	253	4
Total ...	27	1,276	1,940	349	339	3,904	123	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731	237
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
Fourth Division.																
Nellore	3	160	335	72	51	618	28	3	71	49	70	304	65	50	609	30
Madras	14	1,235	1,679	459	751	4,124	173	17	583	338	593	1,933	483	844	4,774	267
Chingleput	10	296	638	145	345	1,424	36	10	74	88	128	502	124	345	1,261	52
Fifth Division.																
Bellary	3	118	255	59	66	498	10	3	34	51	66	262	39	52	504	22
Anantapur	1	21	59	17	12	109	3	1	10	...	12	47	12	9	90	5
Cuddapah	3	48	127	28	41	244	6	2	21	17	27	103	...	...	168	15
Sixth Division.																
North Arcot	7	198	441	96	187	922	24	6	62	60	94	394	103	181	894	34
South Arcot	5	318	379	77	97	871	44	5	124	70	137	359	66	107	863	60
Total ...	46	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	8,810	324	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163	485

Districts.	1890-91.							1891-92.								
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in					Number that matriculated.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars in							Number that matriculated.
		Upper Secondary department.	Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.			Upper Secondary department.			Lower Secondary department.	Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.	
									Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.					
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Seventh Division.																
Coimbatore	10	426	692	92	174	1,384	66	7	129	116	144	647	84	149	1,269	64
Nilgiris	1	5	19	10	25	59	1	1	...	2	10	14	6	26	58	1
Salem	7	204	488	104	158	954	22	5	77	36	82	289	108	93	685	26
Eighth Division.																
Tanjore	17	1,017	1,400	35	15	2,467	188	16	403	239	483	1,245	12	...	2,382	241
Trichinopoly	6	649	703	76	101	1,529	130	5	224	159	253	815	83	107	1,641	96
Ninth Division.																
Madura	7	402	500	70	131	1,103	44	7	157	104	126	512	93	124	1,116	77
Tinnevelly	10	538	428	89	82	1,137	61	9	276	122	140	359	70	79	1,046	114
Total ...	58	3,241	4,230	476	686	8,633	512	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197	619
WESTERN CIRCLE.																
Malabar	14	766	932	170	308	2,176	93	13	288	187	314	834	125	292	2,040	156
South Canara	4	369	371	69	58	867	57	4	159	104	137	355	53	63	871	44
Total ...	18	1,135	1,303	239	366	3,043	150	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911	200
Grand Total ...	149	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	24,390	1,109	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002	1,541

With the exception of Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura, all the Districts show an increase in the number of pupils in the Upper Secondary department. In Kurnool, Chingleput, Salem and Anantapur, the strength remained more or less stationary. The Districts comprising the Northern Circle and the Ceded Districts are still very backward as regards Upper Secondary education. There can, of course, be no appreciable progress in this direction in these Districts until Primary and Lower Secondary education is placed on a more satisfactory footing. The difficulty of securing professionally-qualified teachers has no doubt been one of the causes of this unsatisfactory state of things. The Central and Southern Circles have suffered more from unhealthy competition than the other Circles; but, in the matter of a qualified staff, the schools in the Central and Southern Circles, excepting those in the Ceded Districts, are better off than those in either the Northern or the Western Circle. The Western Circle contains nevertheless some of the best-conducted schools in the Presidency.

High Schools, Northern Circle.

58. *Ganjam.*—All the three High schools in the District were recognized. They showed a further increase in attendance in the Upper Secondary department. The Chicacole Municipal High school did well at the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations; but the results of the Berhampore Native High school and the Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi, were very poor.

Vizagapatam.—The Municipal High School, Anakápalle, was reduced to a Middle School during the year, and St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, had no high school department; and hence there were altogether six High schools against eight in the previous year. Only four schools were on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The only Board High school in the District, that at Yellamanchili, was very poorly attended. Four schools are credited with an increase in the strength of the upper secondary department. The results at the Matriculation Examination were better than in the previous year. Only five schools sent up pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination; 53 pupils appeared from these schools and 14 passed.

Godávari.—Three unaided schools were closed during the year, and there were, therefore, six schools in this District against nine in 1891. Of the six schools four were recognized. With two exceptions, all the schools had strong upper secondary Forms, and the results of the Matriculation Examination were comparatively fair. The Pithápuram Raja's High school, Cocanada, and the C.M.S. High school, Ellore, presented pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and obtained good results.

Kistna.—The number of High schools remained stationary at five and the strength of the upper secondary departments advanced slightly from 246 to 258. It is satisfactory to note that all the schools were borne on the recognized list. At the Matriculation Examination 52 candidates passed out of 111 examined. For the Lower Secondary Examination 98 appeared, of whom 91 passed.

Kurnool.—The two High schools in the District had very poor upper secondary departments, the total strength in the two schools being only 32 against 37 in the previous year. Only one of the schools was on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The Matriculation results were extremely unsatisfactory. The S.P.G. High school, Nandyál, presented eight pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and all of them passed.

High Schools, Central Circle.

59. *Nellore.*—All the three aided High schools in the District were recognized during the year, and the upper secondary Forms attached to each school were better attended. The results secured at the Matriculation Examination were very poor. Two schools sent up pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination, all of whom passed.

Madras.—Two unaided High schools—the Hindu Theological High school and the Aryan High school, Triplicane—appeared for the first time in the returns. The standard of the S.P.G. Middle school was raised by the opening of a Fourth Form; hence the number of High schools was 17 against 14 in the previous year. All the schools except two were on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The total number of pupils in the upper secondary departments advanced

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from 1,235 to 1,514 or by 22·6 per cent., the increase being shared by all the schools excepting only four. The increase in attendance extended to the lower departments as well. There was also a considerable improvement in the results of the Matriculation Examination, 267 having passed against 173 in the previous year. Only seven schools availed themselves of the Lower Secondary Examination, but out of 97 pupils that appeared, 95 passed.

Chingleput.—Including the Practising school attached to the Teachers' College, the number of High schools was ten as in 1891. Of these nine were recognized. The strength of the upper secondary departments fell from 296 to 290, and the decrease also extended to the lower secondary and upper primary departments. Fifty-two candidates passed the Matriculation Examination against 36 in the previous year. The three Native High schools in the District were not in a satisfactory condition. Four schools were represented at the Lower Secondary Examination and passed 39 pupils out of 46 that were examined.

Bellary.—Though the total strength of the upper secondary departments of the three High schools in the District advanced from 118 to 151, the increase was confined to the two Board schools. The aided school, the Wardlaw institution, however, made a good appearance at the Matriculation Examination. On the whole, 22 passed the Matriculation Examination against 10 in the previous year. The Board High school, Harpanahalli, was not recognized during the year. Fifty-nine out of 60 passed the compulsory portion of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Anantapur.—The Municipal High school, Anantapur—the only Upper Secondary institution in the District—showed no improvement in strength, and was not borne on the recognized list on the 31st March last owing to serious defects. At the Matriculation Examination five passed out of eight. In the previous year, only three passed out of 20 examined. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 11 passed out of 12.

Cuddapah.—The American Mission High school and the Congress High school at Madanapalle were amalgamated during the year, the new institution being known by the name of the Madanapalle High school. The number of Upper Secondary schools in the District, therefore, was two against three in the previous year. Both the schools had weak upper secondary Forms and neither of them fulfilled all the conditions of recognition on the 31st March last. Fifteen passed the Matriculation Examination from these schools against six in 1890, and the proportion of passed to examined also showed an improvement. Twenty-one out of 23 passed the Lower Secondary Examination in the compulsory subjects.

North Arcot.—The Native High school, Chittoor—an unaided institution—did not furnish any returns; hence the number of High schools in the District fell from seven to six. Five schools were recognized. There was a slight improvement, from 198 to 216, in the strength of the upper secondary departments, the increase being shared by almost all the schools. Thirty-four passed the Matriculation Examination against 24 in the previous year. With six exceptions all the pupils that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination passed the compulsory portion.

South Arcot.—The number of High schools remained stationary at five, and all the schools were recognized. There was only a very slight increase, from 318 to 331, in attendance in the upper secondary departments, the increase being confined to three schools. The Matriculation results were an improvement on those of the previous year. Only one school availed itself of the Lower Secondary Examination, and even that presented and passed but a single pupil.

High Schools, Southern Circle.

60. *Coimbatore.*—There were only seven High schools on the 31st March last against 10 in the previous year owing to the three unaided schools—the London Mission High school, Satyamangalam, the Karatholuvu school, Amarávati, and the Native High school, Erode—having been closed during the year under review. These schools were unable to fulfil the conditions of recognition. The strength of the upper secondary departments decreased from 426 to 389, and the decrease extended to the other departments as well. With the exception of the Town High school, Erode, all were recognized during the year. Only 64 passed the Matriculation Examination

against 66 in 1891, but the proportion passed was higher. The Board High schools at Udamalpet and Dhárápuram and the Municipal High school, Karúr, had weak upper secondary Forms. Seventy-nine out of 90 passed the compulsory portion of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Nilgiris.—The only Upper Secondary school in the District—the Breeks Memorial High school—had a larger number of pupils in the upper secondary department, but the high school Forms were miserably attended. The lower secondary department was also weak. Only one passed the Matriculation Examination from this school. For the Lower Secondary Examination nine were presented, and six passed for certificates, though all the nine pupils passed in the compulsory subjects.

Salem.—Two schools were closed during the year—the Basha Sanjivani High school, an unaided institution, and the Board High school, Krishnagiri, which was reduced to a Middle school. Hence there were only five schools borne on the departmental returns against seven in the previous year. All the five schools were recognized. The strength of the upper secondary departments decreased from 204 to 195, and there was also a perceptible decrease in the strength of the lower secondary and lower primary departments. The results of the Matriculation Examination showed an improvement over those of 1891. The Lower Secondary Examination was not held before the close of the year.

Tanjore.—The Wesleyan Mission High school, Mannárgudi, was revived during the year, and two unaided schools—the Kalyanasundaram High school, Tanjore, and the Nadar High school, Poraiyar, the latter with only a Fourth Form—were added to the list. Four unaided schools under native management—the Native High school, Tiruválúr, the Native High school, Máyavaram, the Anglo-Sentamil Vidhyasala, Poraiyar, and the Town High school, Mannárgudi—were closed. Thus there was one High school less in 1891-92 than in the previous year. The total strength of the upper secondary departments advanced from 1,017 to 1,125, the increase being shared more or less by all the schools. Of the 16 schools, only 10 were borne on the recognized list on the 31st March last. The majority of the unaided schools were unable to fulfil the conditions of recognition. The Matriculation results were more satisfactory, for not only did a greater number pass—241 against 188—but the proportion of passed to examined was also larger. Eight schools presented pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and obtained very fair results.

Trichinopoly.—There were only five High schools in this District against six in the previous year, owing to the closing of one unaided institution—the S.P.G. Upper Secondary school. The latter had been specially started to prepare candidates for the Upper Secondary Examination. Four schools had been recognized. With the exception of the Board High school, Kulitalai, which had no Sixth Form, all the schools had strong upper secondary Forms. The Matriculation results were disappointing. The two important High schools in the District—St. Joseph's High school and the S.P.G. High school, Trichinopoly—being connected with colleges, are well managed and have an efficient staff. One school—the National High school, Trichinopoly—presented three pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination, all of whom passed.

Madura.—As in the previous year the District had seven High schools, of which six were recognized. The strength of the upper secondary departments, however, declined from 402 to 387. Thirty-eight per cent. of the candidates that appeared for the Matriculation Examination passed against 25 per cent. in the previous year, and the total number passed was also higher. There were three High schools in the town of Madura, though two efficient schools would probably be enough. Only one school presented pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination.

Tinnevelly.—Two unaided High schools—the Hindu High school, Palamcottah, and the High school, Gopalasamudram—were closed during the year, and one school—the Hindu High school, Srívilliputur—came into existence; hence there were nine schools against 10 in 1890-91. Of the nine schools, only six were recognized before 31st March last. The strength of the upper secondary departments remained stationary, but that of the other departments decreased. The unaided schools especially were very poorly attended. As many as 114 passed the Matri-

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culation Examination against 61 in the previous year. With one exception, all the aided schools in this District were managed by Missionary Societies. The Lower Secondary Examination was not held before the close of the year.

High Schools, Western Circle.

61. *Malabar.*—The Town High school, Pálghat, an unrecognized institution, ceased to exist during the year, and hence the number of High schools in the District decreased from 14 to 13. Twelve schools were borne on the recognized list on the 31st March last. There was a decrease in the strength of all the departments excepting the upper secondary, in which the attendance advanced from 766 to 789. The increase in this department was confined to seven schools, the most conspicuous advance being in the Victoria High school, Pálghat. The Matriculation results were an improvement on those of the previous year, both as regards the total number of successful candidates as well as the proportion of passed to examined. The three Board schools in the District were in a satisfactory condition. All the aided schools, with one exception, are maintained by Missionary Societies, and are, on the whole, efficiently managed. One hundred and ninety-four pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination and 178 passed.

South Canara.—As in the previous year, four High schools were borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March last, and all of them were recognized. Only in one school was there a perceptible increase in the strength of the upper secondary department. The Matriculation results were better than in 1890-91, though the total number passed was smaller. With one exception, all the pupils presented for the Lower Secondary Examination passed the compulsory portion.

(c) *The Lower Secondary Examination.*

The scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination.

62. The Lower Secondary Examination, which has taken the place of the late Middle School Examination, differs from the latter in several important respects. It is conducted mainly *vivâ voce* by local committees much on the lines of the Primary School Examination, and it has no technical side attached to it. As a qualifying test for the public service, it possesses no more value than the Primary School Examination.

Lower Secondary Examination.

63. The Lower Secondary Examination was held during 1891-92 at 32 centres in 20 Districts. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-four candidates appeared and 2,749 passed the whole or a portion of the examination, 1,273 securing complete certificates. Further particulars are given below :—

Candidates.	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils	2,490	179	2,222	176	1,072	106
Teachers	111	9	94	8	17	4
Others	340	5	244	5	71	3
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113

The failure on the part of so many candidates classed as "Teachers" and "Others" to secure complete certificates shows that the majority of them were ill-prepared. The pupil-candidates, especially girls, obtained good results. It is, however, to be observed that 13 per cent. of the schools from which pupil-candidates appeared, failed to pass any pupil for complete certificates.

Details regarding the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown below :—

Classes.	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for certificate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	21	20	21	18	45	27
Eurasians	70	37	57	37		
Native Christians	265	118	224	117	101	79
Muhammadans	141	...	130	...	44	...
Brahmans	1,522	2	1,332	2	618	...
Other Hindus	919	16	795	15	352	7
Others	3	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113

Brahmans formed 52 per cent. of the examinees. Native Christians and Muhammadans were poorly represented. The percentage of passed to examined was as follows in the several languages brought up by the candidates :—

English	64·5
Sanskrit	77
Latin	100
Persian	97
Tamil	86
Telugu	82
Malayalam	97
Canarese	88
Hindustani	94
Uriya	83

The candidates that took up Malayalam obtained the best results. The proportion of success in the several optional subjects in which the candidates were examined was as shown below :—

Optional subjects.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary science	6	...	3	...	50	...
Geography	2,233	184	1,270	166	57	90
Indian History	2,415	155	1,467	117	61	75
English History	25	8	14	7	56	88
Mathematics	2,342	8	1,329	6	57	75
Agriculture	17	...	11	...	65	...
Domestic Economy	...	31	...	25	...	81
Needle-work	...	152	...	147	...	97

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary Schools for boys.

64. There was an increase of 37 public Middle schools for boys, and the attendance in the Middle departments advanced from 10,492 to 11,475. The increase is satisfactory. Taking into account the Middle departments of Upper Secondary schools, the total number of pupils in the Lower Secondary stage of education was 22,328 against 21,878 in the previous year. It will be seen therefore that the decrease in the strength of the Middle departments in 1890-91 was only of a temporary nature. The Lower Secondary Examination is not a test qualifying for the public service as regards appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 or upwards; neither are Managers of schools required to regulate promotion to the Upper Secondary department by the results of it; hence comparatively few schools sent up pupils for this examination.

The following statement gives particulars of public Lower Secondary or Middle schools for boys in each Circle :—

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Circles.	1890-91. Number of schools.	1890-91. Lower Secondary department.	1890-91. Primary department.	1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Lower Secondary department.	1891-92. Primary department.
English.						
Northern Circle	64	1,556	1,846	63	1,670	1,783
Central do.	93	2,809	5,623	92	2,959	6,032
Southern do.	159	4,406	4,031	161	4,939	4,500
Western do.	41	1,396	1,930	39	1,286	1,851
Total ...	357	10,167	13,430	355	10,854	14,166
Vernacular.						
Northern Circle	26	111	894	55	292	2,326
Central do.	8	66	531	27	220	1,124
Southern do.	6	99	209	2	88	17
Western do.	10	49	493	5	21	262
Total ...	50	325	2,127	89	621	3,729
Grand Total ...	407	10,492	15,557	444	11,475	17,895

The decrease in the number of English schools is only nominal and is due to the adoption in the Educational Rules of a fixed principle for distinguishing English from Vernacular schools. Formerly, any school in which English was taught as an optional subject was classed as an English school, according to the wish of the Manager, but now only schools in which English is taught as a compulsory subject above the second standard or class are regarded as English schools. There has been increased consolidation in English schools—one of the surest signs of internal progress. The average strength of the lower secondary departments advanced from 28 to 31 and that of the primary departments from 38 to 40. The attendance in the Middle departments of Vernacular schools was poor; but it must be remembered that the majority of these schools had not all the Forms of the lower secondary department.

Distribution of Lower Secondary Schools according to agency.

65. Lower Secondary schools are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

English.	1890-91. Schools.	1890-91. Pupils in Lower Secondary departments.	1891-92. Schools.	1891-92. Pupils in Lower Secondary departments.
Managed by the Department	3	125	12	322
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards.	82	2,310	84	2,491
Aided from public funds	220	5,607	207	6,592
Unaided	52	2,125	52	1,449
Total ...	357	10,167	355	10,854
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	23	75	23	82
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards.	12	67	30	197
Aided from public funds	12	155	29	294
Unaided	3	28	7	48
Total ...	50	325	89	621

The increase in the number of English Middle schools managed by the Department was due to the transfer of the Board Training schools to Government. Training schools of the Upper Secondary grade have annexed to them Practising schools containing complete lower secondary and primary departments. The number of

Board schools increased by two and the attendance in their lower secondary departments by 181. There was an increase in the number of Board schools in four Districts—Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore. Malabar contained the largest number of Board English Middle schools. A large number of Vernacular Middle schools under Board management came into existence in the Vizagapatam District. Hence chiefly the variation under this class of schools. It is worthy of note that, whilst the average attendance in the lower secondary departments of Board English schools was 30, that of Board Vernacular schools was only seven. The majority of the Board Vernacular Middle schools have no element of permanency in them, being mostly Upper Primary schools with experimental First Forms. The same remark applies to Vernacular schools managed by private agencies.

Lower Secondary Schools according to districts.

66. Particulars of Middle English schools according to Districts and Circles are given below :—

Districts.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary departments.	Strength of Upper Primary departments.	Strength of Lower Primary departments.	Total strength on the 31st March 1891.	Number that passed the Middle School examination in 1890-91.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary departments.	Strength of Upper Primary departments.	Strength of Lower Primary departments.	Total strength on the 31st March 1892.	Number that passed the Lower Secondary Examination in 1891-92.
Northern Circle.												
Ganjam	8	301	87	80	468	353	7	268	96	70	434	82
Vizagapatam	8	173	62	121	356	237	13	400	113	256	769	67
Godávari	25	569	292	736	1,597	673	24	506	283	655	1,444	225
Kistna	21	481	117	272	870	347	17	457	89	147	693	210
Kurnool	2	32	33	46	111	99	2	39	33	41	113	12
Total ...	64	1,556	591	1,255	3,402	1,709	63	1,670	614	1,169	3,453	596
Central Circle.												
Nellore	8	175	75	212	462	256	7	81	100	250	431	59
Madras	27	1,314	709	2,498	4,521	784	29	1,457	765	2,765	4,987	280
Chingleput	16	244	163	474	881	188	11	302	131	391	824	74
Bellary	6	146	68	171	385	192	7	135	58	227	420	102
Anantapur	2	53	13	...	66	77	4	63	23	27	113	37
Cuddapah	5	91	67	122	280	128	9	124	109	376	609	38
North Arcot	14	361	190	371	922	232	14	388	188	244	820	168
South Arcot	15	425	227	263	915	179	11	409	185	193	787	67
Total ...	93	2,809	1,512	4,111	8,432	2,036	92	2,959	1,559	4,473	8,991	825
Southern Circle.												
Coimbatore	15	269	80	184	533	207	12	332	112	296	740	148
Nilgiris	9	156	99	631	886	75	7	190	99	575	864	61
Salem	14	149	114	533	796	161	15	215	162	466	843	...
Tanjore	39	1,390	168	384	1,942	423	46	1,612	180	591	2,383	467
Trichinopoly	14	425	67	201	693	204	11	388	99	244	731	126
Madura	23	702	170	306	1,178	293	23	702	184	329	1,215	26
Tinnevelly	45	1,315	380	714	2,409	443	47	1,500	461	702	2,663	...
Total ...	159	4,406	1,078	2,953	8,437	1,806	161	4,939	1,297	3,203	9,439	828
Western Circle.												
Malabar	26	885	466	712	2,063	458	28	870	486	870	2,226	350
South Canara	15	511	242	510	1,263	263	11	416	182	313	911	150
Total ...	41	1,396	708	1,222	3,326	721	39	1,286	668	1,183	3,137	500
Grand Total ...	357	10,167	3,889	9,541	23,597	6,272	355	10,854	4,138	10,028	25,020	2,749

Considerable variations are noticeable in the number and strength of Middle schools in the various Districts. The most conspicuous increases were in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Tanjore. The Districts of Kurnool and Anantapur were very poorly supplied with Middle English schools. The average attendance in the lower secondary departments varied from 11 in the

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Nellore District to 50 in Madras. Next to the schools in Madras, those in Ganjam, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Canara were the best attended in their lower secondary departments. Appendix D contains detailed statistics of Middle schools, English and Vernacular, according to Districts.

Middle Schools, Northern Circle.

67. *Ganjam.*—There were seven English Middle schools in the District, five Board and two aided, against eight in the previous year, and the strength of the middle departments consequently declined from 301 to 268. There was, however, an increase of three Vernacular schools, and also an appreciable advance in attendance in their lower secondary departments.

Vizagapatam.—There were five additional English Middle schools and 20 additional Vernacular Middle schools in the District. The strength of the lower secondary departments of the English schools more than doubled and that of the Vernacular schools advanced from four to 125. With one exception, all the Vernacular schools were Board schools. Most of them were, in the previous year, Upper Primary schools, and it is doubtful whether they will all be able to take root as permanent Middle schools. Private effort, in the matter of Lower Secondary education in the District, is insignificant.

Godávari.—Of the 24 English Middle schools in this District, with an attendance of 506 pupils in the lower secondary departments, two were Government and nine Board institutions. The aided schools, 11 in number, had not strong lower secondary classes. Two Vernacular schools appeared in the returns, but it is evident from their strength that neither of them had all the three Forms.

Kistna.—There was a decrease of four English Middle schools in this District, but this was made good by a corresponding increase in the number of Vernacular schools. The total strength of the lower secondary departments in both classes of schools, however, declined slightly from 517 to 512. The Local Boards take a considerable share in Lower Secondary education, and there is also considerable private activity.

Kurnool.—There was only one Board school in the District, with an attendance of 35 pupils in the lower secondary department. The other Middle school was an aided institution, with only four pupils in the lower secondary department. If Lower Secondary education is ever to take root in the District, a number of Board schools must be opened.

Middle Schools, Central Circle.

68. *Nellore.*—Of the seven schools in the District, one was the Practising school attached to the Government Training school, Nellore, four were Board and two aided institutions. It is to be regretted that the strength of the lower secondary departments declined from 175 to 81. The primary departments were, however, stronger and had a total strength of 350 against 287 in the previous year. There is a paucity of trained teachers in the District, and hence schools of every grade are inefficiently conducted.

Madras.—Twenty-nine English Middle schools, with an attendance of 1,457 pupils in the lower secondary departments, were borne on the returns against 27 with an attendance of 1,314 in the previous year. The number of Vernacular Middle schools remained stationary at three. The aided English Middle schools, 21 in number, were well attended, having an average of 55 pupils in the lower secondary departments.

Chingleput.—The number of English Middle schools declined from 16 to 11. This, however, did not affect the strength of the lower secondary departments, which, on the other hand, advanced from 244 to 302. The number of Vernacular Middle schools increased from four to 14. It is noteworthy that there was not a single Board Middle school in the District, and, with three exceptions, all the schools were aided.

Bellary.—There were seven schools in the District against six in the previous year, and all were classed as English schools. The lower secondary departments were very poorly attended, having an average of only 19. The Local Boards can afford to open a few more schools.

Anantapur.—There were four English and two Vernacular Middle schools against two English Middle schools in 1890-91. The Local Board maintained only one Middle school, which was fairly well attended.

Cuddapah.—Four additional institutions were added to the list—one aided and three unaided. Notwithstanding this increase in the number of Middle schools, the total attendance in the lower secondary departments advanced only from 91 to 124. There was, however, a very conspicuous advance, from 189 to 485, in the strength of the primary departments.

North Arcot.—The Taluk Boards take a considerable share in Lower Secondary education, and of the 14 English Middle schools, with a strength of 388 in the lower secondary departments, eight were Board schools, with an attendance of 215 in these departments. The aided English Middle schools were also well attended.

South Arcot.—In this District also the educational operations of the Local Boards were considerable. Of the 11 English schools, six were Board institutions. The aided English schools, however, were far better attended than Board schools.

Middle Schools, Southern Circle.

69. *Coimbatore.*—All the 12 Middle schools in the District were English institutions. There was increased consolidation in these schools, for the average strength, taking the lower secondary and primary departments together advanced from 36 to 62, whilst that of the lower secondary departments alone increased from 18 to 28. With two exceptions, all the schools were under private management.

Nilgiris.—Owing to the decrease of two schools under private management, the total number of Middle schools was only seven against nine in the previous year, but the strength of the lower secondary departments rose from 156 to 190.

Salem.—Of the 15 schools in this District, with an attendance of 215 in the lower secondary departments, seven were Board, six aided and two unaided institutions. The Board schools were of long standing and were better attended than aided schools.

Tanjore.—There were as many as 46 English Middle schools in the District against 43 English and Vernacular schools in the previous year. The majority of these were under private management and had fairly strong lower secondary departments. In the matter of staff, accommodation and furniture the schools under private management leave much to be desired.

Trichinopoly.—Owing to the closing of three schools under private management, the total number of Middle schools declined from 14 to 11. The strength of the lower secondary departments also fell from 425 to 388, but the schools had stronger primary departments than in the previous year.

Madura.—There was not a single Board Middle school in the District, and of the 23 English Middle schools, 18 were aided and five unaided. The strength of the lower secondary departments remained stationary at 702.

Tinnevelly.—As in Madura, the majority of Middle schools in this District were aided institutions, mostly managed by Missions. The total number of English schools advanced from 45 to 47, and the strength of the lower secondary departments from 1,315 to 1,500. There were also two Vernacular Middle schools, with an attendance of 88 in the lower secondary departments.

Middle Schools, Western Circle.

70. *Malabar.*—The total number of Middle schools, English and Vernacular, was 33 against 34 in the previous year, and the strength of the lower secondary departments also slightly declined from 920 to 891. The Local Boards maintained as many as 14 Middle schools—10 English and four Vernacular. The Board English schools, as a rule, were well conducted. The average attendance in their lower secondary departments was higher than that of aided schools.

South Canara.—The number of English Middle schools declined from 15 to 11. The Local Boards maintained five English Middle schools, which had an attend-

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ance of 226 in the lower secondary departments. In this District also the Board schools were efficiently conducted and were better attended than aided institutions.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

71. Fewer schools presented pupils for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Standard examinations than in the preceding year as shown in the margin. The Lower Secondary Examination has taken the place of the late Middle School Examination to test pupils for the Seventh results standard, and the grant examination of the Fifth and Sixth Standards was in most Districts entrusted to the Primary School Examination Boards. In 1890-91 the Lower Secondary Examination was not held in the Districts of Salem and Tinnevelly, which chiefly accounts for the large decrease in the number of schools that presented pupils for the Seventh standard. In the two Districts referred to, there were 56 Middle schools, more than one-half of which were preparing pupils for results grants under the Seventh standard. The number of schools that passed pupils was 214, 128 and 49 respectively.

Results of the Lower Secondary Standard examinations.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Fifth standard	225	214
Sixth do.	132	128
Seventh do.	75	49

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Fifth	1,667	1,661	1,201	1,173
Sixth	1,147	1,079	807	800
Seventh ...	887	472	383	323
Total ...	3,701	3,212	2,391	2,296

There was a decline in the total number of boys presented and passed for each of these standards, as shown in the margin. The percentages of success were 70·6, 74·1 and 68·4 respectively against 72, 70·4 and 43·2 in the preceding year.

The pupils examined and passed were distributed as follows among the different classes of institutions:—

Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.
Results system	1,440	956	411	1,016	718	281
Salary-results system	189	98	54	140	64	36
Combined system	32	25	7	17	18	6
Total ...	1,661	1,079	472	1,173	800	323

Results schools presented and passed the largest number. Salary-results schools did better than Results schools in the Fifth standard, but in the other standards the results were inferior. No useful inferences can, however, be drawn from these data, considering particularly the disparity in number of the two classes of schools.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

72. The Primary School Examination Notification was modified so as to bring it into accord with the Educational Rules, more especially with the revised curricula of studies. Except in very special circumstances, this examination has been made the compulsory test for results grants for the Fourth standard under the Grant-in-aid Code. Under article 18 of the revised Notification, the examination for grant of the Fifth and Sixth standards throughout the Presidency was entrusted to the Primary School Examination Boards, and their sphere of action was thereby largely extended. The managers of girls' schools, however, were allowed the option of having their pupils examined by the inspecting officers as formerly. The working of the Primary School Examination during the past three years has been coincident with an enormous development of elementary instruction, and the examination has undoubtedly co-operated with other causes to bring about a rapid increase in the number of schools and pupils. In 1889-90, the year in which this examination was first

The Primary School Examination scheme.

established, the number of Upper Primary schools was 2,733 and the attendance 117,027; on the 31st March last the number of schools was 3,781 and that of pupils 166,413.

Primary School Examination.

73. The following statement compares the number of candidates that appeared for and passed the Primary School Examination during the last two years:—

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Ganjam ...	238	267	40	48	62	63	183	232	37	42	62	62
Vizagapatam.	788	1,073	61	134	33	130	418	676	57	92	30	104
Godávari ...	1,060	1,486	43	128	189	493	816	655	33	73	164	300
Kistna ...	964	1,256	124	210	178	331	714	860	101	147	134	273
Kurnool ...	223	354	66	36	82	69	161	275	58	34	73	63
Nellore ...	456	500	23	114	20	69	344	297	19	65	16	57
Madras ...	303	677	11	55	2	39	237	484	6	49	2	34
Chingleput ...	556	633	32	34	24	41	430	499	30	29	22	32
Bellary ...	276	321	62	143	28	81	156	237	49	110	24	74
Anantapur ...	200	240	27	41	38	61	158	189	23	34	31	45
Cuddapah ...	214	335	47	91	27	73	185	213	36	64	24	60
North Arcot ...	557	847	30	143	43	85	482	628	26	118	38	68
South Arcot ...	722	1,124	27	59	43	95	610	974	24	55	40	86
Coimbatore ...	692	876	72	114	118	218	409	562	59	96	102	156
Nilgiris ...	74	103	5	6	7	14	48	60	4	3	5	6
Salem ...	581	546	26	77	79	178	410	402	22	60	65	134
Tanjore ...	1,579	1,970	69	199	113	360	1,241	1,651	56	144	87	315
Trichinopoly.	613	774	30	86	102	87	550	685	26	75	91	77
Madura ...	595	855	105	134	89	91	495	565	97	99	76	62
Tinnevelly ...	782	1,302	106	205	166	201	633	924	94	163	146	159
Malabar ...	1,317	1,580	158	163	127	239	602	979	99	97	96	186
South Canara.	904	1,063	88	65	110	32	544	912	75	52	75	26
Total ...	13,694	18,182	1,252	2,285	1,680	3,050	9,826	12,959	1,031	1,701	1,403	2,379

The total number of candidates rose from 16,626 to 23,517, or by 41·4 per cent. Pupil-candidates alone numbered over 18,000. Tanjore ranked first, having presented 1,970 pupil-candidates. The large increase in the number of 'teacher-candidates' and 'others' is specially noteworthy. The increase under these heads was specially marked in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar. Candidates for Primary teachers' certificates, trained and untrained, are, under the new rules, required to pass the Primary School Examination as the minimum qualification; hence the increase in the number of teacher-candidates. The stimulus afforded by the Public Service Notification accounts for the increase under 'others.'

The number passed was also gratifying, showing an increase of nearly 39 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. As might be expected, teacher-candidates did best. Of the 23,517 candidates examined, 10,269 qualified for complete certificates, 5,240 passed in the compulsory subjects, or in the compulsory subjects and in one optional subject, while 1,530 passed in optional subjects only. Of the examinees, 72·4 per cent. passed fully or partially and over 43·7 per cent. secured complete certificates. The number of female candidates rose from 568 to 781, and 561 passed, 276 qualifying for complete certificates.

The different classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. As regards the proportion of passed to examined, Brahmans stood first with 75·4 per cent., closely followed by Native Christians with 73 per cent.; non-Brahman Hindus and Europeans each secured 71 per cent. Of Brahman girls, 62 appeared and 44 passed, and of Muhammadan girls, 34 appeared and 28 passed.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	202	143
Native Christians	1,778	1,297
Muhammadans	1,317	866
Brahmans	8,414	6,346
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	11,798	8,385
Others	8	2
Total ...	23,517	17,039

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The percentages passed in the Vernacular languages are shown below :—

Languages.	Percentage passed.
Tamil	74·6
Telugu	66·1
Malayalam	63·7
Canarese	82·1
Hindustani	65·8
Uriya	67·6

Among optional subjects Agriculture, Drawing and Mensuration were brought up by 841, 213 and 111 candidates respectively, and 458, 116 and 85 passed. Needlework was added as an optional subject for female candidates.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for Boys.

74. As will be seen from the following statement, the total number of Public Primary schools for boys advanced by 5·3 per cent., and the attendance by 8·3 per cent. Comparing last year's figures with those of 1889-90, there was an increase of 23·3 per cent. in schools and 24·7 per cent. in scholars. The comparatively greater advance in scholars indicates internal improvement.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1891.		31st March 1892.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper Primary ...	36	1,414	59	2,474
	Lower do. ...	56	1,224	77	1,701
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,369	61,316	1,714	77,643
	Lower do. ...	1,081	33,572	1,204	41,021
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper Primary ...	1,588	70,379	1,772	78,936
	Lower do. ...	6,692	181,428	7,494	197,414
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	221	7,508	236	7,360
	Lower do. ...	6,114	121,158	5,503	111,089
Total ...	Upper do. ...	3,214	140,617	3,781	166,413
	Lower do. ...	13,943	337,382	14,278	351,225
	Grand Total ...	17,157	477,999	18,059	517,638

Upper Primary schools alone had an accession of 567 schools and 25,796 pupils, which is an increase of 17·6 and 18·3 per cent. respectively in schools and scholars over the figures of the previous year. The increase under Lower Primary schools was not so conspicuous. These results are due to the raising of the standard of a large number of Lower Primary schools owing to the stimulus given by the Primary School Examination and the Public Service Notification, and the efforts of the Assistant Inspectors who are held mainly responsible for Upper Primary education. The proportion of Upper Primary schools to the total number of schools of the primary grade rose from 19 to 21 per cent. It is noteworthy that Board schools show a larger increase of Upper Primary schools than any other class of institutions. Board Upper Primary schools were just as well attended as aided Upper Primary schools, notwithstanding the higher fees charged in the former, while Board Lower Primary schools were better attended than aided schools. This speaks well for the efficiency and popularity of Board schools.

Government schools rose in number and in attendance from 92 and 2,638 to 136 and 4,175 respectively. The transfer of Board Training schools to the

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male). and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys. Map. III

1891-92.

Schools _____ YELLOW ●

MUNICIPALITIES _____ BLACK ●

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Six Classes.

CLASS I., where there are over 15 out of 50 Male School-going population. _____

CLASS II., ___do between 12½ and 15 ___do ___do _____

CLASS III., ___do ___10 and 12½ ___do ___do _____

CLASS IV., ___do ___8 and 10 ___do ___do _____

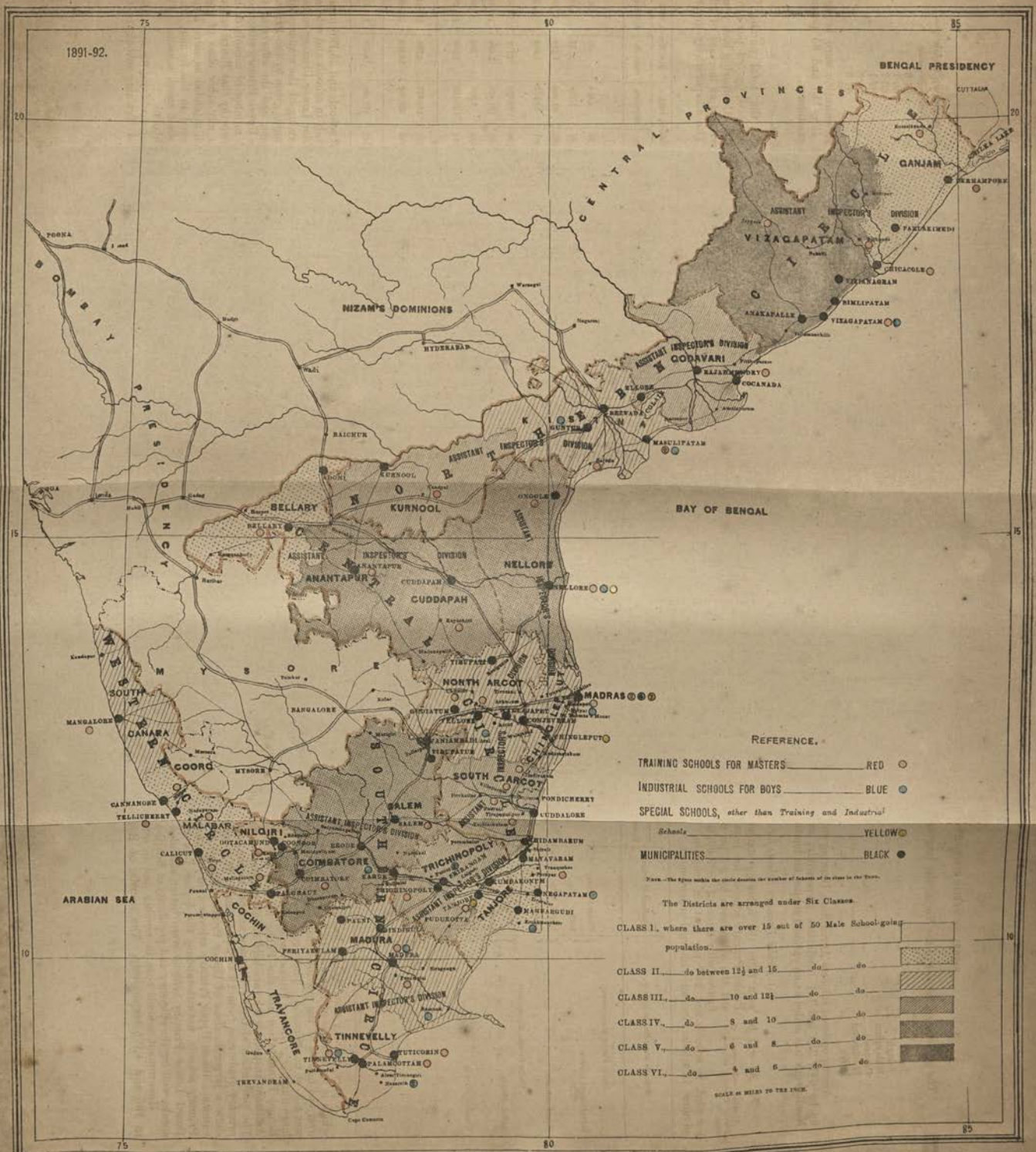
CLASS V., ___do ___6 and 8 ___do ___do _____

CLASS VI., ___do ___4 and 6 ___do ___do _____

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male). and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys. Map. III



A. J. D. HARRIS, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Department, with their Practising schools, and the opening of Government schools in the Agency tracts account for this increase. The Lower Primary schools situated mostly in the Agency tracts were very poorly attended. Board schools, Upper and Lower Primary, increased in number by 25·2 and 11·4 per cent. and in attendance by 26·6 and 22·2 per cent. respectively. There was no appreciable increase, however, in average attendance. In Salem and Kistna a large number of Salary-results schools were opened during the year, and in Malabar about 140 so-called Combined-system schools were transferred to the Salary-results system. It is highly gratifying to note that Aided schools under private management advanced by 986 or by 12 per cent., and their strength by 24,543 or by 10 per cent. approximately. These increases were considerably in excess of those of the preceding year. There was a decrease, however, of 596 schools and 10,217 pupils under 'Unaided schools;' a great part of this decrease was due to a large number of Unaided schools having been brought on the Aided list through the exertions of the subordinate Inspecting officers. It would also appear that a number of schools to which certifying memoranda were issued before 31st March last have been returned as Aided schools, though the grants were not actually drawn before the close of the official year. Considerable difference is noticeable between the average strength of an aided and an unaided school, but this is not a matter of surprise, considering the comparative inefficiency of the latter class of schools.

Proportion of boys in Primary schools and classes to male population of school-going age.

75. The following table gives the proportion of boys in Public Primary schools and classes to the male population of school-going age, calculating this, as usual, at 15 per cent. of the total population of that sex:—

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	11,554	5,486	17,040	34·1	50·3
Nílgiris	8,423	1,970	725	2,695	23·4	32·0
Tinnevelly	140,020	40,083	1,419	41,502	28·6	29·6
Ganjam	138,488	35,092	1,180	36,272	25·3	26·2
Bellary	68,850	16,979	332	17,311	24·7	25·1
Malabar	197,154	43,933	2,010	45,943	22·3	23·3
Kistna	140,753	29,111	398	29,509	20·7	21·0
Tanjore	159,907	32,632	732	33,364	20·4	20·9
Madura	187,735	36,187	749	36,936	19·2	19·7
Chingleput	85,917	14,933	1,369	16,302	17·3	19·0
South Canara	76,640	13,690	640	14,330	17·9	18·7
Trichinopoly	99,535	17,885	484	18,369	18·0	18·5
North Arcot	164,181	28,605	822	29,427	17·4	17·9
Godávari	154,071	24,513	1,214	25,727	15·9	16·7
South Arcot	161,870	25,131	651	25,782	15·5	15·9
Kurnool	62,120	9,514	155	9,669	15·3	15·6
Coimbatore	147,255	20,353	631	20,984	13·8	14·3
Cuddapah	96,951	12,958	459	13,417	13·4	13·8
Nellore	110,491	14,644	478	15,122	13·3	13·7
Anantapur	54,345	7,332	76	7,408	13·5	13·6
Salem	144,243	16,954	762	17,716	11·8	12·3
Vizagapatam	210,087	20,603	1,405	22,008	9·8	10·5
Total ...	2,642,909	474,656	22,177	496,833	18·0	18·8

The total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction rose from 463,338 to 496,833 or by 7·2 per cent. In four Districts—Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore and South Arcot—the proportion of boys in the primary stage to total of school-going population was the same as in the preceding year, while in two Districts—Salem and Trichinopoly—it declined. In the remaining Districts, however, there was a substantial increase, the advance made by Nílgiris and Tinnevelly being remarkable. In Madras more than one-half of the pupils of school-going age were in the primary stage; in seven Districts between one-fifth and one-half; while in the Salem and Vizagapatam Districts, the proportion was as low as 12·3 and 10·5 per cent. respectively. Much remains, therefore, to be done in these Districts in the matter of primary education. The total percentage rose from 18

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to 18·8. The sketch map attached shows the relative condition of the various Districts as regards Primary education of boys, taking Private schools also into account.

Government Primary schools.

Districts.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjam	11	19
Vizagapatam	17	31
Godávari	13	23
Kistna	1*	...
Kurnool	1*	...
Nellore	1*	...
Madras	8	3
Bellary	1*	...
Anantapur	1*	...
Cuddapah	1*	...
South Arcot	1*	...
Salem	1*	...
Trichinopoly	1*	...
Malabar	1*	...
North Arcot	...	1*
Total ...	59	77

* Practising schools.

76. The statement in the margin shows the distribution of the 136 Government schools. Under G.O., dated 23rd July 1891, No. 567, Financial, all the Board Training schools, with the Practising schools attached to them, Madura and Tinnevelly excepted, were taken over by the Department. This accounts for an increase of 13 out of 23 Upper Primary schools; one of the Practising schools was of the Lower Primary standard. Upper Primary schools were on the whole better attended than Lower Primary schools.

Government Primary schools, Ganjam.

77. There were ten Upper and seventeen Lower Primary schools in the Ganjam Agency against six and eight schools respectively in 1890-91, showing thus an increase of 13 Primary schools. Four schools had their standard raised and two Middle schools reverted to the Primary grade. Their total attendance rose from 464 to 844. The schools were generally in a prosperous condition. It will, however, be necessary to open more Primary schools when funds become available. One of the main causes of the backward condition of education in the Agency tracts is the want of adequate and efficient supervision. It is true that the Government Agents take a great interest in these schools, and have done much to improve them; but, travelling being difficult in these parts, Inspecting officers are not able to visit these schools so frequently as is desirable. The staff of Hill Superintendents being found insufficient, an additional Superintendent was appointed under G.O., dated 4th April 1891, No. 248, Educational. He took charge of the range on the 1st July 1891. Besides the Agency schools, there were three Government schools in the District—the Practising schools at Berhampore, Russellkonda and Chicacole.

Government Primary schools, Vizagapatam.

78. Of Primary schools in the Vizagapatam Agency there were 47, attended by 1,346 pupils, against 42 with 1,082 pupils in the previous year, and the average attendance in each school rose from 26 to 29. Of the 47 schools, 16 were of the Upper Primary grade. For want of funds it was not possible during the past year to satisfy the growing demand for education by starting new schools. Rewards and other inducements were sanctioned during the year to increase the popularity of the schools. For furniture, maps, books and apparatus small sums were also passed now and then; but owing to financial exigencies, improvements involving any large expenditure were not carried out. There was also a Practising school attached to the Government Training school at Vizagapatam.

Government Primary schools, Godávari.

79. The total number of Government Primary schools in the Godávari Agency rose from 23 to 36, and their attendance from 489 to 729. Thirteen schools belonged to the Upper Primary grade against twelve in 1890-91. The twelve new schools were all of the Lower Primary standard. One of the Local Fund Inspecting Schoolmasters had previously been helping the Superintendent of Hill Schools, but a special junior Superintendent was sanctioned in G.O., dated 2nd July 1891, No. 499, Educational. The standard and efficiency of schools left much to be desired. This was due chiefly to the teachers, the majority of whom do not possess even low general education qualifications.

Government Primary schools in the City of Madras.

80. With the exception of the Practising department attached to the Hindu Branch Training school, Triplicane, all the Government Primary schools in the City of Madras are intended for Muhammadans. The Hindu and the Muhammadan Practising schools

were raised to the standard of Middle schools; one Lower Primary school was closed, its place being taken by an Upper Primary school in another suburb of the City; and two Lower Primary schools were raised to the Upper Primary standard. The number of Government Primary schools at the end of the year was, therefore, 11 against 13 in the preceding year, and eight of them were Upper Primary against seven in 1890-91. The strength of these 11 schools was 444.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

81. Subjoined is a statement of schools in each District managed by Local Boards constituted under Act V of 1884. The number of these schools rose from 2,269 to 2,682, and their attendance from 86,125 to 106,995. Nearly 60 per cent. of the schools had attained the Upper Primary grade, and the number of pupils in the Upper Primary stage constituted over 8·5 per cent. of the total strength of the Primary schools.

Districts.		1890-91.			1891-92.			Districts.		1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.				Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.				Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjam ...	U.P.	21	86	553	35	185	1,055	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	73	415	2,925	74	437	3,103
	L.P.	87	...	1,836	64	...	1,446		L.P.	21	.	537	18	...	535
Vizagapatam.	U.P.	69	386	2,279	65	400	2,211	Nilgiris ...	U.P.	1	2	12	1	2	28
	L.P.	25	...	624	19	...	553		L.P.	4	...	97	9	...	329
Godávari ...	U.P.	198	922	6,602	227	1,138	7,822	Salem ...	U.P.	54	263	2,216	74	403	3,006
	L.P.	121	...	3,153	118	...	3,120		L.P.	69	...	2,068	123	...	3,651
Kistna ...	U.P.	132	618	4,191	179	810	5,663	Tanjore ...	U.P.	101	723	4,265	104	703	4,409
	L.P.	29	...	814	47	...	1,203		L.P.	27	.	865	24	...	773
Kurnool ...	U.P.	76	270	2,094	84	311	2,561	Trichinopoly.	U.P.	42	241	1,523	52	237	1,904
	L.P.	48	...	884	40	...	697		L.P.	28	..	817	23	...	786
Nellore ...	U.P.	57	315	2,080	74	332	2,609	Madura ...	U.P.	33	190	1,281	62	350	2,244
	L.P.	87	...	2,181	71	...	1,757		L.P.	73	...	2,356	75	...	2,101
Chingleput ...	U.P.	5	37	307	11	60	611	Tinnevelly ...	U.P.	26	204	1,157	40	283	1,531
	L.P.	8	...	317	8	...	370		L.P.	26	...	955	18	...	576
Bellary ...	U.P.	20	174	1,075	21	178	1,198	Malabar ...	U.P.	106	778	5,352	126	838	6,439
	L.P.	12	...	373	14	..	492		L.P.	163	...	7,202	276	...	13,691
Anantapur ...	U.P.	23	160	982	33	206	1,446	South Canara.	U.P.	53	405	1,535	80	638	2,379
	L.P.	11	...	295	8	...	301		L.P.	31	...	844	44	...	1,363
Cuddapah ...	U.P.	32	149	1,501	59	252	2,308								
	L.P.	47	...	1,309	27	...	828								
North Arcot.	U.P.	68	402	2,947	93	683	4,544	Total ...	U.P.	1,281	7,326	48,658	1,592	9,148	61,124
	L.P.	35	...	1,351	29	..	1,014		L.P.	988	...	30,141	1,090	...	36,723
South Arcot.	U.P.	91	586	3,781	98	702	4,053	Grand Total ...		2,269	7,326	78,799	2,682	9,148	97,847
	L.P.	36	...	1,263	35	...	1,137								

In Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore the number of Board Primary schools declined by nine, ten and two respectively; in Tanjore and Kurnool, the number remained the same; in all the other Districts there was a more or less increase. In the undermentioned Districts the increase was remarkable:—

	Increase.	
	Schools.	Pupils.
Godávari	26	1,403
Kistna	65	2,053
Salem	74	2,513
Madura	31	868
Malabar	133	7,636
South Canara	40	1,596

The Local Boards of Malabar, Godávari, Kistna and Salem take a very large direct share in primary education. The Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly Boards have comparatively few schools under their direct management.

The average strength of each Upper Primary school rose from 43·7 to 44·1 and that of each Lower Primary school from 31 to 33. These schools were very poorly

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

attended in the Kurnool District, the average for an Upper Primary school being 34, and for a Lower Primary only 17. In Chingleput, Bellary, Malabar and North Arcot the average strength of an Upper Primary school ranged from 56 to 66, and in Malabar the attendance in Lower Primary schools was as high as 50. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total number of Upper Primary pupils in Board schools belonged to Malabar, Godávari, Kistna and Tanjore. In respect of teachers the Board schools were generally better off than aided institutions. A great deal of the improvement in Board schools was due to the working of the system of recognition.

Bellary ...	... 66
Chingleput ...	... 61
Malabar ...	... 58
North Arcot ...	... 56

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

82. Appendix E gives a list of Primary schools managed by Municipalities. Madras, Kurnool, Chidambaram, Coonoor, Madura, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin and Palamcottah had no schools of their own. An advance of 34 Upper and 21 Lower Primary schools will be noticed with an attendance of 2,039 and 867 pupils respectively. There was no marked increase in the average attendance; but, as might be expected, Municipal Primary schools were far better attended than Local Board Primary schools situated in rural tracts.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

83. Aided schools advanced from 8,280 with 251,807 pupils to 9,266 with 276,350 pupils, while unaided schools fell from 6,335 with 128,666 pupils to 5,739 with 118,449 pupils, and Subsidiary table 4 gives particulars by Districts. I have explained in Chapter I the comparatively large increase under aided schools. Eight Districts contained more than 500 aided schools each, while two, leaving out Madras and Nílgiris, contained fewer than 200 schools each. Anantapur had only 151 schools, 22 of which were of the Upper Primary standard. The position occupied by Tinnevelly and Ganjam, with 887 and 823 schools respectively, is unique; but whereas in the former 17 per cent. of the schools were of the Upper Primary standard, in the latter only 5·8 per cent. were so circumstanced. In Tinnevelly, Christian Missions take a considerable share in primary education. Ten Districts had more than 300 unaided schools each. The proportion of Upper and Lower Primary aided schools was approximately as 6 : 25; but the number of pupils in the Upper Primary stage of aided schools was only 5 per cent. of the total number in that class of schools. Aided schools underwent considerable improvements owing to the application of the recognition rules.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Boys' Schools.				
Results schools	9,316	10,310	9,253	10,255
Salary-results schools ...	2,155	2,904	2,120	2,871
Combined schools	182	14	182	14
	11,653	13,228	11,555	13,140
Girls' schools	731	784	727	780
Total ...	12,384	14,012	12,282	13,920

84. The summary in the margin compares the number of schools that presented and passed pupils in one or more standards. There was a satisfactory increase of 13·1 per cent. in the number of schools that presented and of 13·3 per cent. in the number that passed pupils.

An increase of over 10 per cent. and of 34 per cent. respectively will be noticed in the number of results and salary-results schools in which pupils were examined for grant. The decrease under "Combined-system" schools is due to the transfer of almost all of them to the Salary-results list as already noticed. Comparing also the number of schools * that failed to pass any pupils, the year's results were far more favourable than those of its predecessor. Thirty-three out of 2,904 salary-results schools against 35 out of 2,155 in 1890-91 failed to pass any pupils.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
* Results	63	55
Salary-results	35	33
Combined	...	...
Girls'	4	4
Total ...	102	92

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each Primary standard.

85. The number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each of the Primary standards is shown below :—

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.				Number of schools that passed pupils.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	8,321	705	10,171	743	8,074	693	9,790	734
First	10,485	686	11,925	735	10,022	657	11,503	685
Second	9,467	583	10,717	642	9,031	536	10,217	596
Third	6,814	465	7,862	501	6,296	434	7,242	473
Fourth	1,896	270	2,219	290	1,719	241	1,988	253

The relative proportion of schools that presented and passed pupils under each Primary standard is entered in the margin.

Standards.	Number that presented.		Number that passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	23·7	25·5	24·0	26·8
First	27·8	25·2	28·2	25·0
Second	25·0	22·1	25·1	21·8
Third	18·3	17·2	17·8	17·2
Fourth	5·2	10·0	4·9	9·2
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The same circumstances that were detailed in the last report as accounting for this relative proportion apply to 1891-92 also. The larger percentage of girls' than of boys' schools that presented pupils for the Fourth standard is due to the leniency of the Grant-in-aid Code with respect to girls' schools and to the fact that the majority of them were under departmental, Board or Mission management. Over one-half of boys' and girls' schools presented pupils under the Infant and First standards only.

Number of boys presented and passed under the Primary standards.

86. Information regarding male pupils presented and passed under the several Primary standards is shown below. Male pupils in girls' as well as in boys' schools are entered in this statement. Some of the current records of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kásaragod Range, having been burnt down, complete details for this statement regarding a portion of the Malabar District are not available and have not been included: —

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standards.					Number of boys passed for standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ganjam	4,146	6,951	5,107	2,885	486	3,373	4,950	3,595	1,771	282
Vizagapatam	3,047	3,855	2,987	2,239	900	2,099	2,654	2,143	1,358	462
Godávari	2,959	3,546	2,960	2,420	1,364	2,473	2,393	2,075	1,637	577
Kistna	3,483	4,062	3,436	2,492	1,083	2,916	3,036	2,669	1,753	711
Kurnool	1,338	1,558	1,289	928	278	1,057	1,186	1,031	670	193
Nellore	1,729	2,541	1,789	1,192	319	1,302	1,887	1,238	729	179
Madras	153	1,677	1,430	1,132	375	105	1,203	1,045	715	255
Chingleput	1,806	2,808	2,268	1,494	481	1,628	2,074	1,738	1,138	375
Bellary	3,356	3,357	2,030	1,353	159	2,230	2,132	1,434	772	104
Anantapur	905	1,135	826	524	193	781	773	630	373	156
Cuddapah	1,361	1,845	1,358	736	204	1,121	1,351	1,033	513	115
North Arcot	3,601	4,848	4,202	2,498	693	3,055	3,511	3,053	1,941	345
South Arcot	2,735	4,856	3,357	2,412	737	2,247	3,515	2,376	1,775	517
Coimbatore	2,396	3,433	2,582	1,778	721	2,271	2,853	2,126	1,345	479
Nilgiris	175	163	83	70	39	158	140	57	41	17
Salem	2,148	2,701	1,906	1,252	315	1,941	1,853	1,309	963	232
Tanjore	2,829	4,684	3,918	2,730	1,689	2,541	3,526	3,091	2,119	1,307
Trichinopoly	1,774	2,533	1,989	1,302	703	1,592	1,820	1,447	945	520
Madura	4,998	6,304	4,010	2,256	790	4,599	4,986	3,109	1,676	524
Tinnevelly	6,129	6,844	4,259	2,668	867	5,647	5,141	3,131	1,887	630
Malabar	4,800	7,395	4,615	2,855	723	3,589	4,958	3,373	1,902	426
South Canara	717	1,848	1,454	1,082	569	676	1,330	1,098	779	406
Total ...	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688	47,401	57,272	42,801	26,802	8,812
Total for 1890-91 ...	*46,449*	*68,870*	*53,014*	*34,348*	*11,221*	*38,256*	*48,472*	*37,707*	*23,655*	*7,359*

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The increase both in the number examined and in the number passed was satisfactory. It was largest (21·9 per cent.) under examined in the Fourth standard and smallest (9·1 per cent.) in the Second, as shown in the margin. The extraordinary advance in the percentage of pupils presented and passed under the Fourth standard is due mainly to the operation of the Public Service Notification. Taking all the Primary standards together, 74·6 per cent. of the boys proved successful against 72·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of success in the Infant and the first four standards were 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4 respectively against 82·4, 70·4, 71·1, 68·9 and 65·6 in 1890-91. The numbers examined and passed were, as usual, the largest in the First standard. The Primary School Examination has wholly taken the place of the Fourth Standard Examination at least in the case of boys' schools. The Tanjore, Godávari and Kistna Districts presented more than 1,000 pupils each under the Fourth standard. The tabulated results of the Primary School Examination of 1891 show that 17,405 male pupil-candidates appeared, and it would seem that only 13,622 of them did so in view to earning grant. Thus about 3,800 pupils presented themselves for this examination with a view to qualify eventually for the profession of teaching or for the Inferior Public Service.

Standards.	Increase under	
	Examined.	Passsed.
Infant	21·8	23·9
First	14·6	18·1
Second	9·1	13·5
Third	11·5	11·5
Fourth	21·9	19·7

Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the Primary standards.

87. The annexed table furnishes particulars of the number of pupils, boys and girls, that passed in the different subjects in the Primary standards :—

Subjects.	Infant.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	47,943	62,127	57,970	70,052	46,146	53,610	28,637	33,734	10,588	12,762
Writing	47,075	60,082	60,721	72,362	46,196	60,207	29,915	35,296	11,038	12,992
Arithmetic	27,834	33,633	60,782	71,894	45,867	52,044	28,142	32,807	9,069	10,510
Optional subjects.										
Object lessons or Elementary Science...	3,357	4,342	3,553	4,897	2,724	3,167	1,207	1,321	181	129
Children's occupation...	2,846	4,443	2,278	3,327	1,368	1,940	...	...	...	...
Action songs	2,214	4,568	...	59	...	140	...	5	...	4
Geography	...	...	58	24	3,702	5,086	10,616	13,605	6,165	7,771
Vernacular Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14,737	17,219	6,203	6,345
Do. Grammar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3,861	3,695
Second language ...	42	3	85	48	45	81	115	112	65	47
English Reading ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,522	3,934	2,562	2,671
Do. Writing and Spelling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,594	3,712	2,602	2,531
Do. Grammar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	908	2,297	2,070
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,279	5,239
Drawing and Modelling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	99	72	50
Hygiene	..	...	...	...	...	...	5,085	5,890	3,994	4,794
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	304
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18
Plain Needle-work ...	2	...	2,958	3,913	2,142	2,949	1,503	1,980	845	1,026
Singing	...	32	...	34	29	97	32	96	17	67
Drill and Gymnastics ...	322	397	2,256	4,237	800	1,255	501	737	256	192

The year was marked by a further and a substantial advance in the number of passes in all the compulsory subjects and in most of the optional subjects under the Primary standards. The passes in Arithmetic were, as usual, fewer than in Reading and Writing, and under the Infant standard the difference is very marked. It is satisfactory to note that a larger number of pupils passed in Drawing under the Third standard, in Agriculture under the Fourth standard, in Hygiene under the Third and Fourth standards and in Object lessons in all the standards excepting the Fourth.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(a) *Government Technical Examinations.*

The Government Technical Examinations.

88. In its order, dated 4th December 1891, No. 902, Educational, Government was pleased, on my recommendation, to designate the Government Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce as the Government Technical Examinations and its three sub-divisions as "the Elementary," "the Intermediate" and "the Advanced." The "Elementary grade" corresponds to the technical branches of the late Middle School Examination. The Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and the School of Arts presented candidates for the Advanced grade; these and 10 other institutions presented candidates for the Intermediate grade, and 20 schools sent up pupils for the Elementary grade. The results were generally satisfactory. The subjects in which candidates appeared are shown below:—

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry—		
Advanced	1	1
Intermediate	3	3
Applied Mechanics—		
Intermediate	2	...
Surveying, Levelling and Setting out—		
Advanced	1	1
Intermediate	58	27
Inorganic Chemistry—		
Advanced	17	12
Intermediate	74	59
Agriculture—		
Advanced	13	6
Intermediate	31	21
Mensuration—		
Intermediate	105	38
Elementary	4	1
Building Materials and Construction—		
Intermediate	13	3
Elementary	1	1
Botany—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	29	26
Second stage	8	7
Elementary	1	...
Modelling—		
Elementary	9	5
Printing—		
Intermediate	1	1
Elementary	2	2
Tailoring—		
Elementary	16	10
Lace-making—		
Intermediate	6	6
Elementary	8	8
Music—		
Intermediate	2	2
Elementary	7	7
Book-keeping—		
Intermediate	109	80
Elementary	53	47
Phonography—Intermediate ...	5	5
Animal Physiology—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	65	51
Second stage	48	33
Veterinary Surgery and Medicine—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	34	26
Second stage	1	...

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Painting Design—Advanced ...	1	1
Outline Drawing from the Antique—		
Advanced	2	1
Painting Foliage—Advanced ...	2	1
Pure Mathematics—		
Intermediate—		
First stage	31	8
Statics, Kinetics, &c.—Intermediate.	9	7
Hydraulics—Intermediate	1	1
Plan-drawing from Specification—		
Intermediate	4	1
Earthwork, Roadwork and Railway work—		
Intermediate	1	1
Mechanical Drawing—Intermediate.	1	1
Organic Chemistry—Intermediate ...	15	11
Physiography—Intermediate ...	34	14
Forestry—Intermediate	3	3
Economic Entomology—Intermediate	13	10
Hygiene—Intermediate	1	1
Business-Correspondence—Intermediate	81	64
Banking with Political Economy—		
Intermediate	4	4
Drawing, Painting and Design—Intermediate	280	194
Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching—		
Intermediate	1	...
Carpentry and Joinery—Intermediate.	1	...
Plan-drawing and Estimate-making—		
Elementary	1	1
Jewellers' work—Elementary ...	2	2
Silversmith's work—Elementary ...	2	2
Book and Shoe-making—Elementary	3	3
Blacksmith's work—Elementary ...	7	7
Weaving—Elementary	8	8
Carpet-weaving—Elementary ...	11	9
Embroidery—Elementary	7	7
Mercantile Arithmetic—Elementary	33	30
Commercial Correspondence—Elementary	67	62
Commercial Geography—Elementary.	4	3
Shorthand-writing—Elementary ...	6	6
Political Economy—Elementary ...	9	6
Drawing—Elementary	53	27
Wood-engraving—Elementary ...	10	6
Carpentry—Elementary	25	15

On the whole 23 subject-candidates passed for the Advanced, 709 for the Intermediate and 275 for the Elementary Examination against 29, 435 and 400 respectively in the previous year.

Several Industrial subjects appear for the first time in this list under the operation of the new scheme. Forestry, Hygiene and Printing were also brought up. One of the students of the College of Agriculture qualified for the Agriculturist's Diploma, having passed in Advanced Agriculture and the allied subjects, and eight students of that college qualified for group certificates. In each of the two subjects, Carpentry and Joinery, and Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching, only one candidate appeared and he was not successful. The following were some of the most popular subjects:—Mensuration; Inorganic Chemistry; Organic Chemistry; Animal Physiology; Veterinary Surgery and Medicine; Drawing; Lace-making; and Business-Correspondence.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical education.

89. Particulars relating to the number and strength of schools and classes for special education are given in the following statement:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Training schools for Masters	57	50	1,174	1,384
Training schools for Mistresses	13	15	253	243
Schools of Art	1	1	424	426
Schools of Medicine	3	3	261	347
Schools of Engineering	1	1	156	185
Schools of Agriculture	1	...	34	...
Schools of Commerce	2	2	117	150
Schools of Industry	19	18	992	997
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	1	140	152
Schools of Music	1	2	68	64
	99	93	3,619	3,948
Special Classes ...	15	14	1,000	608
Total ...	114	107	4,619	4,556

The total number of Special schools decreased from 99 to 93, but the attendance increased from 3,619 to 3,948, or by 9 per cent. The decrease in schools was confined chiefly to Training schools for Masters. There were 14 special classes for technical instruction with an attendance of 608 pupils, but these classes were mostly of an experimental nature, and, as such, did not contribute much to the advancement of special or technical education.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training schools for Masters.

90. The total number of Training schools for Masters, including Sessional schools, was 50 against 57 in the previous year. This decrease however, was chiefly confined to Sessional schools, which were not all at work at the close of the official year. Excluding Sessional schools and Preparatory classes, the number of *bonâ fide* Training schools was 38 against 42 in 1890-91, the decrease being due to the abolition of the Board Training schools, Erode, Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Mannárgudi. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of Training schools, the attendance advanced from 1,174 to 1,384. In Training schools proper 1,258 students were on the rolls against 1,018 on the 31st March 1891. The Government considered the figures of 1890-91 very unsatisfactory and directed that full inquiries should be made into the cause of the unpopularity of the Training schools. The fall in attendance in that year was partly due to admissions not having taken place in certain Training schools before the close of the official year; but there were also other causes at work. Among them may be mentioned the low rates of stipends to students, want of sufficient encouragement to students after the completion of their training and the unsatisfactory management of some of the Board Training schools. The transfer of the Board Training schools to departmental management, to which reference will be made below and the promulgation of the Educational Rules relating to Training schools have, however, brought about a change for the better as is seen by the increase in the strength already referred to. There is not much difference in the new rates of stipends allowed for students from Provincial funds, but the rules provide for teachers in Provincial, Local or Municipal employment under training continuing to draw a part of the pay of their substantive appointment in addition to their stipends. The introduction of the Educational Rules has resulted in an increased demand for trained teachers. There are also indications to show that trained teachers are valued for their own sakes. It is true that the teaching profession is not very remunerative; but, as a better quality of men become available for the profession, there will no doubt be an improvement in this direction also. Under G.O., No. 567, dated 23rd July 1891, all the Board Training schools, with the exception of those at Tinnevelly and Madura, were brought under departmental management from the 1st January 1892. It took some time for the schools to get into working order, and the complete reorganization of the staff came into effect only from March last. Of the 38 *bonâ-fide* Training schools on the 31st March

last, 28 were Government, two Board, seven aided and one unaided. The figures show that at present Government takes the largest share in the training of teachers. This is as it should be. It is needless to say that the change in management has already effected some improvement and gives promise of more. The status of the schools has improved owing to their being ranked as Government institutions. They are beginning to reap the advantages of better accommodation and proper appliances, and greater uniformity has been secured in the system of working them. The work in Training schools is being confined to a greater extent than hitherto to instruction in methods of teaching and school management. In these circumstances there is no reason to fear that Training schools will suffer in popularity in future.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

In the margin are given particulars relating to the number and strength of Training schools proper in each Circle. The decrease in the number of schools in the Central and Southern Circles has already been explained. In each Circle there was an increase in the number of students under training, the largest increase being in the Southern Circle. Detailed particulars relating to Training schools for Masters are given in appendix F.

Circles.	Schools.		Students.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Northern Circle...	11	11	262	322
Central do. ...	14	11	272	333
Southern do. ...	12	11	349	440
Western do. ...	5	5	135	163
Total ...	42	38	1,018	1,258

91. Brahmans and Native Christians continue to be well represented in the Training and Sessional schools. They comprise 42·4 and 16 per cent. respectively of the total number. The increase in the number of Muhammadans is encouraging. Twelve young men of the Paraiya and kindred classes were under training against none in the previous year. As in 1890-91 not a single European or Eurasian was under training. This is a matter for regret, considering that Eurasians, generally speaking, make good teachers.

Classes of the community represented by the students.

Classes.	1891.	1892.
Native Christians	217	222
Muhammadans	142	155
Brahmans	469	587
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	344	406
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	...	12
Aborigines	...	2
Others	2	...
Total ...	1,174	1,384

Qualifications of the staff in Training Schools for Masters.

92. The following statement shows the qualifications of the teaching staff employed in Training schools for Masters :—

Qualifications of teachers.	In Government schools.	In Board schools.	In Aided schools.	In Unaided schools.	Total.
Educated in Europe	2	...	1	...	3
Hold L. T. diploma, not trained ...	1	...	...	...	1
Hold L. T. diploma, trained	2	...	...	...	2
Trained, not holding L. T. diploma ...	67	11	17	2	97
Hold Untrained Teachers' certificate...	2	2	3	...	7
Have passed a public examination, but hold no teachers' certificate ...	9	2	3	...	14
Have not passed a public examination.	3	3	...	...	6
Total ...	86	18	24	2	130

The number of trained teachers rose from 90 to 99. This increase was the immediate result of the remodelling of the Training schools under departmental management. Of the 86 teachers in Government schools, no fewer than 74 were certificated, and of the rest nine had passed a public examination, and though uncertificated, have put in long service as teachers. There was a decrease in the number of Second-grade Collegiate teachers, but there was a large increase in the number of teachers of the Upper Secondary grade as the marginal figures will show. Every opportunity is taken in Government

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificate.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	General education test.
First-grade collegiate	8	...	2
Second-grade collegiate	17	1	2
Upper Secondary ...	56	1	6
Lower Secondary ...	11	1	2
Primary	7	4	3
Total ..	99	7	15

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Training schools to replace the untrained by trained teachers, and, under the operation of the Educational Rules, a steady improvement in the qualifications of the staff may also be expected in the schools maintained by other agencies.

Work done by Training Schools for Masters.

93. Of the 38 Training schools, seven were Upper Secondary, 25 Lower Secondary and six Primary. Five of the Upper Secondary Training schools were Government institutions and two were aided. In 1890-91 there were only four Training schools of this grade. From these Training schools, 44 students secured Teachers' certificates of the Upper Secondary grade. Complete Lower Secondary and Primary Teachers' certificates were secured by only 24 and 166 students respectively, which was due to the practical tests for teachers' certificates of the Lower Secondary and Primary grades having ceased to be conducted since February last by Inspecting officers. Under the Educational Rules these tests have to be held by the Board of Examiners for Teachers' certificates or Local Committees working under it. As the rules relating to Training schools were sanctioned only in March last, it was not possible for the Board to arrange for conducting the practical test before the end of the year. Six hundred and seventy-four trained teachers obtained employment during the year as against 651 in the previous year. Much laxity had prevailed in Board Training schools in the enforcement of the condition that students must follow the teaching profession after completing their course. This condition will henceforth be strictly enforced.

Training Schools for Masters, Northern Circle.

94. *Ganjam.*—The Board Training schools at Berhampore and Chicacole were converted into Government institutions during the year. The former is of the Primary and the latter of the Lower Secondary grade. The schools together contained 55 students against 46 in 1890-91.

Vizagapatam.—The two Board Training schools in this District—at Vizagapatam and Pálkonda—were also transferred to departmental management and their total strength increased from 33 to 68. Both schools did well. The Government Training school, Gunupur, was transferred to Jeypore, and it contained 12 students against seven in the previous year. All the three schools were in a satisfactory condition.

Godávari.—The only Training school in the District was the Government Training school, Rajahmundry, which was of the Upper Secondary grade. This school also was formerly under Board management. The total strength was 56 against 61 in the previous year. The falling off was due to admissions to all the departments not having been made before the close of the official year. The school is provided with a strong and efficient staff. Government has sanctioned the erection of a suitable school-house.

Kistna.—The Board Training school at Masulipatam came under departmental management during the year, and this has resulted in a change for the better in every direction. The strength rose from 51 to 68 and the staff has been reorganized. As many as 38 students trained in the school obtained employment during the year. Besides the Government Training school, there were two aided institutions—the C.M.S. Training institution, Masulipatam, and the American Baptist Mission Training school, Bápatla—both intended mainly for Native Christians. Thirty-one students were under training in these schools.

Kurnool.—The Board Training school, Nandyál, came under departmental management during the year, and is the only training school in the District. Its general condition was far from satisfactory. Only 24 students were under training.

Training Schools for Masters, Central Circle.

95. *Nellore.*—The Board Training schools at Nellore and Ongole came under departmental management, and their staff was completely reorganized. Altogether they contained 55 students against eight in the previous year. The schools are of the Lower Secondary grade.

Madras.—The Hindu and Muhammadan Branch Training schools of the Teachers' College continued to be well attended. Both are of the Lower Secondary grade. The Hindu Branch school is frequented mainly by teachers from

Madras and the Chingleput District, whilst the latter, being the only Muhammadan Training school in the Presidency, is taken advantage of by students from all Districts. Twenty students of the latter school obtained Primary Teachers' certificates during the year, and 21 trained students either rejoined their former appointments or obtained employment as teachers. The School department of the Teachers' College had a strength of 38 against 58 in the previous year. The decrease is nominal being due to the F.A. undergraduates under training being now reckoned as College students under the provisions of the Educational Rules.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Bellary.—The Board Training school, Bellary, was transferred to Government during the year and the attendance advanced from 16 to 23. Eleven students trained in the school obtained employment as teachers. The Sessional school at Kotteri was 13 strong at the close of the year.

Anantapur.—The Board Training school at Anantapur also came under departmental management. There was, however, a decrease in strength, only 17 being under training on the 31st March last against 20 in the previous year. The school is of the Lower Secondary grade.

Cuddapah.—Besides the Board Training school at Ráyachóti, which was constituted a Government institution at the beginning of the calendar year, there were two Sessional schools, at Kadiri and Nandalúr. These Sessional schools had together an attendance of 21 pupils. The Training school at Ráyachóti had a strength of 21. The difficulty in the Ceded Districts is to secure students with the required general education qualifications to undergo training. A great deal of preparatory work therefore remains to be done by Sessional schools before the Training schools themselves can be utilized to the full extent.

North Arcot.—The two Board Training schools—at Chittoor and Ranipet—were transferred to the Department during the year. Their total strength was 47 against 22 in the previous year. From the Ranipet school nine secured Primary Teachers' certificates and 21 of the trained students obtained employment as teachers. There were, besides, two Sessional schools, at Nagari and Vellore, with attendance of six and eight pupils respectively.

South Arcot.—The Board Training school, Villupuram, became a Government institution during the year. The change has been accompanied by an improvement not only in strength but also in the quality of the staff. Provision was made for the opening of a Government Training school at Cuddalore in place of the three Training schools, or rather classes held by the Board at Tiruvannámalai, Kallakurchi and Mannárgudi, all of which were closed in December last; but owing chiefly to the difficulty of securing a suitable school-house, this school was not opened during the official year. Sessional schools were maintained by the Board at Panruti, Tindivanam and Vriddháchalam.

96. *Coimbatore.*—The Board Training school, Erode, was closed during the year, and that at Coimbatore was transferred to departmental management. The latter has been organized as a Training school of the Upper Secondary grade, and had an attendance of 69 students against 20 in the previous year. As many as 32 students trained in the school obtained employment as teachers.

Training Schools for Masters, Southern Circle.

Nílgiris.—The only Training school in the District was the Basel German Mission Training school, Kaity, which had under training five students as in the previous year. This school is intended mainly for Native Christians. There is no prospect of the Board Training school at Edappalli being revived.

Salem.—The Board Training school at Salem was constituted a Government institution during the year, and the staff was completely reorganized. The attendance increased from 28 to 35. Twenty-three students trained in the school found employment during the year.

Tanjore.—The Board Training school, Tanjore, was constituted a Government Training school of the Upper Secondary grade in January last, and was attended by 64 students as against 53 in the previous year. With the efficient staff which it now has it is likely to do well. Forty-nine students trained in the school obtained employment. The District Board maintained a Sessional school at

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Patukóta. The Evangelical Lutheran Mission Training school, Poraiyar, an aided institution, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Trichinopoly.—The Training school maintained by the Board at Trichinopoly came under departmental management along with other Board schools. There was a decrease in strength from 40 to 31. Thirty-eight students trained in the school obtained employment during the year.

Madura.—The Training school maintained by the Board, and forming part of the Madura Technical institute, increased in strength from 54 to 66. Twenty students secured Primary Teachers' certificates and 47 students trained in the school obtained employment as teachers. The Normal school, Pasumalai, maintained by the Madura American Mission, was in a satisfactory condition.

Tinnevelly.—There was no change in the management of the Board Training school, Tinnevelly. The strength advanced from 36 to 52. Sixteen students qualified for Primary Teachers' certificates and 36 obtained employment as teachers. The two aided institutions—the C.M.S. Training institution, Palamcottah and the S.P.G. Normal school, Tuticorin—continued to work well.

Training Schools for Masters, Western Circle.

97. *Malabar.*—The Board Training school, Nadapurum, and the Board Hindu and Mappilla Training schools at Calicut, came under departmental management during the year. The staff of each school was placed on a more satisfactory footing by the employment of qualified teachers. The total strength of these schools advanced from 96 to 125. The Hindu Training school, Calicut, was of the Upper Secondary grade. It was under consideration at the close of the year to amalgamate it with the proposed Second-Grade Training college, Calicut. The Board continued to hold Preparatory classes at Mallapuram, Tirur and Tellicherry. The German Mission Training school at Nittur, intended chiefly for Native Christians, contained only five pupils against 10 in the previous year.

South Canara.—The Board Training school, Mangalore, became a Government institution from January last.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Mistresses.

98. Particulars regarding Training schools for Mistresses are given in Appendix G. The C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training institution, Masulipatam, was revived during the year, and the American Mission Female Normal school, Allapuram, appeared on the list for the first time. There were thus two more schools than in the preceding year. The total attendance was, however, only 243 against 253. This is partly a result of a rule which is now enforced that girls who have no intention of becoming teachers are not to be classed along with students under training. Admissions were restricted in the Sarah Tucker Training institution, Palamcottah, and St. John's Female Normal school, Nazareth. These schools contained only 24 and 30 students against 45 and 39 respectively in the previous year.

Three of the fifteen schools were maintained by the Department, and towards the close of the year arrangements were being made to transfer the Board Moyan Training school, Tellicherry, to Government. The strength of these schools declined from 88 to 86. The remaining schools were aided schools under Mission management and had 157 students under training, the number for the year previous being 165. Eight of the Training schools for Mistresses were of the Upper Secondary, five of the Lower Secondary and two of the Primary grade.

Classes of the community represented by the students.

99. The classes of the community represented by the students were as shown below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians	21	28
Native Christians	186	166
Muhammadans	13	16
Brahmans	5	2
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	28	30
Paraiyas and kindred classes	...	1
Total ...	253	243

Native Christians formed over two-thirds of the total number under training. The number of Brahmans fell from five to two. One Tien girl attended St. Ann's Training school, Mangalore. It is noteworthy that two women of the richer classes were qualifying for the profession of teaching. One of them was in the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, Madras, and the other in St. Ann's school, Mangalore. Nearly one-half of the students (118) were learning English against 79 in 1890-91. Only 27 had passed a public examination before their admission for training. One hundred and seventeen trained students secured employment as teachers. But from an account furnished by the managers, it appears that 56 students trained during the past three years remained unemployed.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Qualifications of the staff.

100. The qualifications of the staff were as shown below :—

Qualifications of teachers.	In Government schools.	In Board schools.	In Aided schools.	Total.
Educated in Europe	...	...	5	5
Hold trained teachers' certificate	7	2	21	30
Hold untrained teachers' certificate ...	...	...	3	3
Have passed a public examination, but hold no teachers' certificate	...	...	3	3
Have not passed a public examination ...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	7	2	35	44

The total number of teachers rose from 35 to 44. Thirty-eight were fully qualified, three had passed a general education test, and only three were unpassed. The appearance of five teachers educated in Europe on the staff and the increase under trained teachers are gratifying. The grades of certificates possessed by the staff and the standard of general qualification of the uncertificated teachers are shown in the margin. With four exceptions, all the passed teachers were at least of the upper secondary grade. There were four graduates against one in 1890-91.

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificate.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	General education test.
First-grade collegiate	...	1	3
Second-grade collegiate	4	...	...
Upper Secondary.	23	1	...
Lower Secondary.	2	...	...
Primary	1	1	...
Total ...	30	3	3

Work done by Training Schools for Mistresses.

101. Gauged by the results of the public examinations, the Training schools for Mistresses acquitted themselves more satisfactorily than in the preceding year. For the School-management Examination, 132 students appeared and 77 passed, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 139 and 65 respectively. In the Higher Examination for Women also more than 50 per cent. passed. With one exception, all the students presented for the Lower Secondary Examination passed the compulsory portion.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Northern Circle.

102. The Sharkey Memorial school, Masulipatam, the only Training school for Mistresses in the Northern Circle, which had been closed for some time, was reopened during the year. Only four teachers had joined the school at the close of the year. The school is intended for training Native Christian Schoolmistresses, but it is understood that arrangements are being made to admit Hindu Mistresses also for training.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Central Circle.

103. There was one more Training school in the Central Circle, and 111 students were undergoing training on the last day of the year. A much larger number than in 1890-91 appeared for and passed the Higher Examination for Women. The results of the examination in School-management were also satisfactory. The staff of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses was considerably strengthened, in view to instruction being given up to the Upper Secondary standard, and a Drawing Mistress was also added. The students under training belonged to different parts of the Presidency, and two came from the Travancore State. The general condition of the Free Church Mission Christian Female Normal school, Black Town, was far from satisfactory.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The Free Church Mission Normal school, Cassimóde, did well on the whole. All the students that appeared from the Roman Catholic Female Normal school, Cuddalore, for the Lower Secondary Examination and the examination in School-management passed. The Training Mistress of this school possesses high qualifications, and is reported to take much interest in her work. The Allapuram Normal school is in its infancy. The Hobart Training school, Madras, the only Training school for Muhammadan women in the Presidency, was in a fairly satisfactory state.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Southern Circle.

104. The number of Training schools in the Southern Circle remained the same as in 1890-91, but the number of students under training declined from 140 to 102. The attendance of the Government Female Training school, Coimbatore, declined from 25 to 20. But the results of the public examinations were good. In the written examination for Teachers' certificates, 11 passed out of 13. The Sarah Tucker Training school, Palamcottah, and St. John's Normal school, Nazareth, continued to do excellent work. For reasons stated already the attendance declined in both of them. The Victoria Female Normal school, Tuticorin, had only four students on the rolls. The American Mission Female Normal school, Madura, passed 10 and four students at the School-management Examination and the Higher Examination for Women out of 16 and eight examined respectively. The accommodation provided for the school was unsuitable. The S.P.G. school, Puttur, had only eight students under training. Its general condition was fairly satisfactory.

Training Schools for Mistresses, Western Circle.

105. There were only two Training schools in the Western Circle. The removal of the Moyan Female Training school, Tellicherry, to Calicut and its transfer to the departmental management were about to be applied for. The school was not doing well at Tellicherry. St. Ann's Normal school, Mangalore, maintained its efficiency and was popular with caste Hindus.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

106. The total attendance in the School of Arts, Madras, rose from 424 to 426 and the number of pupils belonging to the European and Eurasian, Brahman and Muhammadan communities showed an increase. There was, however, a marked falling off (from 133 to 109) in the number of artisan pupils. The number of pupils who had passed a public test advanced from 25 to 43. The total strength would have been larger but for want of accommodation. The attendance and the working of the general education class were more satisfactory than in the previous year. The results of the Elementary Technical Examinations were an improvement on those of 1890-91. Only three students completed the first and four the second stage of the Intermediate Technical Examination in Drawing against eight and four respectively in the previous year, one female pupil, Miss E. Tocher, passing very creditably in all the eight subjects. She was about to be appointed Headmistress of the Moyan Training school, Tellicherry. The working of the Industrial department continued to be satisfactory. The attendance of this department rose from 158 to 174. The Carpentry department was reorganized during the year and the staff strengthened.

Drawing and Metallurgy classes, Rajahmundry College.

107. The Drawing class of the Rajahmundry College contained 77 students on the last day of the year, but the average number on the rolls and the average attendance were only 35 and 20 respectively. The Drawing Master continued to give instruction in the Government Girls' school and the Union High school. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 277-10-0 and the charges to Rs. 600. Half the pay of the Instructor was to have been contributed by the Municipality. The Electro-Metallurgy class was discontinued in August 1891, as it proved a failure.

Art Class, Kumbakónam.

108. The strength of the Art class, Kumbakónam, declined from 146 to 66, owing chiefly to the non-attendance of any pupils from the Town High school. Thirteen students appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Drawing and 10 passed; and of the six that appeared for the Elementary Examination, two passed. The fee-receipts and

charges amounted to Rs. 113 and Rs. 612 respectively. Half the pay of the Instructor was as usual paid by the Municipal Council.

Drawing classes attached to Training schools.

109. Drawing classes were attached to the Hindu and Muhammadan Branch Training schools, Madras, and were attended by 45 and 58 students, respectively, all of whom were also being trained as teachers. Provision has been made for teaching Drawing in all the Training schools recently taken over by the Department. In the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, Drawing was taught to great advantage. From this institution 23 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examinations, and the results, as detailed below, were creditable on the whole :—

	Examined.	Passed.
Free-hand Drawing, first stage	15	7
Model Drawing, first stage	14	4
Geometry, first stage	9	8
Measurement, first stage	15	6
Outline Foliage	9	4
Outline Design	9	8
Model Drawing in Sepia	8	2
Perspective	9	8

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School departments of the Medical college, Madras.

110. There were on the rolls of the school departments of the Medical College at the close of the official year 301 students, of whom 51 belonged to the Apothecary, 241 to the Hospital Assistant and nine to the Chemist and Druggist department. Thirty-five were female pupils. Three Dufferin scholars passed the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade held in June 1891, 16 female pupils the primary examination and four the final examination for the Apothecary grade. The male pupils belonging to the above departments also acquitted themselves creditably at the examinations conducted by the College Board of Examiners. Twenty-five Hospital Assistant pupils were being trained for service in Burma. There was a decrease in the number of pupils sent by Local Boards.

Board Medical school, Nellore.

111. In the Board Medical school, Nellore, there were on the rolls during the year four stipendiaries and 16 paying pupils, and the school was 19 strong on the 31st March last. In June 1891, six stipendiaries underwent the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade before the Medical Board of Examiners, Madras, and it is satisfactory to note that all passed, one of them taking a place in the first class. The Superintendent recommends the retention of the school for the training of private pupils who pay each Rs. 25 per annum for their education. The attendance of three Muhammadan pupils at the school was noteworthy. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 288.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

112. The Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, is doing good work. On the 31st March last, 27 pupils were studying in it. Of these, ten were Native Christians, five Brahmans and the rest non-Brahman Hindus. Eleven pupils were being prepared for the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade. The school has a funded capital of over one lakh of Rupees. Rs. 1,100 were also contributed from Municipal Funds.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the College of Engineering.

113. The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering on the 31st March last was 185, including the Victoria Technical Institute scholars, against 156 on the corresponding date in 1891. The increase extended to all the classes. At the final examinations held by the College Board of Examiners in December, 11 out of 17 students of the senior division of the Engineer Subordinates class, 10 out of 13 of the senior division of the Draughtsman class, and 11 out of 12 of the senior division of the Surveyor class, were successful. The results of the term examinations were on the whole fair. Two Victoria Institute scholars attended the Surveyor and Draughtsman classes last year, and gained first-class certificates

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in Mensuration at the Technical examinations held in May of that year. Several regular students also appeared as usual for the above examinations in different subjects and obtained certificates of qualification. Thirty-five students of the Maistry and Artisan class completed their course in December. The three Engineer Subordinate students, who completed their final year's practical course in December, were gazetted overseers of the third grade, and six students who finished the workshop course were posted to different Engineering Divisions. The number of candidates seeking admission to the various classes of the school department being on the increase, it is under consideration to hold a competitive entrance examination for the Draughtsman and Surveyor classes and a final qualifying test for the Maistry and Artisan class.

(vi) *Schools of Agriculture.*

Schools of Agriculture.

114. The junior or school department of the College of Agriculture was closed from the commencement of the session beginning in July 1891, in accordance with paragraph 13 of G.O., dated 4th July 1890, No. 515, Revenue. Final orders on the organization of Farm schools were not passed within the year.

(vii) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of Commerce.

115. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school, Madras, advanced in attendance from 91 to 123. Commercial Correspondence, Phonography, Mercantile Arithmetic and Book-keeping were taken up by a large number of pupils, as will be seen from subsidiary table 6 (*b*). Twenty-four pupils appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examinations with the results noted in the margin. The special class for Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in Bishop Corrie's Grammar school contained 27 pupils. The class presented respectively 17 and 19 pupils for the Intermediate Examinations in these subjects, and passed 14 and 12. The undermentioned institutions also presented pupils in Commercial subjects for the Intermediate Examinations:—

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Inorganic Chemistry	2	2
Physiography	4	...
Business-Correspondence ...	4	3
Book-keeping	22	17
Phonography	2	2

	Book-keeping.		Business-Correspondence.		Banking.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
A.E.L.M. College, Guntûr ...	2	1	1	1	2	2
Albert Victor Technical institute, Trichinopoly	...	...	1	...	...	...
Young Men's Christian Association school, Madras	5	4	...	...	...	...

(viii) *Schools of Music.*

The Madras School of Music.

116. A school of Music was opened during the year in Madras under the auspices of an influential committee. There were 12 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892. There were also 52 pupils in the Music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school. Two pupils appeared for and passed the Intermediate Examination—both in the first class. The following is the scale of grants allowed to the school during the past official year:—

Salary grant	Rs. 175	0	0	per mensem.
Rent grant	„ 16	10	8	„
Scholarship grant	„ 90	0	0	„
Furniture and apparatus grant in lump ...	„ 459	12	0	

The two institutions have since been amalgamated.

A few pupils were also learning Music in the Presentation Convent schools.

(ix) *Schools of Industry.*

117. Three of the Industrial schools of the previous year did not appear on the list, namely, the Municipal Industrial school, Chidambaram, the American Baptist Mission Industrial school, Nellore, and the Municipal Industrial school, Tinnevelly. Two new schools appeared for the first time, namely, the Muhammadan Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Madras. The total number of Industrial schools was, therefore, 18 against 19 in the previous year. Notwithstanding this decrease, the total attendance advanced slightly, from 992 to 997. All the 18 schools were not *bonâ-fide* Industrial institutions, some of them being only experimental classes. Only a few schools have secured a permanent footing as Industrial institutions and have been doing really good work as such. In the margin are given the industries taught in these schools and the number of pupils receiving instruction in each. Carpentry continued to be the most popular subject and was taught in 11 schools. Cloth and Carpet-weaving was introduced in some of the larger Industrial schools. In Girls' schools the chief industries were Lace-making and Art needlework. Regular instruction in Drawing was given in ten schools against four in the previous year, and the number receiving instruction in this subject advanced from 266 to 403. Considering how indispensable a knowledge of Drawing is to the skilled artisan, the inclusion of this subject in the curriculum of so many Industrial schools is a hopeful sign.

Number and strength of Industrial schools.

Engraving	12	Lace-making	55
Carpentry	667	Printing	14
Blacksmith's work	89	Gardening	20
Rattan work	20	Boot and shoe-making	50
Tailoring	155	Tin-work	2
Book-binding	4	Tambour work	14
Embroidery	64	Art needlework	30
Braid-making	4	Modelling	33
Weaving (cloth and carpet) ...	109	Silversmith's work	10

118. From the statement in the margin it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of European and Eurasian and Native Christian pupils. Native Christians take the lead. This is as might be expected, considering that 10 out of the 18 Industrial schools are maintained by Mission bodies specially with a view to benefit Native Christians. The decrease in the number of Muhammadans is a matter for regret. Industrial education is not very popular with Brahmans and other higher castes. Very little has been done for the industrial education of Paraiyas and kindred classes. If these classes of the community are to rise in the social scale, the education imparted to them must have a direct bearing on their every day life.

Classes of the community represented by Industrial pupils.

Classes.	1891.	1892.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	139	157
Native Christians	375	397
Muhammadans	242	216
Brahmans	73	66
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	162	155
Paraiyas and kindred classes.	...	6
Others	1	...
Total ...	992	997

119. From the figures given in the margin, an improvement will be noticed in the qualifications of the staff employed in Industrial schools. Teachers from Europe or America numbered 11 against one in the preceding year. The Superintendents taking part in instruction have apparently been returned as teachers. A considerable number who had passed only the Elementary Technical Examinations qualified during the year by passing the Intermediate Examinations, and the number of unqualified teachers fell. The graduate in Science shown in the list is the Superintendent and Instructor of the Lutheran Mission Industrial school, Erukkatanjeri, Tranquebar. As regards the European staff, the Madras Indus-

Qualifications of Teachers in Industrial schools.

Qualifications of teachers.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Teachers educated in Europe, America, or Australia	1	11
Graduates in Science, Engineering, or Medicine	...	1
Teachers who have passed the Technical Examinations, Advanced or Intermediate ...	4	19
Teachers who have passed the Technical Examinations (Elementary)	41	30
Teachers who have passed no examination whatever	35	30
Total ...	81	91

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

trial school entertained three more and there was a European Superintendent or Instructor in each of the following institutions:—The Madura Technical institute; St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar; the Wesleyan Mission Children's home, Karúr; the S.P.G. Industrial school, Ramnad; the Art Industrial school, Nazareth; the Lutheran Mission Industrial school, Erukkatanjeri.

Work done in Industrial schools.

120. Eleven institutions presented 98 pupils for the Technical Examinations in industries, and passed 80. In Lace-making, Printing, Weaving, Embroidery, Jeweller's, Silversmith's and Blacksmith's work, and in Boot and Shoe-making all the examinees passed. One private student appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Printing and passed. From the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, six were presented for the same examination in Lace-making and all passed. One pupil of St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, appeared in Carpentry and Joinery, but failed. The other pupil-candidates appeared only for the Elementary Examinations and the number passed from each school is shown below:—

Institutions.	Lace-making.	Weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Embroidery.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Tailoring.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Printing.
School of Arts, Madras	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	...
Anjuman Industrial school, Madras ...	...	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wesleyan Mission Children's home, Karúr	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial school, Arni	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Art Industrial school, Nazareth ...	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...
Muhammadan Industrial school for Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Victor institute, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	8	8	9	7	15	7	2	2	10	3	2

The approximate value of the articles manufactured in Industrial schools is returned as Rs. 40,826, and the amount actually realized from sales was Rs. 38,120. Excluding labour, the approximate cost of the articles sold is calculated at Rs. 27,936. There was thus a profit of Rs. 10,184.

Industrial schools, Northern Circle.

121. The Municipal Industrial school, Masulipatam, contained 27 pupils on the rolls against 15 in the previous year. Carpentry continued to be the only industry taught. Twenty pupils earned grants under the industrial standards. A small Industrial school was started for Muhammadans at Vizagapatam under private management. There were only eight pupils on the rolls and they were taught Tailoring, Carpet-weaving and Printing. This school is still in the experimental stage. The Industrial school for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, in which Art needlework is taught, was in a satisfactory condition in every way.

Industrial schools, Central Circle.

122. The Municipal Industrial school, Chidambaram, and the American Baptist Mission Industrial school, Nellore, both of which had been in a languishing condition for some time were closed; and a new school, known as the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, appeared for the first time in the returns. Owing chiefly to the increase in the strength of St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and the American Mission Industrial school, Arni, and the addition of the new school referred to the total attendance rose from 384 to 453. Nothing further was done during the year as regards the amalgamation of the Madras Industrial school with the Civil Orphan Asylum. The school, however, continued to work satisfactorily. Eight candidates passed the Technical Examinations. There was an increase from 88 to 114 in the strength of St. Patrick's Orphanage, and the results of the public examinations were very satisfactory. Instruction was given in Carpentry, Tailoring,

Boot and Shoe making and Band-music. The American Mission Industrial School, Arni, has an efficient staff of teachers and is one of the best managed Industrial institutions in the Presidency. In Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Tailoring and Modelling are taught. Being a new institution its organization was imperfect. The Anjumani-Muffudi-Ali Islam had a larger number of pupils on the rolls, but its general condition was not very satisfactory. SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Industrial Schools, Southern Circle.

123. Owing to the closing of the Municipal Industrial school, Tinnevelly, the number of schools decreased from ten to nine, and the attendance also fell from 580 to 483. With two exceptions, namely, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the Victoria Industrial school, Negapatam, the schools are managed by Mission bodies and are intended chiefly for Native Christians.

The strength of the Technical Institute, Madura, fell from 242 to 159. One-half of the number of pupils received regular instruction in Drawing. The industrial side of the institute has not so far proved a success. Only four pupils received instruction in Carpentry, nine in Blacksmiths' work, and two in Rattan work.

The Victoria Industrial school, Negapatam, under the management of a private committee, was doing well on the whole. The staff had improved, and the strength of the school more than doubled. Four industries were taught. The strength of the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr, rose from 46 to 64. The school is under European supervision and has an efficient and a professionally qualified staff. Carpentry and Weaving received the greatest attention. As many as 52 passed the Technical Examinations, and a sum of Rs. 10,279 was realized from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures. The S.P.G. Mission maintained three Industrial schools for boys—one at Putúr, one at Ramnad and one at Nazareth. Of these three, the school at Nazareth is the most important, being one of the best conducted schools in the Presidency. The school at Putúr had only 12 pupils on the rolls, and that at Ramnad 14. The Nazareth school contained 104 pupils. Twenty-one pupils passed the Technical Examinations from this school. The staff was efficient. The Industrial school maintained by the Lutheran Mission at Erukattanjeri continued to be defective in organization.

The S.P.G. Mission maintained two Industrial schools for girls—one at Putúr and another at Nazareth. In the former Lace-making was taught and in the latter Embroidery in addition to Lace-making. Fourteen pupils passed the Technical Examinations from the latter institution.

Industrial Schools, Western Circle.

124. There was no Industrial school in the Western Circle, but various important industries continued to be taught in the most effective manner possible in the industrial establishments of the Basel German Mission.

Industrial classes attached to Government and other institutions.

125. Fourteen institutions had industrial classes attached to them against 15 in the preceding year. The Carpentry classes attached to the Municipal High school, Anakápalle, and the Rájapuram Middle school were abolished. Under the new regulations, no provision was made for instruction in carpentry in the Board Training schools taken over by the Department. Accordingly, the carpentry classes of the Training schools at Rajahmundry and Villupuram were closed. In Masulipatam, however, the Board continued the class as a separate school under the control of the Headmaster of the Government Training school. In St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam, and the Board Middle school, Tiruvannámalai, carpentry classes were opened during the year and were attended by 12 and 52 pupils respectively. District Boards and Municipal Councils are not ordinarily permitted to devote any portion of their revenue to industrial education. This accounts for the decline in the number of such classes. The following is a list of schools in which industrial classes were maintained during the year. The total number of pupils receiving industrial instruction on the 31st March in such classes was 665 against 613 in the preceding year.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Schools.	Number.
Municipal High school, Chicacole	40
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam	12
Rajahmundry College	32
Municipal High school, Kurnool	47
Government Hindu Branch Training school, Triplicane	45
Government Muhammadan Branch Training school, Triplicane ...	58
Municipal High school, Bellary	16
Board Middle school, Hospet	30
Board High school, Námakal	27
Board Middle school, Tiruvannámalai	52
Reformatory school, Chingleput	152
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch	69
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly, Carpentry class	46
Unaided Industrial class, Porto Novo	39
Total ...	665

(x) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

126. Surgeon-Major Sarkies remained in undisturbed charge of the Reformatory school, Chingleput. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was 152 against 140 in the preceding year. There were 30 admissions and 17 discharges; and one pupil died of cholera. For want of sufficient accommodation, many were refused admission. Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tanjore contributed the largest number of juveniles. Bellary and Anantapur were unrepresented. Eighteen pupils have been ordered to be detained for seven years, the longest period allowed by the Reformatory Act. The general health of the pupils was not very satisfactory owing to the prevalence of epidemics in the neighbourhood. The progress made in general education was on the whole good. Fourteen pupils, who passed the Primary School Examination of the preceding year, remained without general instruction. Among industrial subjects, Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, Weaving and Tailoring were taught. The pupils were examined in the last-mentioned subject and obtained very good results. They were not examined in the other subjects before the close of the official year. The Weaving, Tailoring and Gardening departments worked at a profit, while the Carpentry and Blacksmith's departments worked at a loss. The tone and discipline of the school continued to be very satisfactory. The Visiting Committee held eight meetings against two in the preceding year. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,156 against Rs. 14,003 in 1890-91. Owing chiefly to the high price of provisions, the cost of maintenance per head rose from Rs. 97 to Rs. 105.

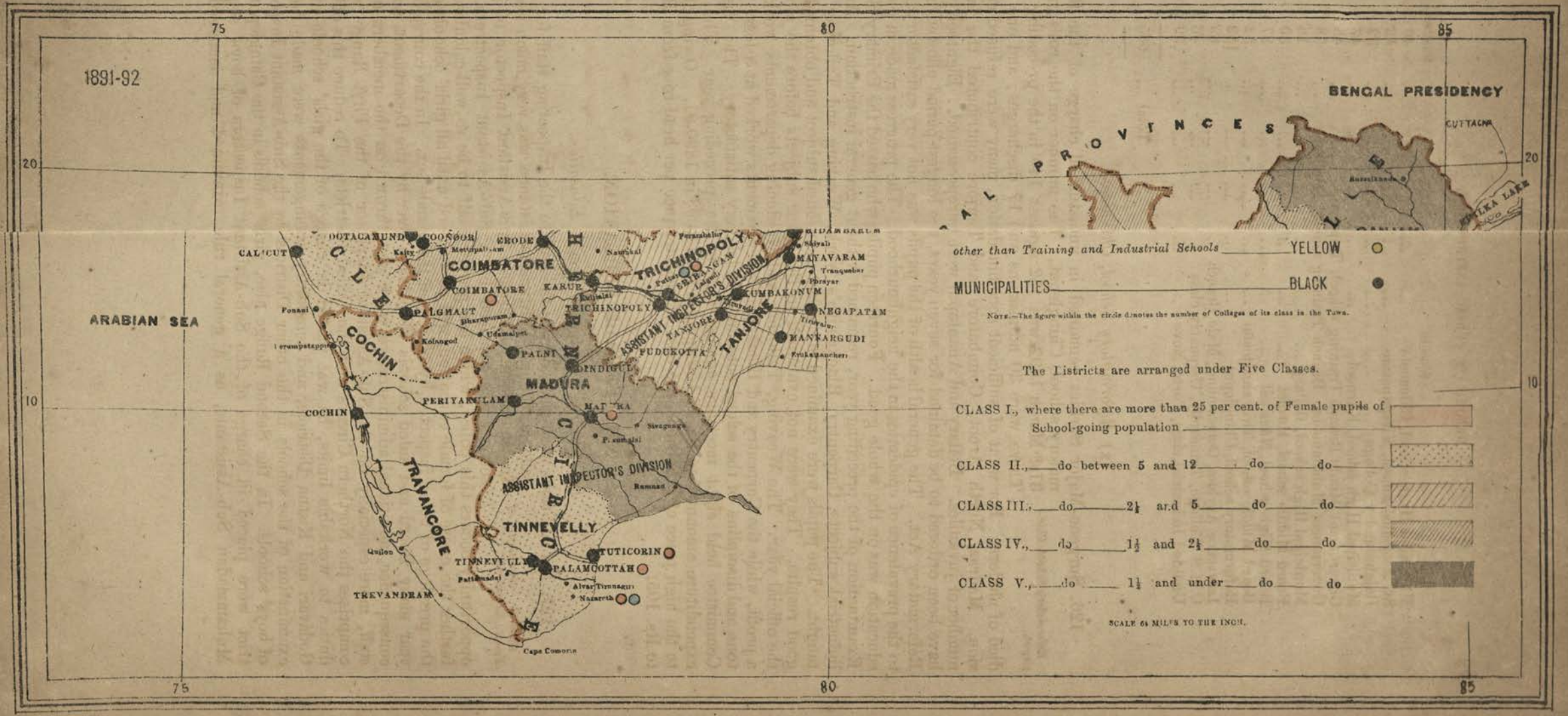
VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of Female Education.*

General condition of Female Education.

127. No additions were made during the year to the Inspecting staff for girls' schools, though additional assistance was very much needed. In the Southern Circle a Sub-Assistant Inspector of girls' schools was replaced by a Sub-Assistant Inspectress. As opportunity occurs this policy, which has proved itself to be so well-calculated to further the cause of female education, will be followed until all girls' schools enjoy the privilege of being inspected by officers of the female sex. In the course of the year many Board and aided schools were taken over by the Department, and, in consequence, additional administrative work was thrown on the members of the staff, more especially on the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the First Range, which comprises the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts. To reduce this officer's duties to workable limits, he was placed in charge of the girls' schools in the Godávari and Kistna Districts, and temporary arrangements were made for the examination of the schools in the other Districts by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools. In the Second Range also, girls' schools in the Chingleput district were placed in charge of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools. Muhammadan Sub-Assistants, as a general rule, examined and managed the

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map IV.



other than Training and Industrial Schools ____ YELLOW ○

MUNICIPALITIES ____ BLACK ●

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Colleges of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Five Classes.

CLASS I., where there are more than 25 per cent. of Female pupils of School-going population ____

CLASS II., ___ do between 5 and 12 ___ do ___ do ___

CLASS III., ___ do ___ 2½ and 5 ___ do ___ do ___

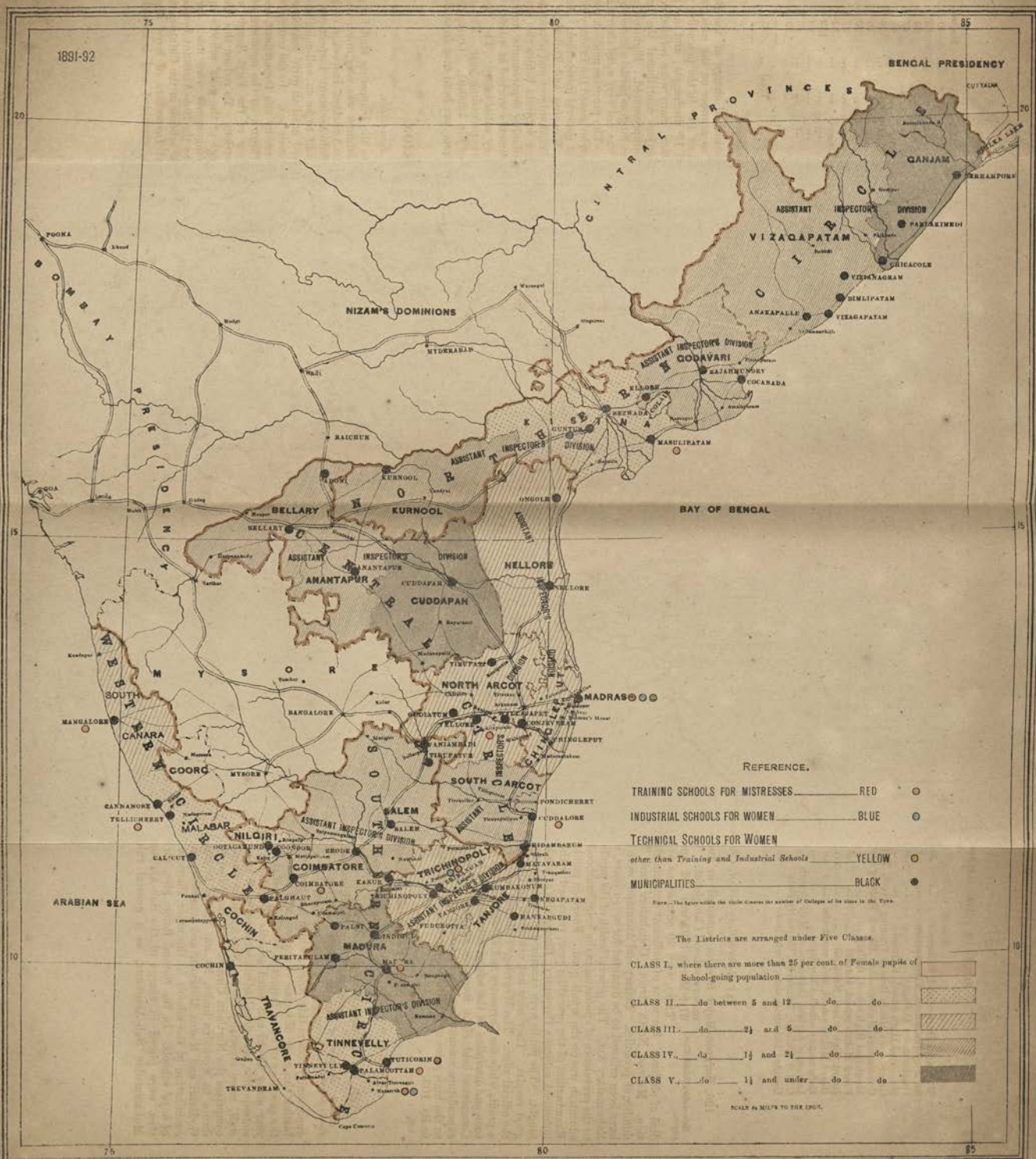
CLASS IV., ___ do ___ 1½ and 2½ ___ do ___ do ___

CLASS V., ___ do ___ 1½ and under ___ do ___ do ___

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHGO: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map IV.



A. J. D. HARRIS, LITHO: MADRAS.

Muhammadan girls' schools in all the Circles. These arrangements have not, by any means, worked satisfactorily. The strengthening of the staff is, therefore, a matter of great necessity. FEMALE EDUCATION.

From a statistical point of view the increase in female education was most marked. The total number of girls' schools advanced from 1,021 to 1,060 and that of pupils reading in these schools from 48,090 to 50,669, showing thus an increase of 3·8 per cent. in schools and 5·4 per cent. in pupils. Including the girls attending boys' schools and excluding the boys in girls' schools, the total number of girls under instruction advanced from 87,715 to 98,471, or by 12·3 per cent. against 12 per cent. in the preceding year. The steady advance made during the past five years is evidenced by the figures given in the margin, the aggregate increase during the quinquennium amounting to over 51 per cent. It will be noted that 49,553 or over 50 per cent. of the total number of girls were reading in boys' schools against 41,331 or 47 per cent. in the previous year.

Year.	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1887	65,137	...
1888	65,535	0·6
1889	69,873	6·6
1890	78,344	12·1
1891	87,715	12·0
1892	98,471	12·3

The number of pupils in public girls' schools is shown below according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.		1891.	1892.	Difference.
Upper Secondary stage	Sixth Form	233	29	— 33
	Fifth Form		64	
	Fourth Form		107	
			200	
Lower Secondary stage		2,350	2,434	+ 84
Primary stage		44,774	47,470	+ 2,696

The number in the Upper Secondary stage declined, and there were only 29 pupils in the Sixth Form. The decrease was probably due in part to the enforcement of the new Educational Rules, the Managers having found it difficult to comply with the conditions required in the case of High schools. The Lower Secondary stage had an accession of only 84 pupils, almost the whole of the increase (6 per cent.) being confined to the primary stage. Over seven-tenths of the pupils in the Upper Secondary department were Europeans or Eurasians. Very little progress was made in higher education by caste Hindu females. Taking Brahmans alone, there was only one girl in the Upper Secondary department and 91 were in the Lower Secondary department. These figures are not at all encouraging. If caste girls cannot generally be induced to stay at school beyond the primary stage, the continuance of their education at home is a matter of extreme importance; but, as I have said in a former report home education classes can do very little to cope with the vast work to be done. Besides the home education classes established in Madras by the National Indian Association and the Free Church and Church of England Missions, similar classes for Zenana education were opened at Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Salem under the auspices of the National Indian Association, and were attended by 23, 15 and eight pupils respectively. The classes at Coimbatore and Salem were only of the primary grade. The class at Coimbatore is reported to be showing fair progress, an additional English teacher having been appointed, but that at Salem was not flourishing chiefly on account of the difficulty in finding a suitable teacher. All the classes mentioned above were under departmental supervision. Zenana work was carried on by several Missions in different parts of the Presidency, but, as their work was not under departmental supervision, no statistics have been furnished.

Very few associations for women exist. The Reading Association at Kumbakónam seems to have been closed. The Association of Women Teachers, Madras, had 79 on the roll of subscribers or visitors against 77 in 1891. The chief objects of this Association are, as stated by Mrs. Brander, "to stimulate interest in, and

FEMALE EDUCATION.

to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching and to encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession." The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 213 only. This Association sustained a great loss in the death of Miss Pratt, the Superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

(b) *Matriculation Examination and Higher Examination for Women.*

Matriculation Examination.

128. Eighty-three female candidates appeared for, and 49 passed, the Matriculation Examination against 63 and 37 respectively in the preceding year. Ten passed in the first class and thirty-nine in the second. The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. The results obtained by Europeans and Eurasians were satisfactory. Native Christian women appeared in larger numbers, 18 against eight in 1890-91, but the number passed was fewer, being only three against five. For the first time a Brahman woman presented herself for the examination and succeeded in passing it. The number of female candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University since its establishment, is 171, and of this number only 3 were Parsis, 26 Native Christians and one was a Hindu.

	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	35	25
Eurasians	29	20
Native Christians	18	3
Brahmans	1	1

Higher Examination for Women.

129. Two hundred and eighty-six candidates registered their names for the Higher Examination for Women and 160 passed, the corresponding figures for 1890-91 being 278 and 160, respectively. Of the successful candidates, 150 secured complete certificates. The following statement compares the number examined and passed, according to the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged :—

Classes of the Community.	Registered.		Passed.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians	175	195	111	124
Native Christians	96	77	49	33
Muhammadans	1	1	...	1
Brahmans	...	2	...	1
Other Hindus	6	11	...	1
Total ...	278	286	160	160

It will be noticed that one Brahman, one non-Brahman Hindu and one Muhammadan woman passed in 1891 against none from these classes in 1890.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary Schools for girls.

130. Appendix J gives details of Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls. There were 26 such schools in existence against 29 in 1890-91, two of them being Government and 24 being aided schools. The decrease was, as already said, probably due to the difficulty felt by Managers in securing recognition. The Government Girls' school, Rajahmundry, appears for the first time as a High School, and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum Female Branch, and the Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum do not appear on the list. Among aided schools the five marginally-noted Middle schools were raised in standard during the year. The three last-mentioned schools, however, had only one pupil each in the Upper Secondary department. For reasons given above, the following seven aided schools, which were classed as High schools in 1890-91, were reduced to the grade of Lower Secondary schools :—

Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Egmore.
Free Church Mission Home Education Classes, Madras.
National Indian Association Home Education Classes, Madras.
Free Church Mission Boarding Practising School, Cassimóde.
Nazareth Convent School, Ootacamund.

Medical Mission School, Ráyapuram.
Free Church Mission Boarding School, Madras.
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet.
Church of England Zenana Mission Home Education Classes, Madras.
Stanes' Poor European Day School, Coonoor.
American Mission Practising School, Madura.
St. Mary's European School, Cochin.

These schools had very weak Upper Secondary departments in the previous year.

The total number on the rolls in the Upper Secondary schools fell from 2,762 to 2,444, the decrease extending to all the departments. It is noteworthy that only two schools—the Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery, and the Doveton Girls' School—had an attendance of more than 20 pupils in the Upper Secondary classes. The Presentation Convent Schools in Black Town and Vepery, St. Joseph's Convent School, Calicut, and St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore, presented a larger number of pupils for the Higher Examination for Women and were very successful. There was only one Upper Secondary school in the Northern Circle, but it had no pupils in either the Sixth or the Fifth Form. From the Central Circle as many as 97 appeared for the Higher Examination for Women and 55 passed. From the Southern and Western Circles, 10 and 19 appeared and five and 13 passed respectively. The classes of the community to which the pupils of the Upper Secondary department belonged are noted in the margin. The increase under non-Brahman Caste Hindus is encouraging. The only Brahman girl belonged to St. John's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	182	141
Native Christians	42	37
Brahmans	1	1
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	7	19
Others	1	2
Total ...	233	200

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

131. The Lower Secondary Examination took the place of the late Middle School Examination, and 193 female candidates appeared for it and 189 passed partially or fully, 113 qualifying for complete certificates. Nine teacher-candidates appeared and eight passed. Five other candidates also availed themselves of this examination and all of them passed. These results are very satisfactory and compare favourably with those obtained by male candidates. The different classes of the community were represented in the examination as per margin. Thirty-one pupils brought up Domestic Economy and 25 passed. For Needlework 142 presented themselves and no fewer than 137 passed—a result which suggests that the standard was fixed too low by the examiners.

	Examined.	Passed for complete certificates.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	57	27
Native Christians	118	79
Brahmans	2	...
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	16	7
Total ...	193	113

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle schools for girls.

132. Particulars of Middle schools for girls are given in the following statement:—

Circles.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	43	284	3	27	71	2	14	78	2	8	100
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	247	2,218	15	135	1,175	...	...	...	1	38	110
Southern do.	...	...	...	1	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	342	884	16	377	806	1	1	10	3	45	274
Western do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	63	525	5	75	491	1	6	35	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	695	3,911	39	614	2,543	4	21	123	6	91	484
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circle	1	6	76	4	10	257	3	9	137	...	...	...	19	76	815	25	111	1,073	2	5	52	...	...	...
Central do.	17	52	1,403	14	36	1,162	1	2	53	...	...	...	43	274	3,559	49	352	4,118	1	3	17	1	24	114
Southern do.	4	28	435	10	52	976	8	33	713	4	27	382	59	432	3,820	43	390	2,902	1	2	18	1	7	47
Western do.	5	37	293	6	48	375	1	15	75	1	23	51	2	25	99	3	46	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	123	2,207	34	146	2,770	13	59	978	5	50	433	123	807	8,293	120	899	8,301	4	10	87	2	31	161
Grand Total ...	27	123	2,297	35	175	2,804	13	59	978	5	50	433	182	1,502	12,204	159	1,513	10,844	8	31	210	8	122	645

As stated already, the operation of the Educational Rules led to the closure or the reduction in standard of a large number of Middle schools with defective organization. The total number of Middle schools and the attendance in them fell from 230 and 17,314 to 207 and 16,586 respectively. The strength of the lower secondary departments, however, rose from 1,715 to 1,860. English Middle schools decreased by 17 and the attendance in them by 955; Vernacular Middle schools decreased by six schools, but their strength increased by 227. The decrease in the number of English Middle schools in the Central Circle was partly nominal, being due to some of these schools appearing as Vernacular schools in the returns. The increase in the number of aided Vernacular schools in the Northern Circle was satisfactory. In English Middle schools the average attendance rose from 75 to 83, and in Vernacular Middle schools from 75 to 79. Several Board girls' schools were taken over by the Department. The variations among the different classes of schools and their average attendance are shown below :—

Schools.	Variations.		Average attendance per school.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government	+ 8	+ 649	86	85
Board	− 8	− 554	80	97
Aided	− 23	− 1,349	75	78
Unaided	...	+ 526	30	96
	− 23	−728	75	80

Omitting Board schools, of which there were only five in existence at the end of the year, all classes of schools were very well attended—a result which must be attributed to the application of the Educational Rules. The different classes of the community were represented as per margin in the lower secondary departments of Middle and High schools. The increase under Brahmans and the appearance of 45 pupils from the Paraiya and kindred classes in the lower secondary stage are encouraging signs. The absence of qualified Muhammadan schoolmistresses is one of the main causes of the slow progress of female education among that community. Over one-half of the pupils in the lower secondary stage belonged to the Native Christian community.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	518	567
Native Christians	1,209	1,280
Muhammadans	39	31
Brahmans	79	91
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	457	416
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	...	45
Others	48	4
	2,350	2,434

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary School Examination.

133. For the Primary School Examination, 781 female candidates—687 pupils, 57 teachers, and 37 others—appeared and 561 passed, including 46 teachers and 30 "other" candidates. Two hundred and seventy-six candidates qualified for complete certificates. These figures are encouraging and compare very favourably with those of the preceding year. The sections of the community to which the candidates examined and passed for complete certificates belonged were as follows :—

Classes.	Examined.	Fully passed.
Europeans and Eurasians	98	26
Native Christians	332	152
Muhammadans	34	7
Brahmans	62	24
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	255	67
Others	...	...
Total ...	781	276

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

134. Public Primary schools for girls are given in the following table according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Classes of Schools.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government	Upper Primary	29	1,626	61	3,414
	Lower Primary	17	782	53	2,278
Board	Upper Primary	23	1,191	8	463
	Lower Primary	43	1,772	8	275
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper Primary	203	9,825	236	11,965
	Lower Primary	277	8,209	311	9,303
Unaided	Upper Primary	11	658	14	643
	Lower Primary	125	3,218	105	2,733
Total	Upper Primary	266	13,300	319	16,485
	Lower Primary	462	13,981	477	14,589
Grand Total ...		728	27,281	796	31,074

There was thus an increase of 9·3 per cent. in schools and 14 per cent. in pupils. Upper Primary schools advanced by 53 and their strength by 3,185 pupils; there was an increase of only 15 Lower Primary schools, and their strength rose by 608. Government schools numbered 114 with 5,692 pupils against 46 with 2,408 pupils in the preceding year. This large increase was due to the accession during the year to the departmental list of a large number of Board and aided schools. Board schools consequently show a decline in number and strength of 50 and 2,225 respectively. Aided schools under private management received an addition of 67 schools with 3,234 pupils. Under unaided schools there was a slight decrease, owing to the transfer of a number of such schools to the aided list. The average attendance of the Primary schools is noted below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government	52	50
Board	45	46
Aided	38	39
Unaided	29	28
Total ...	37	39

The careful supervision exercised over schools under public management is clearly evidenced by these figures.

Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes according to Districts.

135. In the following statement Districts are arranged in the order of progress made by each in regard to the Primary education of girls:—

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1892 in Primary schools.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1892 in Primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total attendance for 1890-91.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,343	4,961	8,304	9·8	24·4	8,374	24·6
Nílgiris	6,546	379	231	610	5·8	9·3	517	7·9
Malabar	200,731	13,115	1,106	14,221	6·5	7·1	11,164	5·6
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,846	1,397	9,243	5·3	6·3	8,474	5·7
Kistna	137,585	6,563	759	7,322	4·8	5·3	6,560	4·8
Godávari	157,747	6,625	561	7,186	4·2	4·6	6,211	3·9
Chingleput	84,623	2,825	407	3,232	3·3	3·8	3,187	3·8
Nellore	109,069	3,127	703	3,830	2·9	3·5	3,190	2·9
Tanjore	174,310	4,421	1,295	5,716	2·5	3·3	5,177	3·0
South Canara ...	81,772	2,144	344	2,488	2·6	3·0	2,224	2·7
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,183	742	2,925	2·0	2·7	2,741	2·6
North Arcot ...	162,892	3,496	646	4,142	2·1	2·5	3,601	2·2
Kurnool	60,551	1,453	7	1,460	2·4	2·4	1,004	1·7
Bellary	66,169	1,226	155	1,381	1·9	2·1	1,129	1·7
Coimbatore	153,471	2,346	658	3,004	1·5	2·0	2,699	1·8
Salem	150,146	2,360	592	2,952	1·6	2·0	2,548	1·7
Anantapur	51,937	800	73	873	1·5	1·7	747	1·4
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,143	605	2,748	1·3	1·7	2,456	1·5
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,562	553	3,115	1·2	1·5	2,658	1·3
Cuddapah	93,860	1,184	140	1,324	1·3	1·4	1,218	1·3
Ganjam	146,032	2,055	57	2,112	1·4	1·4	1,530	1·0
Madura	203,525	1,860	677	2,537	·9	1·2	2,541	1·2
Total ... 1891-92	2,701,657	74,056	16,669	90,725	2·7	3·4	...	...
Total ... 1890-91		*62,311*	*17,639*	*79,950*	*2·3*	*3·0*	...	...

The percentage of girls in the primary stage to those of school-going age rose from 3 to 3·4. So far as statistics go, there was decided progress in 19 Districts; in two Districts the percentage of girls under instruction was the same as in the preceding year; and in Madras the number receiving primary instruction fell from 8,374 to 8,304. The Districts of Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Malabar are credited with a large increase during the year. Leaving out Madras, only four Districts had more than 5 per cent. of the girls of school-going age under instruction. There was some improvement in South Arcot, but its position is still very low; only a little over one per cent. were at school in Madura.

Primary schools for girls managed by the Department.

136. Primary schools under departmental management rose by 68 and the attendance therein by 3,284 pupils. The major portion of the increase appertained to four Districts only. Godávari had 30 schools more and Vizagapatam, five. Over one-half of the schools were upper primary, but most of them had only weak upper primary classes, the strength of these classes being less than 3·6 per cent. of the total attendance in primary schools. The following statement relates to Government schools by Districts :—

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjam	U.P. 4	13	204	5	27	280
	L.P. 5	...	215	6	...	218
Vizagapatam	U.P. 4	18	227	5	23	293
	L.P. 2	...	69	6	...	265
Godávari	U.P. 2	6	75	13	32	588
	L.P. ...	...	...	19	...	790
Kistna	U.P. ...	...	...	11	33	552
	L.P. ...	...	...	5	...	207
Kurnool	U.P. ...	...	...	2	4	76
	L.P. 1	...	50	1	...	62
Nellore	U.P. 4	15	191	4	7	189
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. ...	...	...	2	...	76
Bellary	U.P. ...	...	...	3	7	144
	L.P. ...	...	...	3	...	117
Anantapur	U.P. 2	4	108	2	8	139
	L.P. 1	...	54	3	...	134
North Arcot	U.P. ...	...	...	1	2	43
	L.P. ...	...	...	1	...	55
South Arcot	U.P. 3	12	168	5	18	294
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	U.P. 3	6	169	1	6	75
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nílgiris	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. ...	...	...	1	...	30
Salem	U.P. 2	3	143	2	8	158
	L.P. 2	...	87	1	...	79
Tanjore	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	48	1	...	32
Trichinopoly	U.P. ...	...	...	1	4	76
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	U.P. 1	8	97	1	4	95
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	U.P. 4	14	145	5	18	211
	L.P. 5	...	259	4	...	213
Total	U.P. 29	99	1,527	61	201	3,213
	L.P. 17	...	782	53	...	2,278
Grand Total	46	99	2,309	114	201	5,491

Primary schools for girls managed by Local Boards.

137. Female education being properly a charge on Provincial Funds, the majority of Local Boards were relieved during the year of their girls' schools. Eight schools, however, continued in their charge, one in each of the following Districts: Godávari, Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. Statistics regarding Local Board girls' schools are given below :—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Vizagapatam	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	40	...	...	...
Godávari	U.P. 6	23	289	...	...	...
	L.P. 18	...	807	1	...	34
Kistna	U.P. 7	18	317	...	...	...
	L.P. 7	...	321	...	...	...
Kurnool	U.P. 1	2	41	1	2	32
	L.P. 2	...	47	...	...	...
Nellore	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	20	1	...	11
Bellary	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 6	...	208	1	...	32
Anantapur	U.P. 1	1	57	...	...	...
	L.P. 2	...	122	1	...	86
Cuddapah	U.P. 1	3	40	1	2	39
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	40	1	...	35
Salem	U.P. 1	7	71	...	...	...
	L.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	U.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	31	1	...	31
Total ...	U.P. 17	54	815	2	4	71
	L.P. 39	...	1,636	6	...	229
Grand Total ...	56	54	2,451	8	4	300

Primary schools for girls managed by Municipalities.

138. Only four Municipalities—Bellary, Kumbakónam, Calicut and Srírangam—maintained Primary girls' schools against seven in the previous year. There were eight schools with 434 pupils against 10 with 458 pupils in 1890-91.

Municipalities.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Vizagapatam	U.P. 1	4	56	...	...	...
Cocanada	U.P. 2	9	67	...	...	...
	L.P. 1	...	15	...	...	...
Conjeeveram	L.P. 1	...	31	...	...	...
Bellary	U.P. ...	...	...	1	3	37
	L.P. ...	...	...	1	...	3
Gudiyátam	L.P. 1	...	48	...	...	...
Kumbakónam	U.P. ...	...	...	2	13	150
Máyavaram	U.P. 1	2	68	...	...	...
Calicut	U.P. 2	7	109	2	10	115
Srírangam	U.P. ...	...	...	1	3	57
	L.P. 1	...	42	1	...	43
Total ...	U.P. 6	22	300	6	29	359
	L.P. 4	...	136	2	...	46
Grand Total ...	10	22	436	8	29	405

All these schools were well attended, excepting one school in Bellary, which contained only three pupils on the last day of the year. The Municipal Council would do well to close it.

Aided and unaided Primary schools for girls.

139. The advance in the number and strength of aided Primary schools was very conspicuous, especially in the Southern Circle, in which the number of schools rose from 266 to 319. In the Northern and Central Circles, the increase amounted to three and ten schools respectively, and in the Western Circle there was but one addition. The variations in attendance are given below, the Southern Circle showing marked improvement:—

Northern Circle	—	24
Central Circle	+	727
Southern Circle	+	2,206
Western Circle	+	325

This shows that there was a considerable increase of private activity in the Southern Circle in the matter of female education. Details regarding aided and unaided schools are furnished below:—

Circles.		1890-91.						1891-92.					
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided.			Unaided.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Northern Circle ...	U.P.	28	105	1,328	2	6	95	24	119	1,126	6	17	236
	L.P.	38	...	1,169	19	...	522	45	...	1,333	29	...	828
Central Circle ...	U.P.	63	276	3,525	3	18	255	66	364	3,945	1	3	167
	L.P.	56	...	1,745	28	...	719	63	...	1,964	25	...	564
Southern Circle ...	U.P.	103	410	3,820	5	10	234	131	567	5,156	3	6	90
	L.P.	163	...	4,568	73	...	1,801	188	...	5,281	40	...	976
Western Circle ...	U.P.	9	33	328	1	4	36	15	73	615	4	13	111
	L.P.	20	...	727	5	...	176	15	...	725	11	...	365
Total ...	U.P.	203	824	9,001	11	38	620	236	1,123	10,842	14	39	604
	L.P.	277	...	8,209	125	...	3,218	311	...	9,303	105	...	2,733
Total ...		480	824	17,210	136	38	3,838	547	1,123	20,145	119	39	3,337

Unaided schools decreased in the Southern and Central Circles, the majority having been transferred to the aided list. The increase under this head in the Northern and Western Circles was due generally to the opening of new schools.

(f) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the Lower Secondary Standard Examinations.

Standards.		Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth ...	1891-92 ...	598	456	76
	1890-91 ...	555	428	77
Sixth ...	1891-92 ...	284	238	84
	1890-91 ...	231	166	72
Seventh	1891-92 ...	55	42	76
	1890-91 ...	59	40	68

140. The results of the examination of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standards are summarized in the margin. The number presented and passed under the Fifth and Sixth standards were larger than in the preceding year. If the Lower Secondary examination of 1891 in the Salem and Tinnevelly Districts had been held before the close of the official year, a larger number would have been returned under the Seventh standard also.

Results of the Primary Standard Examinations.

Standards.	Schools that presented girls.	Schools that passed girls.
Infant	743	734
First	735	685
Second	642	596
Third	501	473
Fourth	290	253

141. As will be seen from the marginal statement, the percentages of schools that passed pupils to those that presented them under the Infant and the first four standards were respectively 99, 93·2, 92·8, 94·4 and 87·2 against 98·3, 96·3, 91·9, 93·3 and 89·3 in 1890-91. These results are on the whole much more favourable than those obtained by boys' schools. That only nine schools failed to pass any pupils out of 743 in the Infant standard shows how very elementary the test was for that standard according to the old curriculum. In the Fourth standard, 37 out of 290 schools failed to pass

FEMALE EDUCATION.

any pupils. Girls examined and passed under the primary standards are shown below. Girls in boys' schools are also included in the statement.

Districts.	Number of girls presented.					Number of girls passed.				
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Ganjam	388	315	159	63	15	294	197	100	48	5
Vizagapatam	590	367	230	108	31	430	243	199	76	28
Godávari	1,099	780	479	221	72	783	499	344	164	63
Kistna	1,360	811	455	238	94	1,081	562	313	152	52
Kurnool	207	172	93	48	8	185	128	79	41	8
Nellore	523	431	181	84	11	332	272	104	55	6
Madras	498	610	383	349	176	425	447	259	257	118
Chingleput	492	397	240	120	67	411	277	206	116	37
Bellary	296	158	74	47	1	186	116	55	27	1
Anantapur	151	113	50	19	5	123	89	39	14	4
Cuddapah	176	117	72	29	8	128	79	45	17	5
North Arcot	635	455	264	117	65	504	314	193	104	34
South Arcot	254	207	110	76	21	184	130	66	49	9
Coimbatore	590	439	262	151	64	493	340	199	115	45
Nilgiris	68	68	36	21	10	63	49	23	18	10
Salem	535	302	144	84	55	435	196	106	65	45
Tanjore	1,373	878	478	293	190	1,077	671	370	243	154
Trichinopoly	651	429	296	174	74	651	340	215	143	66
Madura	439	287	215	130	92	395	193	166	106	77
Tinnevelly	1,833	1,224	754	496	274	1,585	809	511	368	193
Malabar	2,315	2,001	928	461	137	1,742	1,315	698	351	102
South Canara	243	305	225	113	38	225	244	170	79	25
Total ...	14,716	10,866	6,128	3,442	1,508	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087
Total, 1890-91 ...	*11,380*	*9,382*	*5,689*	*3,273*	*1,699*	*9,220*	*6,634*	*4,017*	*2,401*	*1,076*

Taking all the standards together, there was an increase of 16·7 per cent. in the number examined, but only 17·3 per cent. in the number passed. In the Fourth standard the number of examinees was less than in 1890-91, but that of passed was greater. The total increase was shared in by all the Districts except South Canara. The advance made by Salem, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly is noteworthy. In Malabar, the number examined under the Fourth standard is shown as having declined from 448 to 137. But the Malabar figures are incomplete on account of the absence of details relating to the Kásaragód range, a portion of the records of which was accidentally burnt down some time back. The percentages passed are compared in the margin for the past two years. In the Infant and First standards only there was a decline, but the fluctuations are not serious and no explanation is necessary. Out of 1,508 girl-pupils presented for grant under the Fourth standard, as many as 687 were tested by the Primary School Examination Board.

Standards.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Infant	81·0	79·7
First	70·7	69·1
Second	70·6	72·8
Third	73·4	75·8
Fourth	63·3	72·1
Total ...	74·3	74·7

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

142. As will be seen from the statement subjoined, the total number of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Europeans and Eurasians fell from 94 to 92, the decline appearing under aided schools, but the attendance rose from 7,007 to 7,158. The number of Colleges and Secondary schools remained the same as in the previous year and that of Special schools rose from three to four, but the number of Primary schools decreased by three—

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Attendance on the 31st March 1891.			Attendance on the 31st March 1892.		
	1891.	1892.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges ... Aided ...	2	2	35	5	40	46	5	51
Secondary Schools—								
For Boys—								
High Schools { Board ...	1	1	59	...	59	58	...	58
High Schools { Aided	7	6	1,407	...	1,407	1,206	...	1,206
Total ...	8	7	1,466	...	1,466	1,264	...	1,264
Middle Schools { Government.	1	1	309	...	309	328	...	328
Middle Schools { Aided ...	17	22	933	333	1,266	1,207	360	1,567
Total ...	18	23	1,242	333	1,575	1,535	360	1,895
For Girls—								
High Schools { Government	1	...	...	66	66	...	...	...
High Schools { Aided ...	18	17	223	1,214	1,437	159	1,336	1,495
High Schools { Unaided ...	1	...	...	152	152	...	...	...
Total ...	20	17	223	1,432	1,655	159	1,336	1,495
Middle Schools { Government.	...	1	...	...	...	...	63	63
Middle Schools { Aided ...	24	21	363	959	1,322	343	1,072	1,415
Middle Schools { Unaided ...	2	3	14	37	51	15	163	178
Total ...	26	25	377	996	1,373	358	1,298	1,656
Total of Secondary Schools...	72	72	3,308	2,761	6,069	3,316	2,994	6,310
Primary Schools—								
For Boys ... { Aided ...	7	6	262	111	373	196	97	293
For Boys ... { Unaided ...	1	...	10	6	16	...	...	...
Total ...	8	6	272	117	389	196	97	293
For Girls ... { Aided ...	9	7	102	201	303	105	172	277
For Girls ... { Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total ...	9	8	102	201	303	108	176	284
Total of Primary Schools ..	17	14	374	318	692	304	273	577
Schools for special instruction. { Aided ...	3	4	138	68	206	161	59	220
Total of ... { Government.	2	2	309	66	375	328	63	391
Total of ... { Board ...	1	1	59	...	59	58	...	58
Total of ... { Aided ...	87	85	3,463	2,891	6,354	3,423	3,101	6,524
Total of ... { Unaided ...	4	4	24	195	219	18	167	185
Grand Total of all schools ...	94	92	3,855	3,152	7,007	3,827	3,331	7,158

Among boys' schools, St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, was reduced from the upper to the lower secondary standard and St. Joseph's school, Ootacamund, from the middle to the primary; while the Railway schools at Gooty and Jalarpet, St. Joseph's school, Perambúr, the Church of England school, Cochin, and the Madras Industrial school advanced from the primary to the middle standard. Among girls' schools, the Female Branch of the Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund, Stanes' Day school, Coonoor, and the Military Female Orphan asylum, Madras, had their standards reduced from the high to the middle grade,

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

and four Middle schools became primary schools. As in 1890-91 only four schools remained unaided, including the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1892 was 7,061 or 50 more than on the corresponding date in 1891.

143. A distribution of European male and female pupils according to the stages of instruction is given in the margin. The number of boys in the lower secondary and primary stages and that of girls in the upper secondary stage more or less fell. In all other stages the numbers remained stationary or advanced. The Medical College had as many as 51 European students on the rolls and the Doveton and Presidency Colleges 21 and 10 respectively. Two graduate Mistresses of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses were attending the Teachers' College. Twenty-eight European women were preparing for Teachers' certificates in Training schools.

Distribution of European and Eurasian pupils according to stages of instruction.

Stages.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	38	5	40	5
Professional Colleges ...	49	8	49	8
Upper Secondary	189	177	222	141
Lower Secondary... ...	887	545	880	604
Primary	2,471	2,315	2,401	2,344
Special or technical ...	198	129	216	151
Total ...	3,832	3,179	3,808	3,253

144. Including female students there were nineteen students reading in First-grade and twenty-six in Second-grade colleges. Two institutions of the latter grade—the Doveton and St. Mary's Colleges—though specially intended for this community, contained only 15 and four students respectively in the college department. Eight candidates appeared for the B.A., Language Branch, and six passed; all the six students appeared for the Optional Branches also, and four met with success. Sixteen out of the thirty-four that appeared for the First Examination in Arts of December 1891 passed.

Collegiate education.

145. Seven boys' and 17 girls' schools were classed as High schools, but most of them had weak upper secondary Forms. The attendance in the Boys' High schools is compared in the margin. Only three schools had any increase. Ninety students appeared for the Matriculation Examination from these schools and 46 passed. From the Doveton Girls' and the Vepery Convent schools 14 appeared, of whom 13 passed with four in the first class. St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam, proved again an utter failure at this examination, not one of the seven students it presented having passed. St. Patrick's orphanage, Adyar, and the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, each presented two candidates and passed one. Including private candidates, 227 European pupils appeared for the Matriculation Examination and 121 passed against 208 and 91 respectively in 1890. The results of the year thus show an improvement. At the Higher Examination for Women also, European women acquitted themselves somewhat better than in 1890-91, 124 passing out of 195 against 111 out of 175.

Secondary education.

High schools.	1891.	1892.
St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam	115	...
Doveton College High school, Madras	133	158
St. Mary's College High school, Madras	164	178
Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, Madras	227	205
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ...	206	189
Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund	38	31
Santa Cruz school, Cochin ...	75	74
St. Joseph's school, Cochin ...	48	51
Total ...	1,006	886

Boys' Middle schools advanced from 18 with 1,575 pupils to 23 with 1,895 pupils, and they were distributed over the Presidency as follows: six in Madras; two in each of the Districts of Chingleput, Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar and Bellary, and one in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. The following Middle schools were the best attended: the Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund (328), St. Joseph's school, Calicut (181), St. John's

Vestry school, Trichinopoly (150) and St. Antony's school, Pudupet (136). For the Lower Secondary Examination 148 candidates—91 male and 57 female—appeared, of whom 45 and 27 respectively passed. EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

146. The number of Primary schools for boys fell from eight to six, and there was also a decrease in attendance. For the last Primary School Examination 202 candidates appeared, but only 64 or 32 per cent. passed.

Primary education.

147. Including the Doveton Girls' Music school, Vepery, the total number of European girls' schools decreased from 56 to 52, but their attendance increased from 3,399 to 3,485, the increase wholly appertaining to Lower Secondary schools. The results obtained by the female candidates of this community at the public examinations are detailed below :—

Female education.

Examinations.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
F.A. Examination	6	3	50
Matriculation Examination	64	45	70
Higher Examination for Women	195	124	64
Lower Secondary Examination	57	27	47
Primary School Examination	98	26	27

148. The Madras School of Music was the only addition to the list of Technical Schools for Europeans, and it contained 12 pupils on the 31st March 1892. The working of the Industrial Schools has been noticed already in Chapter VI.

Special education.

149. There were 12 pupils in the Sausmond and 21 in the Whitefield school. They were in a fairly satisfactory condition when the Inspector last visited them. Efforts should, however, be made to improve the attendance in the former school. Rs. 543 were paid during the year from Provincial Funds in the shape of salary-grants and Rs. 25 as furniture-grants.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

150. Eight schools were maintained by the Madras Railway as in the preceding year. With one exception—the Katpadi school—all of them had reached the Lower Secondary standard on the last day of the year. There were 190 boys and 152 girls, all Europeans or Eurasians against 165 boys and 207 girls in 1890-91. The decline in the number of girls is much to be regretted. Of the total number, 266 were children of "officials," and the rest were children of "artisans" connected with the Railway. The total cost of upkeep was Rs. 13,649, of which Rs. 3,243 were met from fees and Rs. 1,910 from Government grants. The general condition of all the schools was satisfactory. The Railway authorities have spared no pains or expense to maintain these schools in as efficient a state as possible.

The Madras Railway schools.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

151. Muhammadan education made substantial progress during the year. The total number of public schools, wholly or mainly intended for this class of the community, rose from 936 to 1,114 or by over 19 per cent., and their attendance from 39,089 to 47,609 or by nearly 22 per cent. Of private schools furnishing returns to the Department there were six more than in 1890-91, but the attendance was 978 less. Particulars regarding Muhammadan schools are furnished in the annexed table :—

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

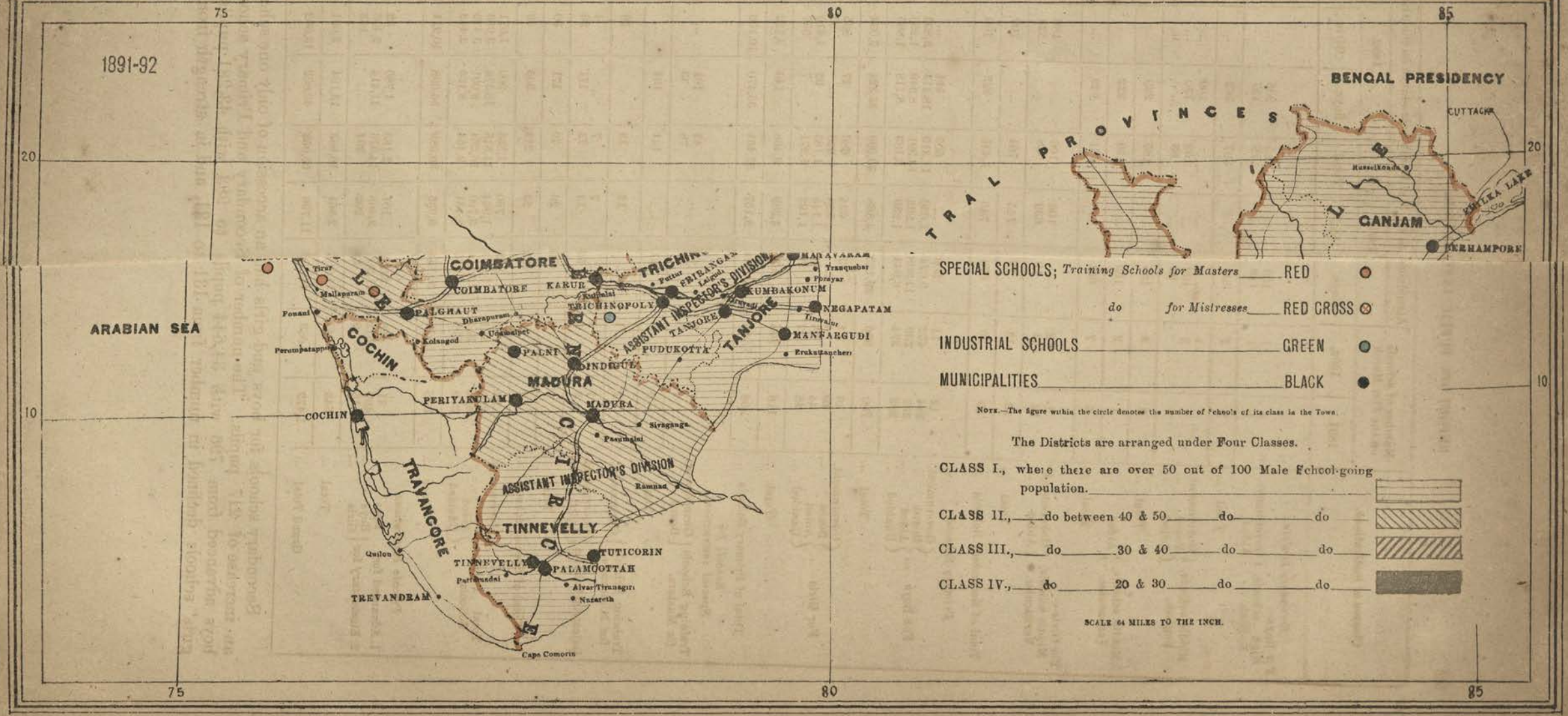
EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Attendance on the 31st March 1891.			Attendance on the 31st March 1892.		
	1891.	1892.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English. Government.	1	1	189	...	189	205	...	205
High schools, English. Aided ...	1	1	118	...	118	157	...	157
Total ...	2	2	307	...	307	362	...	362
Middle schools, English. Government.	...	1	...	...	...	109	...	109
Middle schools, English. Board ...	2	2	102	...	102	130	...	130
Middle schools, English. Aided ...	1	...	83	...	83	...	...	...
Total ...	3	3	185	...	185	239	...	239
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	1	2	159	...	159	322	...	322
Total ...	6	7	651	...	651	923	...	923
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government.	1	2	...	106	106	...	186	186
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	12	11	19	639	658	...	523	523
Total ...	13	13	19	745	764	...	709	709
Total of Secondary Schools ...	19	20	670	745	1,415	923	709	1,632
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government.	12	11	509	...	509	444	...	444
For Boys ... Board ...	244	452	9,674	1,636	11,310	18,413	3,893	22,306
For Boys ... Aided ...	332	239	11,998	1,993	13,991	8,349	1,256	9,605
For Boys ... Unaided ...	202	274	6,944	1,239	8,183	8,118	1,885	10,003
Total ...	790	976	29,125	4,868	33,993	35,324	7,034	42,358
For Girls ... Government.	16	24	62	624	686	47	865	912
For Girls ... Board ...	10	4	...	328	328	...	90	90
For Girls ... Aided ...	44	58	38	1,145	1,183	92	1,610	1,702
For Girls ... Unaided ...	48	22	79	1,192	1,271	7	557	564
Total ...	118	108	179	3,289	3,468	146	3,122	3,268
Total of Primary Schools ...	908	1,084	29,304	8,157	37,461	35,470	10,156	45,626
Schools for Special instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters. Government.	1	2	43	...	43	101	...	101
Training Schools for Masters. Board ...	4	3	78	...	78	33	...	33
Total ...	5	5	121	...	121	134	...	134
Training Schools for Mistresses. Government.	1	1	...	13	13	...	16	16
Industrial Schools Government.	1	1	...	7	7	...	4	4
Industrial Schools Aided ...	2	3	59	13	72	171	26	197
Total ...	3	4	59	20	79	171	30	201
Total of Special Schools ...	9	10	180	33	213	305	46	351
Total Public Schools. Government.	33	43	803	750	1,553	906	1,071	1,977
Total Public Schools. Board ...	260	461	9,854	1,964	11,818	18,576	3,983	22,559
Total Public Schools. Aided ...	393	314	12,474	3,790	16,264	9,091	3,415	12,506
Total Public Schools. Unaided ...	250	296	7,023	2,431	9,454	8,125	2,442	10,567
Total ...	936	1,114	30,154	8,935	39,089	36,698	10,911	47,609
Private Institutions.								
1. Advanced for... Boys ...	31	28	2,082	101	2,183	1,780	32	1,812
2. Elementary for Boys ...	497	512	11,908	2,468	14,376	11,414	2,496	13,910
2. Elementary for Girls ...	15	9	12	292	304	...	163	163
Total ...	543	549	14,002	2,861	16,863	13,194	2,691	15,885
Grand Total ...	1,479	1,663	44,156	11,796	55,952	49,892	13,602	63,494

Secondary schools for boys and girls had an accession of only one school, but an increase of 217 pupils. The number of Secondary and Primary schools for boys advanced from 796 with 34,644 pupils to 983 with 43,281 pupils, while girls' schools declined in number from 131 to 121, and in strength from 4,232

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of the Muhammadan Primary and Secondary Education and the position of Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools.

Map V.



SPECIAL SCHOOLS; *Training Schools for Masters* ____ RED

do *for Mistresses* ____ RED CROSS ⊗

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ____ GREEN

MUNICIPALITIES ____ BLACK

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Four Classes.

CLASS I., where there are over 50 out of 100 Male School-going population. ____

CLASS II., ____ do between 40 & 50 ____ do ____ do ____

CLASS III., ____ do ____ 30 & 40 ____ do ____ do ____

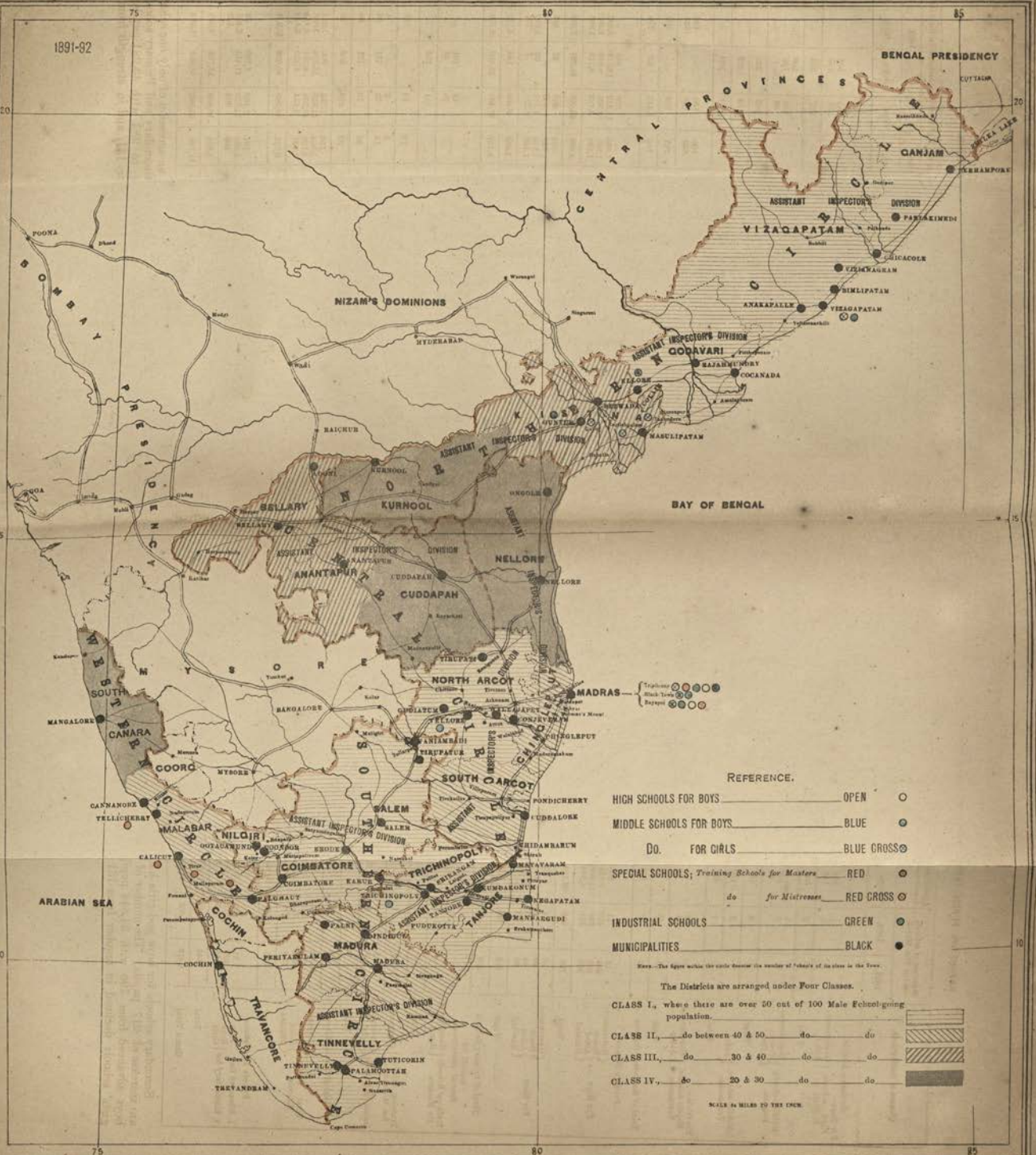
CLASS IV., ____ do ____ 20 & 30 ____ do ____ do ____

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of the Muhammadan Primary and Secondary Education and the position of Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools.

Map V.



A. J. D. BARRETT, LITHOG: MADRAS.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

to 3,977. There were ten additions to the Government list, 201 to the Board list and 46 to the unaided list. Aided schools fell by 79; but this is nominal and was due to the constitution of a large number of Mappilla schools as Board Salary-results schools. Local Boards and Municipal Councils extended their operations considerably as regards the education of Muhammadans. The average attendance in the different classes of schools is contrasted in the margin. Muhammadan schools were better attended than Hindu schools of the same class. The high average attendance in Government and Board schools taken together with the large increase in their number during the year is very gratifying and bears testimony to their efficient management.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government	47	46
Board	45	49
Aided	41	40
Unaided	38	36
Indigenous	31	29
Total average ...	38	38

The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions rose from 58,613 to 67,417 or by 15 per cent., and the increase extended to almost all grades of institutions, notably to primary schools, as will be seen from the marginal statement. In the Professional colleges, however, the number declined from 15 to 11; including private schools, the net increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils was over 10 per cent.

Public.	31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.
Arts colleges	46	56
Professional colleges ...	15	11
Secondary schools	3,489	3,814
Primary schools	54,606	63,059
Training schools	155	171
Other special schools ...	302	306
Total ...	58,613	67,417

152. The following statement shows the percentages of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in each District to the total Muhammadan population of school-going age. Districts are arranged in the order of percentages of male pupils to male population of school-going age.

Distribution of Muhammadan students by districts.

Districts.	Number of pupils of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,345	539	73·5	11·5
Ganjam	428	400	291	122	68·0	30·5
Godávari	2,993	3,163	2,003	689	66·9	21·8
Vizagapatam	1,680	1,703	1,075	262	64·0	15·4
North Arcot	7,160	7,276	4,380	469	61·2	6·4
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,417	528	61·0	13·1
Nílgiris	454	236	269	75	59·3	31·8
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	4,553	533	58·7	5·2
Coimbatore	3,129	3,463	1,832	204	58·5	5·9
Tinnevelly	6,480	7,912	3,617	254	55·8	3·2
Trichinopoly	2,800	2,941	1,414	263	50·5	8·9
Chingleput	1,999	1,937	976	166	48·8	8·6
Madura	10,750	13,271	4,492	135	41·8	1·0
South Arcot	4,391	4,408	1,807	152	41·2	3·4
Malabar	58,093	57,385	23,213	7,775	40·0	13·5
Anantapur	3,963	3,737	1,471	215	37·1	5·8
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,187	135	32·7	2·2
Kistna	8,238	8,047	2,631	580	31·9	7·2
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,082	214	28·0	3·0
Cuddapah	9,276	8,659	2,575	227	27·8	2·6
South Canara	8,440	8,357	2,283	357	27·0	4·3
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,395	189	23·3	3·3
Total ...	166,667	170,891	70,308	14,083	42·2	8·2

The proportion of boys at school to those of school-going age rose from 38·8 per cent. to 42·2 per cent., and the corresponding figure for girls from 7·2 to 8·2, the general averages for the Presidency being 22·5 and 3·6 per cent. respectively. As far as statistics go, the educational condition of Muhammadans was thus about twice as good as that of the other classes of the community, though less than two per cent. had reached beyond the primary stage. As in the preceding year, Salem stood first with 73·5 per cent., of the males of school-going age under instruction; but as regards Muhammadan girls at school, Nílgiris ranked first with 31·8 per

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

cent. In eleven Districts more than 50 per cent. of the boys were at school, and in six Districts, the proportion was below one-third, Nellore occupying the last place with 23·3 per cent. With only four exceptions all the Districts are credited with an increase in numbers, the most prominent advance being noticeable in the Districts of Salem, Tanjore, Godávari, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Madura, Malabar, Kistna, Kurnool and South Canara. In Coimbatore the decline was the largest. As regards the education of Muhammadan girls, only three Districts had less than 3 per cent., Madura continuing to hold the last place. The map attached shows the condition of each District as regards the education of Muhammadan boys.

Collegiate education.

153. Fifty-six Muhammadans were reading in Arts Colleges, 10 of them in the Presidency and 17 in the Christian College. Seven appeared for the B.A degree examination, Language branch, and two passed; but in the Optional branches none passed out of four examined. At the F.A. Examination of December last, 27 Muhammadan candidates were examined and eight passed.

Secondary education.

154. The strength of the two Upper Secondary schools for Muhammadans rose from 307 to 362, and their general condition also showed some improvement. For the Matriculation Examination 11 pupils appeared from the Madrasa-i-Azam, and eight from the Harris High school, and four and three pupils respectively passed. Twenty-six and 12 pupils were presented from these schools for the Lower Secondary Examination; with only one exception in each school, all passed the compulsory portion.

Lower Secondary classes were opened in the Practising Branch of the Muhammadan Training school, Triplicane; hence the increase in the number of Middle Schools for boys. The Municipal Middle school, Vellore, was about to be closed on the 31st March, and it contained only two pupils on the rolls on that date. The Anjumani Municipal Salary-results school, Trichinopoly, was 128 strong, and was in a very promising condition. The two aided Results schools—the Anjumani-Mufidi-ali-Islam and Saiyid Karim's school, Black Town, were also very well attended.

On the whole, 195 candidates underwent the last Matriculation Examination, but only 33 or 17 per cent. passed. At the Lower Secondary Examination, however, the Muhammadan examinees fared better, 44 securing complete certificates out of 141 examined.

Primary education.

155. Primary schools for Muhammadan boys advanced from 790 to 976, and their attendance from 33,993 to 42,358. Board schools received an accession of 85 per cent. to their number and formed over five-elevenths of the total number of such schools. Of the 452 Board Primary schools, no fewer than 241 were in Malabar, and are chiefly intended for Mappillas. Salem, Tanjore, Godávari and South Canara had more than 20 Muhammadan Primary schools each. Considering the Muhammadan male population, the number of Board schools is too small in the marginally-noted Districts, and the Local Boards concerned would be well advised to open more schools under their direct management. The average attendance in Board Primary schools was much larger than in aided schools.

	Muhammadan Male population.	Number of Board Schools.
Kurnool	49,605	6
Nellore	39,960	1
Bellary	44,653	6
Anantapur	26,419	3
Cuddapah	61,839	8
North Arcot	47,733	7
Madura	71,671	16

156. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in all grades and classes of schools is shown in the margin. Including technical schools there were 124 schools intended for Muhammadan girls, attended by 4,023 pupils against 134 such schools with 4,265 pupils in 1890-91. This decrease appertained wholly to Primary schools. Several Board schools were taken over by the Department, and many unaided schools were also admitted to aid. The Govern-

Female education.

	Girls in Girls' schools.	Girls in Boys' schools.
Lower Secondary ...	31	...
Primary	4,062	7,249
Special	44	...
Private	163	2,534
Total ...	4,300	9,783

ment and aided lists received an accession of nine and 13 schools, while the Board and unaided lists lost six and 26 schools respectively. One Muhammadan girl appeared for and passed the Higher Examination for Women, and seven girls passed the Primary School Examination out of 34 that appeared. These results are encouraging.

Special education.

157. There was a net addition of one school with 138 pupils to the list of Special schools for Muhammadans. Out of 11 pupils of this community in Professional Colleges, one belonged to the Teachers' College, five to the Law College and five to the Medical College. Besides these, there were 35 Muhammadan pupils in the School departments of the Medical College and the College of Engineering, and 30 in the School of Arts.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	43	58
Government Mappilla Training School, Calicut	41	43
Mappilla Sessional School, Tellicherry ...	14	9
Do. do. Malapuram ...	12	12
Do. do. Tirur ...	11	12
Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras	13	16
Attendance at other Training schools ...	21	21
Total ...	155	171

The attendance of Muhammadans in Training schools rose from 155 to 171 as detailed in the margin. The Board Mappilla Training school, Calicut, was taken over by Government. It contained 43 students on the 31st March 1892. The strength of the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Triplicane, rose from 43 to 58. Also 16 against 13 Mistresses were under training in the Hobart Training school.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in Industrial schools is noted in the margin. The decrease in the number of Muhammadans in the Madura Technical Institute from 50 to 13 is to be regretted. The Anjuman Industrial school continued to be defective in certain important respects. Miss Dryden's Industrial school at Guntúr regained its former strength, and continued to do good work for destitute Muhammadan women.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Anjumani-Mufidi-ali-Islam	159	163
Industrial School, Guntúr	13	24
Hobart Industrial class	7	4
Industrial School, Vizagapatam ...	...	8
Attendance in other Industrial schools.	63	17
Total ...	242	216

Education of Mappillas.

158. Regarding the education of Mappillas in Malabar, Mr. Marsden states that the number of public schools for that class rose from 387 with 18,107 pupils to 432 with 23,216 pupils. Two hundred and forty-four of them were Board schools, 76 were aided on the results system, and 112 were unaided schools; 151 combined-system schools were converted to Board schools during the year. The vernacular of the Mappillas is Malayalam. Only 38 pupils were learning English in Primary schools, and 119 Hindustani. Rupees 36,131 were expended on the education of Mappillas, of which only Rs. 23 were recovered in fees. The results grants earned amounted to Rs. 16,362 against Rs. 12,989 in the preceding year. Out of 615 teachers employed in these schools, 116 held trained teacher's certificates, and one an untrained teacher's certificate and 40 had passed a general education test.

Muhammadan Inspectors.

159. Each Circle has a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan schools. Ten districts are provided with Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters, and arrangements are being made to employ such agents in the Districts of Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Madura. The Chingleput District has already been placed in charge of the Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster of Madras.

X.—EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

160. The number of children of Paraiya and kindred classes under instruction advanced from 22,050 to 22,888. The increase though slight is encouraging, considering the manifold disadvantages these classes labour under. The population of school-going age and the number attending school are compared below by Districts:—

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

District.	Male population of school-going age.	Female population of school-going age.	Male pupils.	Female pupils.	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 2.	Percentage of col. 5 to col. 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjam	10,257	10,872	842	10	8·2	·09
Vizagapatam ...	22,516	22,729	280	8	1·2	·04
Godávari	36,480	37,487	1,028	279	2·8	·74
Kistna	25,686	24,929	1,819	514	7·1	2·06
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	135	14	1·6	·17
Nellore	20,672	19,963	210	51	1·0	·26
Madras	4,504	4,643	1,955	801	43·4	17·3
Chingleput ...	23,279	22,741	1,513	302	6·5	1·3
Bellary	6,634	6,636	317	49	4·8	·73
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	37	3	·50	·04
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	500	123	3·8	·97
North Arcot ...	29,646	29,450	965	113	3·3	·38
South Arcot ...	40,093	40,587	570	82	1·4	·20
Coimbatore ...	21,748	22,580	537	21	2·4	·09
Nílgiris	1,187	853	331	38	27·9	4·5
Salem	21,674	22,727	299	20	1·4	·09
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	880	51	2 5	·13
Trichinopoly ...	19,772	21,534	416	76	2·1	·35
Madura	30,531	33,455	1,620	51	5·3	·15
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	4,353	603	17·2	2·2
Malabar	19,152	20,476	853	193	4·4	·84
South Canara ...	8,199	9,745	16	10	·20	·10
Total ...	431,653	444,988	19,476	3,412	4·5	·77

The several classes known in different Districts by the designations of Chachadís (Tsachadís), Chakkalís (Coblers), Chamarís, Chandálás, Godárís, Holayás, Mádigás, Málás, Mochís, Paidís, Pallás, Pallís (Nellore), Panús, Paraiyás, Polayás, Rellís, Tótís and Valluvars are almost akin to each other, and have been treated in the departmental returns as constituting one general class under the name 'Paraiyas and kindred classes.'

Of three Districts only (Madras, Nílgiris and Tinnevelly) can it be said that much attention has been paid to the education of these backward classes. In not less than 15 Districts not even five out of every hundred boys of school-going age were at school. For the whole Presidency only one girl in 125 was under instruction. The Inspecting officers are being required to pay more than usual attention to the amelioration of the educational condition of these people, and Local Boards and Municipal Councils are being urged to open special schools for them. Proposals are now before Government to grant certain special concessions in the matter of aid to schools intended for these classes. I expect that these steps will effect a marked improvement both in the number of schools and in the attendance. But owing to the extreme poverty and apathy of these classes, to the want of adequate funds to start schools at once in all the Paraiya villages, and, lastly, to the jealous and interested opposition of their employers and of village officials and others, the progress must necessarily be slow for some years to come.

The figures in the above statement do not include the children of such of these classes as have already embraced the Christian faith, these being returned as Native Christians.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

161. Several Government schools were opened during the year in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, mainly for the extension of elementary education among the Hill tribes. The total number and attendance are compared in the margin. The net increase of 32 schools with 1,160 pupils is very satisfactory. More Government schools are wanted in these parts, but the funds at the disposal of the Department being limited, it has not been found possible to satisfy the demand.

Agencies.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	35	1,338	49	1,826
Vizagapatam ...	43	1,141	46	1,466
Godávari ...	24	533	39	880
Total ...	102	3,012	134	4,172

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

In the Ganjam Agency there were 56 schools in all with an attendance of 1,972 pupils, against 69 schools with 2,249 pupils in 1890-91. The decline seems to be due, in the main, to the carelessness of one of the Superintendents of Hill schools. Arrangements have since been made to replace him by a more efficient officer. Of the Government schools, 22 were Lower Secondary and 27 Primary. Four Middle schools were reduced in standard, but four Primary schools took their place. The Linipádu school maintained the same attendance (100) as before, but the results-stipends earned were Rs. 148 only against Rs. 287 in 1890-91. Nine schools had each more than 50 pupils in attendance, and ten schools earned more than Rs. 100 at the grant examination. The general condition of the schools was, however, not quite satisfactory. Seven schools earned a larger amount of results-stipends than in the preceding year, but in the Special Assistant Agent's Division alone as many as 20 schools earned much less. Four schools in the Principal Assistant's Division were provided with buildings at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000. Six schools maintained by the Parlákimedi estate were taken over by Government, the estate contributing towards their maintenance. Besides the Government schools, there were six schools under private management aided on the results-system and containing 156 pupils. The appointment of a permanent additional Superintendent, which was given effect to in July last, is expected to have a beneficial effect. Excluding Uriyas, there were 96 Savaras, 314 Khonds, and 44 Paidis receiving instruction in the Agency schools. Fifteen of these were girls.

In the Vizagapatam Agency there were 157 schools and 3,468 pupils against 124 schools with 2,579 pupils in 1890-91. Forty-three of them were aided, 30 unaided and 38 indigenous; and their attendance on the 31st March 1892 was 833, 570 and 599 respectively. With the exception of those in the Principal Assistant's Division, the schools were, on the whole, in a thriving condition.

The number of schools and pupils in the Godávari Agency is compared in the margin. Of the 55 schools, 51 were for boys and four for girls. The Church Mission Society maintained one boys' and two girls' results-schools attended by 95 and 84 pupils respectively. The three schools earned a grant of Rs. 406 on the whole. Besides these Mission schools, there were four other results-schools under private management with 63 pupils, and nine schools with 142 pupils were in a state of transition from the unaided to the aided list. The Government Middle School, Bhádrachalam, did not do such good work as in 1890-91. A suitable building has been provided for it. Of the 20 salary-results schools sanctioned in G.O., dated 2nd July 1891, No. 499, Educational, only ten were opened during the year, five of these being intended for the aboriginal tribes. The presentation of cloths, &c., for hill-children attending school was tried, and the Agent states that it has had a beneficial effect. There were 130 hill-pupils in all these schools. An additional Superintendent of Hill Schools was appointed in February last, and improvement is looked for in consequence.

1890-91.		1891-92.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
43	960	55	1,264

A results-school has taken the place of the Government school for Enadis at Srírharikótá, but it was very poorly-attended.

In the Kurnool District, the Local Board has sanctioned a salary-results school for *Chentsus*—a backward people on the Nallamalai Hills.

The Lambadi results school at the foot of Rámandrug in the Bellary District did not continue successful.

Regarding the Hill tribes on the Nílgiris it is understood that the number of Badaga pupils under instruction rose from 641 to 880, and the children of Kotas, Todas, and Kurumbas numbered 29, 14 and 5 respectively against 17, 11 and 3 in 1890-91. The progress made may be considered fairly satisfactory. "A few Toda girls," Miss Carr writes, "are reading in the Kinloch School at Ootacamund. Two Toda girls' schools have also been started on the Nílgiris by the Church of England Zenana Mission, but their existence is very precarious, and it has not been found possible, as yet, to furnish returns for them." Schools for Uriya girls were opened at Kulladu, Berhampore, Parlákimedi and Tekkali. The total number of Uriya pupils in girls' schools was 387.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

With respect to the education of the backward classes peculiar to the South Canara district, Mr. Marsden writes:—

"*Billavars*—The number of pupils of this class has risen from 1,108 to 1,266, *i.e.*, by 158 pupils, or 14 per cent. There are six schools specially intended for this class, of which three are Board and three aided schools on the results-system.

"*Bants*—The number has risen from 2,125 to 2,394, *i.e.*, by 269 or 13 per cent. They are admitted freely into all schools.

"*Mogers* or Fishermen—The number of pupils of this extremely backward class has risen from 193 to 301, *i.e.*, by 56 per cent."

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

162. Returns were received from 3,403 Indigenous and Private schools attended by 64,473 pupils against 3,189 in 1890-91 with 61,027 pupils. There was thus an increase of 6·7 per cent. in schools of this class and 5·6 per cent. in scholars. A complete record of the indigenous schools in existence could not be obtained. Malabar returned 377 schools with 13,661 pupils. Tanjore had a larger number of schools, 394, but a much smaller attendance, 8,274. Only 17 schools with 131 pupils were returned by the Cuddapah District. The difficulty of inducing private schools to adopt departmental methods is very great. Progress in this direction depends for the most part on Inspecting Schoolmasters, Sub-Assistants being too much pressed with examination work to find time to organize and improve the indigenous schools.

There were three additions to the list of indigenous Sanskrit schools which adopted the prescribed curriculum and became eligible for Provincial aid. A complete list of such schools is furnished in the margin, together with the amount of grant drawn by each from Provincial Funds. The Venkatagiri school has since been closed. The other schools being under efficient Pandits may in time become permanent institutions for the teaching of Sanskrit literature and grammar.

Schools.	Total amount drawn.
	RS.
Kollúr, Kistna District	80
Venkatagiri	120
Sanskrit Bashamandiri, Bellary	121
Konerirajapuram, Tanjore	150
Anatandavapuram do.	50
Injikollai do.	110
Tiruvisanallur do.	73
Govindappaiyan Chatram, Alvar Tirunagari	125

Number and strength of private and indigenous secondary schools.

163. Particulars of Private secondary schools are given below:—

Schools.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	English.	Sanskrit.	Muhammadan.	English.	Sanskrit.	Muhammadan.
High schools	...	9	2	...	7	3
Middle schools	1	90	29	...	111	25
Total ...	1	99	31	...	118	28

Sanskrit High schools were fewer by two schools. The classification of these schools being arbitrary, the claims of several of them to be reckoned as High schools are extremely doubtful. A list of the Sanskrit High schools is detailed in the margin. Of the schools in 1890-91, one was closed and two were reduced in standard. One school came into existence during the year. The Sríperambudur school and the Bashamandiri, Bellary, bid fair to become efficient *Patasálas*. The revised curriculum of studies was introduced into the Sanskrit school, Tiruvádi, which is maintained from the Káliyana Mahal Chatram funds attached to the Tanjore palace. The students are fed and taught free in this school. The higher branches of Sanskrit philosophy, grammar,

	Attendance on 31st March.
Venkatagiri	24
Sríperumbudur	43
Bashamandiri, Bellary	31
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary	13
Chauki Patasala do.	10
Sanskrit School, Hospet	7
Do. Tiruvádi	101
	229

logic and mathematics are also taught in it. The total cost to the Chatram Funds was Rs. 2,028. The institution supplies qualified Sanskrit Pandits to the different parts of the District. The grant of diplomas of qualification to the successful students was under contemplation. Books.

The three Arabic schools returned as High schools are Madrasa-i-Laitifa and Madrasa-i-Bakiya-Salabat, Vellore, containing 360 pupils together, and Shaik Davud's school, Hospet, with ten pupils.

The English school, Berhampore, disappeared as a Private Middle school.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Strength in the Middle departments.
Ganjam	4	84
Vizagapatam	12	211
Godávari	7	136
Kistna	8	79
Chingleput	2	118
Bellary	3	22
Anantapur	5	60
North Arcot	4	72
South Arcot	5	155
Tanjore	21	452
Madura	7	140
Tinnevelly	3	66
South Canara	30	542
Total ...	111	2,137

The number of Sanskrit Middle schools rose from 90 to 111, and the attendance in their middle departments, from 1,536 to 2,137. Details of schools and pupils by districts are given in the margin. Nearly one-half of the schools were in Tanjore and South Canara. Vizagapatam had more than ten Middle schools. There were only 25 Muhammadan Middle schools against 29 in the preceding year. South Arcot and Malabar had five each; North Arcot and Nílgiris, four each; Coimbatore, three; Kistna, two; Chingleput and Trichinopoly, one each.

164. The number and strength of Indigenous and Private Primary schools rose from 3,058 and 56,953 to 3,257 and 60,264 respectively. Of these, 412 schools with 11,969 pupils were Quran schools for Muhammadans, a large number of them being found on the Western Coast and in the Tanjore and Madura Districts. A much smaller number of boys' schools was returned by the Districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Malabar; the numbers remained almost the same in three districts and there was a marked increase in seven Districts. Private Girls' schools were returned only by three Districts.

Number and strength of Private and Indigenous Primary schools.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March.	Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March.
Schools for Boys.			*Schools for Boys —cont.*		
Ganjam	177	2,694			
Vizagapatam ..	95	1,548	Tinnevelly ...	222	4,823
Godávari ...	141	2,070	Malabar ...	372	12,701
Kistna ...	113	1,178	South Canara ...	102	1,669
Kurnool ...	36	415			
Nellore ...	222	2,423	Total ...	3,247	60,088
Madras ...	112	2,592			
Chingleput ...	166	2,699			
Bellary	35	424	*Schools for Girls.*		
Anantapur ...	80	882			
Cuddaph ...	17	131	Godávari ...	3	32
North Arcot ...	329	5,456	Nellore	1	13
South Arcot ...	203	2,925	North Arcot ...	6	131
Coimbatore ...	81	1,243			
Salem	102	1,897	Total ...	10	176
Tanjore	372	7,721			
Trichinopoly ...	74	1,052			
Madura	196	3,545	Grand Total ...	3,257	60,264

XIII.—BOOKS.

Appointment of a Standing Text-book Committee.

165. In 1873 the Government of India expressed itself in favour of the appointment of a Standing Text-book Committee in each Province to choose, and if necessary to prepare, appropriate vernacular text-books. A committee was accordingly formed in Madras in July 1873, with Colonel Macdonald as President, and a series of Readers in English, Tamil and Telugu, chiefly designed for use in Government schools, was compiled or prepared by specialists. The Education Commission also recommended, among other things, the formation of a standing committee, but effect was not given to its recommendation on the subject in the absence of a general curriculum applicable to all classes of schools preparing pupils for the public examinations. In 1891 the committee appointed to revise the standing orders of the Educational

Books. Department recommended the entire exclusion from the curriculum of specific text-books and their relegation to a special list of text-books approved by the Department, "to which new books may, from time to time, be added, and from which books deemed no longer suitable may, with equal facility, be removed." This suggestion met with the approval of Government. In January last, Government prescribed uniform courses of instruction and standards of examination for all recognized schools, whether under public management or under private management; and this enabled Mr. Grigg to formulate his proposals for the appointment of a Standing Text-book Committee for this Presidency. A representative committee of 26 members, consisting almost entirely of specialists in the various branches of study, has been formed under G.O., No. 152, Educational, dated 18th February 1892. The functions of this committee will be—

(i) to recommend, for the approval of the Department, a complete list of suitable text-books on all subjects for use in recognized schools;

(ii) to advise the Department, when suitable text-books are not available, as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of such books; and

(iii) to help in forming, under the care of the Director of Public Instruction a text-book library or museum of reference.

As the committee was formed only in March last, it had not set to work when the year under report closed.

Book Department. 166. The book branch of this office was chiefly engaged, as during the previous year, in supervising the publication of Government copyright books by private firms or societies. Permission was granted during 1891-92 to print and publish the following books :—

Tamil Poetical Anthology, No. II.
First Book of Agriculture in Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu.
Anglo-Tamil First Reader.
Anglo-Telugu Second Reader.
Tamil Fourth Reader, Parts I and II.
Hand-book of Gymnastics in Telugu.
The Indian Kindergarten.
Anglo-Tamil Third Reader.
English-Tamil School Dictionary.
Anglo-Tamil Fourth Reader.
Duncan's Geography of Asia (Hindustani).
Duncan's Geography of Europe (Hindustani).
Telugu Fourth Reader, Parts I and II.
Venkayya's Telugu Grammar.

Some firms were also permitted to reprint and sell certain books on their reporting that the stock had been exhausted.

A few books, for the publication of which permission was given during 1890-91, were printed and issued during the past year. There was an addition of one firm—that of Messrs. Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.—to the list of publishers of Government books.

An idea may be formed from the following particulars of the relative extent to which advantage was taken by the various societies and presses of the right to publish Government books under the system finally inaugurated by Government on the abolition of the Central Book Depôt. The figures have been compiled from a special return called for from the presses and societies concerned.

Societies or Presses.	Number of books.	Copies sold.	Value.
			Rs.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society	24	236,500	31,121
The Empress of India Press	8	106,922	8,640
The Lawrence Asylum Press	9	1,210	598
The National Press, Tanjore	1	1,650	516
The Foster Press	5	7,000	336
Total ...	...	353,282	41,211

The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society sold two-thirds of the total number of Government books sold during the year and the Empress of India Press ranked next, though at a great distance, while the other presses were far behind in the competition.

Another noticeable feature is the increase in the number of copies issued. The number of copies sold for Government by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society and the Basel Mission Depository during the last three years they acted as vendors of Government books under the tentative arrangement introduced on the abolition of the Central Book Depôt is given in the margin, together with the amount realized. Considering that these figures include transactions in non-departmental books in stock, that the prices of books have been materially reduced under the present arrangements, and that there has been a very marked improvement in the general get-up of the books as regards type, size, binding, the change of system must be pronounced to have so far been successful. I would note here that the number of pupils in the Lower Primary stage reading printed books rose from 431,879 to 457,644. Books.

	Number of copies.	Value. Rs.
1886-87	328,821	48,224
1887-88	314,236	56,236
1888-89	283,029	56,896

Reference was made in previous reports to the issue of pirated editions of Government copyright works. During 1891 two persons were successfully prosecuted for infringement of Government copyright, and I trust that this will deter others from attempting to issue pirated editions. The value of Government books dealt with during the year by the S.P.C.K. Depository and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore, is exhibited in the subjoined summary:—

S.P.C.K. Depository.			Basel Mission Depository.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1891...	.....	27,711 13 3	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1891.	.....	7,813 7 0
Add—			*Add*—		
Value of stock added during the year ...	.....	750 0 0	Value of books printed by the Mission during the year	.....	6,734 6 0
		28,461 13 3			14,547 13 0
Deduct—			*Deduct*—		
Value of books sold during the year ...	6,849 14 9		Value of books sold wholesale to the Mission	6,734 6 0	
Value of books issued free to the Director of Public Instruction	7 13 0		Value of books (on commission sale) sold during the year including Rs. 12 omitted to be shown in the previous year's statement	90 9 0	
		6,857 11 9	Value of books issued free to the Director of Public Instruction.	0 8 0	
					6,825 7 0
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1892.	.....	21,604 1 6	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1892.	.....	7,722 6 0

The reprint of the pre-matriculation text raised the value of the Government stock with the S.P.C.K. Depository from Rs. 27,711-13-3 to Rs. 28,461-13-3, and the value of books sold and books issued free to this office for reference and other purposes amounted to Rs. 6,857-11-9, so that stock of the nominal value of Rs. 21,604-1-6 remained to the credit of Government at the Depository on the 1st April 1892. It has been arranged to sell by public auction some of the books that cannot be disposed of in the usual way.

Seven Government copyright books, consisting of 33,000 copies on the whole and worth Rs. 6,734-6-0, were printed and published by the Basel Mission Depository. The value of Government stock sold during the year and issued free to the Department was Rs. 6,825-7-0, which reduced the value of stock at the close of the year to Rs. 7,722-6-0.

Of the Government stock of books and registers of the value of Rs. 149-4-10 at the Gunupur Book Depôt and with the Superintendents of Hill Schools, Gunupur and the Senior and Special Assistant Agents, stock of the value of Rs. 120-14-8

Books. was disposed of, and there remained a balance of stock valued at Rs. 28-6-2 at the close of the year.

The total nominal value of Government books on hand on the 1st April 1892 was thus Rs. 29,354-13-8.

Book transactions. 167. The receipts and charges relating to Government books are given below :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the S.P.C.K.	7,426	3	3
Deduct—			
Commission ... ... Rs. 505 3 5			
Discount 689 14 0			
	1,195	1	5
Net sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the S.P.C.K.	6,231	1	10
Sale-proceeds remitted by the Gunupur Depôt and the Superintendents, Hill Schools, Gunupur	61	4	10
Do. do. by the B.G.M. Depository	252	0	1
Total ...	6,544	6	9

Charges.

Establishment	2,712	0	0
Remuneration to compilers and proof-readers	1,534	5	11
Encouragement of literature	532	6	6
Ordinary contingencies	742	7	2
Miscellaneous charges	190	12	2
Total ...	5,711	15	9

The sale of Government books more than realized the amount (Rs. 6,500) entered in the revised budget estimate for 1891-92.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library. 168. The Oriental Manuscripts Library continued to render useful service to the literary public. No fewer than 344 persons visited it for copying manuscripts against 277 in the previous year. There was a fall in the number of readers and casual visitors. The Curator has been requested to take steps to complete the preparation of the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts and the publication of the alphabetical lists of other manuscripts in the library. Seventy-nine Sanskrit manuscripts were added to the library during the year, of which 26 were obtained by gift.

Registration of books. 169. There was a further decline from 947 to 774 in the number of publications registered during the year under Act XXV of 1867. This is solely due, as explained in the last report, to the non-registration of republications under Act X of 1890. Of the publications registered 623 were books and 151 periodicals against 772 and 175 respectively in 1890-91. The following table gives particulars under original works, republications and translations for the past two years. In the corresponding table in the last report the entries against republications should have appeared against "Translations" and *vice versâ* :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian Classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Original works ...	184	196	306	314	18	19	80	99	588	628
Republications ...	63	10	210	67	25	14	17	8	315	99
Translations ...	2	3	30	41	...	...	12	3	44	47
Total ...	249	209	546	422	43	33	109	110	947	774

It will thus be seen that there was an increase in the number of original works and translations, which is satisfactory and indicates growing literary activity.

In the following summary will be found the places at which the registered publications in English and in the Vernacular languages have been issued for the past two years :— SCHOLARSHIPS.

Stations.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	229	430	659	198	341	539
2. Calicut	4	59	63	...	39	39
3. Chidambaram	...	35	35	1	37	38
4. Tanjore	2	24	26	2	34	36
5. Mangalore	6	60	66	1	17	18
6. Vizagapatam	3	14	17	2	14	16
7. Trichinopoly	18	3	21	12	3	15
8 Masulipatam	1	2	3	2	12	14
9. Palamcottah	...	5	5	...	9	9
10. North Arcot	1	3	4	...	9	9
11. Bellary	...	2	2	2	6	8
12. Cuddapah	...	1	1	...	8	8
13. Godávari	...	3	3	1	5	6
14. Coimbatore	...	13	13	...	6	6
15. Madura	2	6	8	1	4	5
16. Nellore	1	5	6	...	3	3
17. Salem	...	11	11	...	3	3
18. Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	2	2
19. Chingleput	...	2	2	...	...	...
20. Bobbili	...	2	2	...	...	..
Total ...	267	680	947	222	552	774

The decrease noticeable against Calicut and Mangalore is probably due, as already stated, to the non-registration of republications. Tanjore and Masulipatam show a marked improvement in the number of registered publications.

One-hundred and sixty-four of the publications were educational in their aim against 193 in the previous year. Of the books registered, 297 dealt with religion, 92 with language, 50 with law, 48 with science, 27 with biography, fiction and history, and 75 were poems and 25 dramas.

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Arts colleges.

170. Of the 11 M.A. scholars attending first-grade colleges at the close of the year, eight were in the Presidency College, and one each in the Kumbakónam, Madras Christian, and Pachaiyappa's Colleges. The eight scholarships allotted by the rules to encourage promising Bachelors of Arts to continue their study for the M.A. Degree Examination were all taken up.

Eighteen scholarships of Rs. 15 a month each were awarded to under-graduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their course for the B.A. Examination. Five of them were conferred on Muhammadans and the rest on Hindus.

Thirty-two scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each were notified for Matriculates proceeding to the F.A. Examination, but only 24 were awarded during the year, two of them having been conferred on women, 14 on Muhammadans, five on Mappillas, two on Uriyas and one on a Jain.

Eight colleges received also scholarship grants under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code to the extent of Rs. 3,861, of which Rs. 1,884 appertained to the Madras Christian College.

The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 30,172, of which Rs. 17,084 were met from Provincial Funds and the balance from "Subscriptions" and "Other sources."

Scholarships in Professional colleges.

171. Rs. 4,530 were expended by way of scholarships in the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and Rs. 1,014 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in technical subjects in the Teachers' College. A sum of Rs. 440 was paid as arrears of scholarships out of the Morehead Law scholarship fund.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

172. Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 161 were paid during the year for Uriya and Savara boys for continuing their studies to the Matriculation Examination or to higher standards.

Under the revised notification, scholarships varying from Annas 8 to Rs. 5 are awarded in Government Girls' schools on the results of the standard examinations, and the Primary School and Lower Secondary Examinations, to encourage female students to prosecute their studies for the higher standards. Rs. 2,307 were so expended in the past official year. Rs. 14 were similarly paid from Local funds in the Government Girls' school, Námakal, and Rs. 448 in the Practising school attached to the Moyan Training school, Tellicherry.

Under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code, Rs. 785 were paid as scholarship grants from Provincial funds to seven aided schools.

The total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education was Rs. 6,127, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,253 and Local Funds Rs. 462, and the balance was borne by School Funds. Among miscellaneous contributions, the following items deserve notice:—(1) Rs. 60 awarded annually by Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Ráu to a Madhva girl in the Government Girls' school, Kumbakónam, who remains at school to the end of her eleventh year in the highest standard in the school; (2) Rs. 27, scholarship instituted by Mr. R. G. Orr for regular attendance and attention to physical exercises in the Zamindari High school, Sivaganga; (3) Rs. 47-14-0 paid annually in the Hindu High school, Masulipatam, by the Zamindar of Núzvíd in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee; and (4) Rs. 84 paid annually in the Native High school, Vizagapatam, in memory of a late Honorary Secretary of the College Committee.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

173. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,614 were paid from Provincial funds in the school departments of the Medical College and the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and in the School of Arts. In the last-mentioned institution, Rs. 560 were also paid from Local Funds. The Mysore and Pudukóta States contributed Rs. 297 and Rs. 120 respectively, and the Victoria Technical Institute also disbursed Rs. 665 for the stipends of certain students trained in special subjects in the School of Arts. The National Indian Association paid scholarships amounting to Rs. 117 in the Hobart Industrial school.

Rupees 4,812 were expended on special scholarships in the Board Medical schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and in the Madura Technical Institute and the Board Industrial school, Masulipatam. Of this amount Rs. 2,304 represent the income from the Prince of Wales' Endowment Funds for the maintenance of the Medical School attached to the Rája-Mirasidar hospital, Tanjore.

Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 5,536 were paid from Provincial funds to aided schools under Chapter V of the Grant-in-aid Code, Rs. 479 to the Anjumani-Muffidi-ali-Islam, Rs. 783 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 4,082 to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and Rs. 192 to the S.P.G. Industrial School for Women, Trichinopoly. The Municipal Councils of the Coimbatore District contributed Rs. 115 to the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur.

Gymnastic scholarships.

174. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 1,536 were paid under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code in the training class attached to the People's Park Gymnasium. This institution has done very useful work during the past few years and has trained on an average 36 teachers annually. It was under consideration at the end of the year to close the class. As some arrangement was considered necessary to train gymnastic instructors for employment in Government and other institutions, it was under contemplation to recommend to Government to take the class under departmental management and to work it in connection with the Teachers' College, Saidápet.

Scholarship endowment.

175. No scholarship endowments were made or accepted by Government during the year, but the grant of Rs. 200 towards the MacNally scholarship endowment, referred to in paragraph 182 of my last report, was paid.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

General summary of progress.

176. The year under report was marked by a further and even a more substantial improvement than 1890-91 in the condition of education in almost all its branches. On the literary side it will be noticed that there was an increase in the number of scholars in public institutions in each of the different stages of instruction, especially in the Collegiate and Upper Primary stages; that the results of the various public examinations conducted by the University and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations were in general more favourable than those of the preceding year; that a larger sum was expended from public funds—Provincial, Local and Municipal—on the development of Primary education; and that public institutions improved with regard to staff, accommodation and sanitation, and were better supplied with furniture and apparatus, scientific and gymnastic, to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Rules. Professional Colleges and schools for special instruction also made appreciable progress, though the attendance slightly fell in certain cases; and they secured on the whole better results at the University and the Technical Examinations held during the year.

Stages of instruction.	Strength, 1890-91.	Strength, 1891-92.	Percentage of increase.
Collegiate	3,205	3,818	19
Upper Secondary ...	8,279	8,794	6
Lower Secondary ...	24,228	24,762	2
Upper Primary ...	31,100	36,112	16
Lower Primary ...	512,188	551,446	8

I have no definite information before me as to the number of villages which, though having a sufficient number of children to furnish a fair school attendance, have not yet been provided with a school. As soon as the villagewar statistics of the last census have been published, the Inspecting officers will be required to furnish a list of such villages, which will serve as a guide for the opening of Board Schools.

School-going age limit.

177. Under the Orders of the Government of India, 15 per cent. of the total population has been taken as the population of school-going age approximately, and all calculations and conclusions in the previous Chapters have been based on this datum. In paragraph 183 of my last report, I observed that 20 per cent. would be nearer the mark than 15 per cent. The adoption of one and the same percentage, however, to represent the number of pupils that ought to be in each of the different stages of instruction, struck me as *primâ facie* incorrect and misleading. With a view, therefore, to ascertain, as approximately as possible, the number of young people that ought to be in each such stage, I requested the Superintendent of Census to be good enough to tabulate the male and female population into six groups according to the periods of life specified in the margin. Children do not generally attend school before the completion of their fourth year. The primary stage consists of a five years' course, and, considering the elementary character of several of the standards, a period of five years may fairly be assumed to embrace the time during which children are, or should be, in the primary stage of instruction. The lower secondary and upper secondary stages consist each of a three years' course; but pupils of average abilities do not often complete either course in three years. Allowing for failure to get regular annual promotion from Form to Form, a period of five years may be taken as the general duration of instruction in each of these stages. A similar period of five years may be taken as the general duration of the collegiate stage of instruction. These limits have been carefully considered with reference to the average age of candidates for the various public tests, and also with reference to what seemed to me, in the interests of the rising generation, to be the most judicious division of the years that may be devoted to school and college life. There is, no doubt, a tendency to enter upon Upper Secondary and Collegiate studies at too early an age, and to hurry through them at a pace which is not conducive to solid and lasting attainments.

From 0 to 4	From 15 to 19
From 5 to 9	From 20 to 24
From 10 to 14	25 and above.

The population, male and female, according to the above periods of life, is given below with the percentages of population under each stage to the total population;—

GENERAL REMARKS.

Periods of life.	Male population.		Female population.	
	Total.	Percentage to total.	Total.	Percentage to total.
0 to 4	2,591,549	14·71	2,726,418	15·14
5 to 9	2,434,093	13·81	2,408,576	13·37
10 to 14	1,895,566	10·75	1,651,286	9·17
15 to 19	1,449,168	8·23	1,400,994	7·77
20 to 24	1,437,541	8·16	1,741,146	9·67
25 and above and not stated ...	7,811,478	44·34	8,082,625	44·88
Total ...	17,619,395	...	18,011,045	...

It will be seen from the above that the 15 per cent. limit does not apply to any one period of school life, much less does it apply to all the stages of instruction taken together.

Extent of primary education of boys.

178. The number of boys between the ages of five and nine, both inclusive, was 2,434,093, and the number of boys under instruction in public Primary schools and classes at the close of the year was 496,833. There were, besides, 55,766 boys reading in private and indigenous schools, and, to know exactly how many children were actually under instruction, these should also be taken into account. Districts stand in the following order according to the proportion of boys under primary instruction to the total population of primary school-going age as above defined :—

District.	Children of primary school-going age.	Number of boys under primary instruction.	Percentage of pupils to population.
Madras	26,174	19,616	75
Nilgiris	5,914	2,695	46
Tinnevelly	127,881	46,215	36
Malabar	179,013	55,960	31
Tanjore	141,866	40,676	29
Bellary	64,389	17,726	28
Ganjam	154,522	38,942	25
Chingleput	76,924	18,961	25
Kistna	126,779	30,659	24
North Arcot...	146,913	34,807	24
Madura	179,260	40,448	22
Trichinopoly...	88,284	19,385	22
South Canara	73,112	15,645	21
South Arcot	138,651	28,673	21
Godávari	149,920	27,716	18
Nellore	95,967	17,428	18
Kurnool	56,182	10,048	18
Anantapur	48,304	8,209	17
Cuddapah	84,016	13,544	16
Coimbatore	137,726	22,143	16
Salem	139,201	19,579	14
Vizagapatam	193,095	23,524	12
Total ...	2,434,093	552,599	23

In the town of Madras 75 per cent. of the boys of the primary school-going age were receiving primary instruction. Seven Districts had one boy in every three or four at school, while eight Districts had less than one in five.

Agencies and means for extending primary education.

179. Two things are necessary for extending primary education, firstly, the gradual strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency, to enable it to cope with the increasing work of inspection and supervision; and, secondly, the provision of additional funds. The work of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors has become unduly heavy in some ranges, and relief cannot be put off longer if inspection is to be thoroughly in accordance with the requirements of the Grant-in-Aid Code. During the year, the staff of Inspecting Schoolmasters in certain Districts was strengthened. This being the sole agency now available for opening new and improving existing elementary schools, it should be maintained at its full strength according to the needs of each District. If Government is not prepared to transfer this agency to the Provincial service, the scale of salaries for the Inspecting Schoolmasters employed under each Local Board should be revised, inefficient men should be weeded out, and the appointments should be made more attractive, so as to induce capable men to accept them. Primary education being a legitimate charge on Local Funds, the Boards should not grudge to provide for an annual increase in the assignment for education

towards the opening of schools in villages not yet provided with them. Where aided schools have sprung up, I would advise the Boards to remove their own schools to localities where private effort is not forthcoming, such a course being more economical for the tax-payer and better calculated to secure the rapid spread of primary instruction. The District Boards have been saved the expenditure of over half a lakh of rupees, owing to the transfer of Training schools to the Department, and this sum they are under a pledge to utilize on primary education. This, however, will not suffice. In the eight Districts, in which less than 20 per cent. of the boys are at school, more strenuous efforts will have to be made to extend the sphere of education. Municipal Councils should also be invited to give their constant attention to the subject and to provide for the establishment of special schools for Paraiyas and kindred classes, where this has not already been attended to. GENERAL REMARKS.

Teaching staff in Primary schools for boys.

180. In public Primary schools for boys, of which there was an increase of 902 during the year, 21,553 teachers, or 1,123 more than in 1890-91, were employed. The number of teachers holding trained and untrained teachers' certificates rose by 308 and 56 respectively, and 684 more teachers are returned as having passed a general education test. The proportion of unpassed teachers consequently fell from 68·6 per cent. in 1889-90 and 66·6 per cent. in 1890-91 to 63·5 per cent. during the year under report. In spite of this improvement the proportion of unqualified teachers is still very high. The Inspecting Officers have been impressed with the necessity of doing all they can to induce village schoolmasters to pass at least the Primary School Examination, or, where this is not practicable, to get their sons or near relatives trained for employment as assistants in their schools. Government has, moreover, been urging Local and Municipal Boards to improve the educational qualifications of the staff of aided schools by curtailing, if necessary, the grants to schools under unpassed men. The efforts of the Inspecting Officers and of Local and Municipal Boards, and the operation of the Educational Rules, from which Primary schools have been only temporarily exempted, will not fail to bring about a decided improvement in this direction within the next few years.

Sessional schools.

181. Sessional schools continue to be a charge on Local Funds, as they are not Training schools proper, but preparatory classes intended to assist the village schoolmasters to pass the Primary School Examination with a view to their eventual admission into Training schools. In the earlier stages of the sessional school movement, it was considered that Local Inspecting Schoolmasters could manage them in addition to their regular work. Experience had, however, shown that the most important work of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, viz., the organization and supervision of Primary schools, suffered considerably by his being placed in charge of sessional schools. Mr. Grigg consequently suggested to Government, in remarking on District Board budgets for 1892-93, that these schools should be held in each District at different periods of the year in succession, and that a separate teacher should be placed in charge of them. The relief afforded to Local Boards by the transfer of Training schools permitted them to incur this additional expenditure. Though a little more costly, the new scheme has its advantages. Each school has a full-time teacher, and it is possible to have a much larger number of schools. The schools being nearer their homes, village teachers find it easier to attend them.

There were nine sessional schools at the close of the year against 11 in the preceding year. In the nine Districts noted in the margin, I regret to observe that no trial was given during the year to the sessional school scheme. The following is a brief account of the schools in the other Districts :—

Ganjam.	Kurnool.	Chingleput.
Vizagapatam.	Nellore.	Salem.
Godávari.	Madras.	Nílgiris.

Kistna.—One sessional school was at work attended by 20 students.

Bellary.—There was only one school at Kotteri on the last day of the year. It was attended by 13 students, one of whom was a Muhammadan. Twelve had stipends and one was a free scholar. Another school at Tekkalakota was attended by 14 students ; but it was closed before 31st March last.

Anantapur.—Two schools were held and 20 teachers attended them. The total cost was Rs. 246.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cuddapah.—Two schools at Nandalur and Kadiri continued till the 31st March 1892 and had 21 students on the rolls—one Muhammadan, 12 Brahmans and eight non-Brahman Hindus.

North Arcot.—There were 14 teachers under instruction in the two schools that remained open till the close of the year.

South Arcot.—In June three of the four Training schools in the District were closed and in their place sessional schools were opened. They were held at six taluk stations each for a period ranging from three to six months. Seventy-one *bonâ fide* teachers received instruction therein, of whom 64 appeared for the Primary School Examination and 53 passed.

Coimbatore.—Three sessional schools were maintained by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 654, and 48 teachers received instruction in them.

Tanjore.—One school was at work at Patukóta on the 31st March 1892 with 10 students.

Trichinopoly.—Two schools were held during the year for three months each, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 263. Eighteen teachers were benefited thereby.

Madura.—The District Board held five sessional schools, on which a sum of Rs. 862 was expended. Sixty-three teachers attended these schools.

Tinnevelly.—Ten schools were held, each for from two to three months, and 113 teachers attended them. The upkeep of these schools cost the Board Rs. 434.

Malabar.—There were five schools at work as in 1890-91, and 61 students attended them. Fifty-four of them appeared for the Primary School Examination and 35 passed. The total cost was Rs. 737. The results in three schools were good and in two indifferent. Besides the five sessional schools, three preparatory classes were held throughout the year for the special benefit of Mappilla teachers. Thirty-one Mappilla teachers received instruction in these schools.

South Canara.—Three schools for two months each, and two for three months each, were at work. They were attended by 50 students, all of whom, with only one exception, were *bonâ fide* schoolmasters. Forty-four appeared for the final examination and 22 passed; and, at the Primary School Examination, 23 passed out of 33 examined—a fair result. The total cost was Rs. 441. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors paid special attention to these schools and each school was visited by them from four to six times.

Night schools.

182. The position of night schools in the educational system of this Presidency was set forth in last report, and I have little to add to the remarks therein made. During 1891-92 one night school at Tekkali attained to the Lower Secondary standard and had 28 students on the rolls. Particulars are given below of night schools of the Primary grade. Seven Districts, including Madras, had fewer schools than in the year previous. In the other Districts the number of such schools remained stationary or more or less advanced:—

Districts.	Schools.					Scholars.				
	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.
Ganjam ...	...	69	18	5	92	...	1,467	319	119	1,905
Vizagapatam ...	1	34	36	...	71	25	648	620	...	1,293
Godâvari ...	9	23	44	...	76	372	447	761	...	1,580
Kistna ...	6	45	45	3	99	179	864	616	17	1,676
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	54	...	54
Nellore ...	...	9	17	2	28	...	147	208	26	381
Madras ...	...	4	1	...	5	...	61	100	...	161
Chingleput ...	...	7	15	...	22	...	103	228	...	331
Bellary ...	...	19	28	...	47	...	337	375	...	712
Anantapur ...	...	6	5	1	12	...	105	51	6	162
Cuddapah ...	...	4	5	...	9	...	64	77	...	141
North Arcot ...	...	23	21	...	44	...	384	354	...	738
South Arcot ...	...	12	16	...	28	...	247	303	...	550
Coimbatore ...	...	7	7	...	14	...	106	107	...	213
Nílgiris ...	...	2	2	...	4	...	47	38	...	85
Salem ...	1	7	7	...	15	27	86	111	...	224
Tanjore ...	1	14	20	...	35	52	271	403	...	726
Trichinopoly ...	...	10	20	...	30	...	216	294	...	510
Madura ...	19	15	46	4	84	326	288	825	95	1,534
Tinnevelly ...	5	24	38	...	67	75	640	694	...	1,409
Malabar ...	...	9	1	...	10	...	225	26	...	251
South Canara ...	3	4	1	...	8	28	86	21	...	135
Total ...	45	347	395	15	802	1,084	6,839	6,585	263	14,771
Total, 1890-91 ...	*11*	*240*	*354*	*4*	*609*	*345*	*5,270*	*6,030*	*61*	*11,706*

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is gratifying to note that the total number of these schools rose by 32 per cent. and the attendance therein by 26 per cent. Local Boards established 34 schools during the year, while 107 more schools received aid in the shape of results grants, which testifies to the improved condition of this class of schools.

Extent of Secondary education of boys.

183. According to the last census there were 1,895,566 boys between the ages of 10 and 14, both inclusive, and the annual returns show that 22,248 boys were in the lower secondary stage of instruction. Thus, on an average, only 1·2 per cent., or 12 boys in every thousand were receiving lower secondary education. Again, out of 1,449,168 boys between the ages of 15 and 19, both inclusive, only 8,594 or six per thousand were found in the upper secondary stage. These figures indicate the extent to which lower secondary and upper secondary education has developed. The State is not under the same obligation to afford secondary education as it is under to provide for the primary instruction of the masses. Local needs and means, therefore, regulate the supply and demand for secondary education. The strain on public funds for the development of elementary education, in supplying qualified teachers, suitable accommodation, furniture, and appliances and for providing a larger staff of subordinate Inspecting Officers is, indeed, very heavy and neither Government nor Local Boards can afford to spare any considerable additional sum for expenditure on Secondary schools. The fee-income must gradually be raised so as to meet any additional outlay which may be considered necessary in this direction.

The following summary relates to percentages of male pupils to male population in the lower secondary and upper secondary periods of life in each District:—

District.	Lower Secondary period.			Upper Secondary period.		
	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Ganjam	127,883	509	·4	77,860	221	·28
Vizagapatam	163,185	1,189	·7	109,050	422	·38
Godávari	136,933	1,071	·8	81,417	411	·54
Kistna	111,921	893	·8	80,375	258	·32
Kurnool	32,486	172	·5	27,953	32	·11
Nellore	71,406	388	·5	56,146	190	·33
Madras	28,101	3,420	14·8	18,791	1,514	8·05
Chingleput	63,577	890	1·4	45,693	290	·63
Bellary	38,430	392	1·0	33,598	151	·44
Anantapur	30,901	134	·4	25,978	22	·08
Cuddapah	53,774	222	·4	47,847	65	·13
North Arcot	104,983	798	·8	88,160	216	·24
South Arcot	111,608	813	·7	92,866	331	·35
Coimbatore	99,884	980	1·0	80,002	389	·48
Nilgiris	5,091	213	4·2	5,610	12	·21
Salem	85,625	494	·6	71,984	195	·27
Tanjore	123,342	2,855	2·3	94,738	1,125	1·18
Trichinopoly	69,221	1,187	1·7	55,493	636	1·14
Madura	120,150	1,212	1·0	100,575	387	·38
Tinnevelly	96,109	1,946	2·0	81,511	538	·66
Malabar	162,793	1,711	1·1	126,406	789	·62
South Canara	63,163	759	1·2	47,115	400	·84
Total ...	1,895,566	22,248	1·2	1,449,168	8,594	·59

Madras heads the list with 15 per cent. of the boys in the lower secondary period and 8 per cent. of the boys in the upper secondary period. It will be noticed that, under each of these stages, only seven Districts, including Madras, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and South Canara, had more than the average for the Presidency. The Ceded Districts occupy a very low position. The proportion of pupils to population in the lower secondary period in Godávari is somewhat disappointing. Only the wealthier Districts have been able to show much practical interest in educating boys beyond a bare knowledge of the three 'Rs.' The poorer Districts should recognize the necessity of improving their natural resources by developing local industries and by affording the children that have passed through the primary stage of instruction a sound industrial and technical education, if they cannot afford to provide a higher literary education.

GENERAL REMARKS.

184. In public Secondary schools for boys, 3,086 teachers were employed against 3,017 in 1890-91, and teachers are classified in the margin according to their educational qualifications. A general improvement in the qualifications of the staff is noticeable, and the operation of the Educational Rules will effect further improvement. Unpassed men are generally Pandits and teachers of primary classes. The reduction in their number is satisfactory. In the margin, teachers holding different certificates are classified according to the grades of certificates held by them.

Teaching staff in Secondary schools for boys.

Qualifications of Teachers.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Educated in Europe	28	21
Hold Trained Teachers' certificates	723	811
Hold untrained Teachers' certificates	547	552
Hold General Education certificates	1,284	1,313
Hold no certificates	435	389
Total ...	3,017	3,086

Grades of Certificates.		Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	General Education certificates.
First Grade collegiate ...	1890-91 ...	48	101	156
	1891-92 ...	79	79	179
Second Grade collegiate.	1890-91 ...	84	81	197
	1891-92 ...	96	96	200
Upper Secondary ...	1890-91 ...	265	245	530
	1891-92 ...	293	247	499
Lower Secondary ...	1890-91 ...	96	58	231
	1891-92 ...	101	62	222
Primary	1890-91 ...	230	62	170
	1891-92 ...	242	68	213

There was a satisfactory accession of 32 graduates and 30 under-graduates of the F.A. standard to the staff in these schools. Assuming that the returns have been carefully prepared, it is strange to observe that the number of teachers of Secondary grades—Upper and Lower—remained almost the same as in the previous year.

Extent of collegiate education.

185. Several Districts have no colleges of their own, and young men after matriculating resort to the colleges in the town of Madras or in the neighbouring Districts. Even from Districts like Tanjore and Trichinopoly, provided with good first-grade colleges, students proceed to the chief colleges in Madras, attracted by the presumably more efficient instruction therein imparted, especially in the scientific branches of study. It will, therefore, serve no useful purpose to consider the extent of collegiate education in each District. In the whole Presidency there were 1,437,541 young men between the ages of 20 and 24, both inclusive, and there were 3,807 scholars (excluding 11 M.A. students), studying for the F.A. Examination or the B.A. degree Examination. Thus, it will be seen that only ·26 per cent., or 26 out of every 10,000 young men of the age referred to, were enjoying the benefits of collegiate instruction. These figures show how little reason there is for the not uncommon opinion that collegiate education is advancing too rapidly and extending itself too widely. The growing cost of living, especially in large towns, the comparatively poor prospects of a successful career after graduating, owing to the very keen competition that exists for employment in almost all the branches of public or private service,—these and similar considerations will tend to deter all, except young men favourably circumstanced as regards means or possessed of exceptionally good natural ability, from entering on a collegiate course of instruction.

In paragraph 191 of last report, I stated that 90 per cent. of the First Arts under-graduates might be assumed to have continued their studies for the B.A. degree, and 75 per cent. of the Matriculates to have continued to read for the F.A. Examination. Government observed that it had not hitherto been supposed that so large a proportion of Matriculates continued to study. At the F.A. and Matriculation Examinations of December last 740 and 2,381 candidates were, respectively, successful, of whom 258 and 777 belonged to Native States or were private students. The returns for the last official year show that 500 First Arts under-graduates and 1,315 Matriculates of December 1891 were reading in colleges in the month of March last. These figures would imply that all the successful candidates at the First Examination in Arts and over 80 per cent. of the Matriculates passed on to the B.A. and

F.A. stages of instruction respectively. As, however, some of the students from Native States have probably joined colleges in British territories, the proportion given in my last report may safely be assumed as the nearer approximation to the truth.

Extent of female education.

186. The progress of female education has already been noticed at length in Chapter VII. According to the statistics furnished in para. 177 there were 2,408,576 girls between the ages of 5 and 9, both inclusive, but of these only 95,223 or 4 per cent. were under instruction. Thus, out of every hundred girls who might be expected to be receiving elementary instruction 96 remain illiterate. Local and Municipal Boards are not required by law to devote any portion of their funds to the spread of female education, nor can they be urged to move in the matter in the present state of their finances and in view of the growing demands on them for the elementary education of boys, for which not a few Boards are really unable to spare extra funds. Whatever is to be done must, therefore, be done by Government and private bodies, and private bodies cannot themselves do much without support from Government. When the Grant-in-aid Code was revised in 1885, double the code rates were allowed for girls, except in schools for Europeans. A great increase has since taken place in the number of girls under instruction, and I think the time has come to reduce the extra rate, so as to set free money for other pressing requirements. The funds at the disposal of the Department do not allow of extra expenditure in opening additional girls' schools or in aiding a larger number of schools under private management; and I am afraid that Government will not be able to supplement the present assignment by an annual special grant for the extension of female education.

Madras Educational Rules.

187. To the Educational Rules, approved by Government early in 1891, three new sections relating to the working of Training schools under public and private management and the award of teachers' certificates were added during the year. The Teachers' College, the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, the Female Training school, Coimbatore, and the Hobart Training class for Muhammadan women worked each under separate rules sanctioned from time to time; whereas the other Training schools had no definite and uniform rules to be guided by. It was therefore considered expedient for the efficient administration of training institutions of every grade that one set of rules should be drawn up for all institutions under public and private management. Opportunity was also taken to draw up rules to regulate the procedure for the award of teachers' certificates, and to provide more accurate designations for the different grades of certificates. Training institutions have been classed into five grades with reference to the minimum general education qualifications of the students trained in them, and a new nomenclature corresponding to this was adopted for the different grades of certificates. Government having approved of the curriculum proposed in the revised draft of Chapter III, a new Section entitled "Courses of instruction and standards of examination" was added to the rules, and this has been made applicable to all recognized schools, whether under public management, or under private management, and in the case of aided schools under private management, whether aided by salary grants or by results grants. Certain minor and verbal changes were also made in the rules previously sanctioned.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

188. No changes were made in the Grant-in-aid Code during the year, except the inclusion of Sourashtras among the backward classes. The revised draft of Chapter III of the Code, submitted by Mr. Grigg in May 1891 relating to results grants, was under the consideration of Government, but it was not finally approved of. The promulgation of the Madras Educational Rules and the new Fee-notification have necessitated many other changes, and the whole Code will, I trust, be shortly laid before Government in a simplified form.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

189. Sustained efforts were made during the year to give effect to the more important recommendations of the Education Commission. The Government of India sanctioned the special arrangements proposed by Mr. Grigg to enable the Presidency College to afford instruction in Botany, Geology and Physiology, the three subjects of the B.A.

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degree examination in which 112 colleges had not been affiliated. The Government College, Calicut, ceased to teach for the F.A. Examination. Local Boards were relieved of all liabilities on account of Training schools, and only two District Boards, those of Tinnevelly and Madura, have, at their own request, been permitted to carry on their Training schools as combined Technical and Training schools. Almost all the girls' schools under the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils were taken over by Government to enable the Boards to meet the increasing demand for primary education. The scholarship notification was revised so as to give additional facilities for students continuing to study for higher standards. A larger number of High class indigenous schools received salary grants under article 18 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code. Attention was paid to the development of Technical and Industrial education and efforts were made to render the practical instruction in special schools and classes more thorough. Advanced students of the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture were permitted, with the sanction of Government, to make short tours through the mofussil—an arrangement which greatly benefited them. Drawing was introduced into the curriculum of a larger number of schools, including all the Training schools taken over by the Department, and, as teachers competent to impart instruction in the elements of Drawing become available, every important institution will be required to give due attention to this subject.

Progress of education in Madras as compared with the advance in the whole of British India.

190. The state and progress of education in India for 1890-91 was briefly noticed by the Government of India in its resolution of the 9th February 1892. Public institutions for the whole of India rose by 6 per cent. and in Madras alone the number of such institutions advanced by 16 per cent. The percentages of increase in the number of public and private institutions for India and Madras were 2·5 and 7·4 respectively. As regards attendance Madras presented even a more favourable view, the total strength of public and private schools having risen by 7·3 per cent. against 1·6 per cent. for India. The bulk of the increase appertained to Primary schools.

Only 79·3 per cent. of the entire expenditure on education for India represents the proportion of outlay on colleges and schools. In this respect also Madras bears a favourable comparison, having spent 80·50 of the expenditure on colleges and schools. On Direction and Inspection 7·37 per cent. was expended in Madras against 7·5 per cent. for India. Taking Provincial Funds alone, Madras spent 69·71 per cent. of the total Provincial outlay on direct charges against 65·6 per cent. for India.

A comparison of General Table 2 for India and Madras will show further that in this province Secondary and Primary schools were more liberally aided from Provincial Funds than in India. In Secondary schools India paid Rs. 4-4-1 for each pupil, but Madras paid Rs. 4-7-11; and in Primary schools India and Madras paid respectively As. 5-5 and As. 5-9 per pupil. Aided institutions of all grades received in Madras Rs. 2-5-1 from public funds out of a total cost of Rs. 7-12-9, while India paid Rs. 2-0-9 out of a total cost of Rs. 6-12-10 per pupil.

The following figures relating to the average number on the rolls of, and the amount of Provincial grants to, aided Colleges and Secondary and Primary schools during 1890-91 in Bengal, Madras and Bombay are particularly interesting. Building, furniture and scholarship grants are not included:—

Institutions.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.	
	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial grant.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial grant.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial grant.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Arts colleges	1,147	24,143	584	37,578	2,073	78,572
Secondary schools	116,301	2,77,178	17,769	1,90,289	45,658	2,05,217
Primary schools	881,910	2,00,401	71,453	50,618	265,011	94,759

Colleges and Secondary and Primary schools were all more liberally aided in Madras than in Bengal, though not so liberally as in Bombay. For each student in

GENERAL REMARKS.

Arts colleges, Bengal paid Rs. 21 and Madras Rs. 38. This liberal support is, however, necessary, as none of the colleges in Madras have been endowed by private munificence to the extent to which colleges in Bengal seem to have been. Secondary schools present the same disparity, Bengal paying Rs. 2-6 and Madras Rs. 4-8 per pupil. On the whole the Government of Madras has been aiding colleges and schools under private management as liberally as circumstances admit. With greater concentration of effort and with the healthier growth of recognized schools under the provisions of the Educational Rules, Madras institutions bid fair to become more and more nearly self-supporting; and it will, I trust, be possible to reduce gradually the aid to colleges and secondary schools, and thus to set free more money for the extension of elementary instruction among the masses.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 12*th October* 1892.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,744	Towns ... 186 Villages ... 52,462 Total ... 52,648	Males ... 17,619,395 Females ... 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions: For Males ...	35	5	580	18,059
			Institutions: For Females.	...	...	233	796
			Institutions: Total ...	35	5	813	18,855
			Scholars ...: Males ...	3,813	624	53,019	474,656
			Scholars ...: Females ...	5	8	19,383	74,056
			Scholars ...: Total ...	3,818	632	72,402	548,712

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males ...	5,54,254	1,51,319	13,40,221	16,01,647	1,54,084	2,62,416	40,63,941
1. Institutions. For Females ...	.....	.....	3,70,707	1,79,447	49,194	9,808	6,09,156
Total ...	5,54,254	1,51,319	17,10,928	17,81,094	2,03,278	2,72,224	46,73,097
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·77	5·84	20·48	11·65	6·38	9·22	67·34
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·46	64·54	6·74	1·36	79·10
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	24·81	52·07	1·36	2·67	80·91
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·43	2·58	29·12	30·31	3·46	4·63	79·53
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	223 10 0	172 11 11	18 5 7	4 10 5	51 10 3	139 12 5	32 6 2
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 6 11	0 6 5
Total cost ...	293 1 9	255 9 8	33 0 4	4 12 6	52 6 10	169 13 2	44 0 5
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 6 10	0 7 11	120 11 1	18 13 9	0 15 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	6 15 1	2 15 3	222 7 9	32 7 2	3 11 11
Total cost ...	.....	.....	22 6 11	4 3 9	359 5 7	96 10 9	6 5 3
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	27 3 5	.....	6 6 9	0 3 4	.....	.....	1 10 1
Municipal schools ... Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	8 13 4	4 3 5	.....	.....	4 15 11
Total cost ...	76 12 5	.....	36 1 4	5 8 6	.....	.....	11 12 8
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	36 10 6	.....	4 11 10	0 5 10	98 9 5	16 6 2	1 4 9
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 12 11	0 15 7	.....	.....	0 15 1
Total cost ...	142 9 1	.....	24 9 10	3 7 10	203 11 0	87 15 7	7 8 5
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	160 14 1	.....	19 9 6	1 14 2	.....	.....	3 7 0
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	75 6 4	172 11 11	5 3 4	0 6 2	71 7 6	76 1 10	1 15 1
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	1 8 10	1 3 5	37 5 7	7 15 9	1 5 9
Total cost ...	173 5 0	255 9 8	24 13 11	3 5 8	130 2 3	128 6 6	7 11 2

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1891-92.

institutions.			Private institutions.			Percentage of		Remarks.
School education, special.								
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
50	22	18,751	146	3,247	22,144	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	42·06	The population of school-going age has been calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population.
15	6	1,050	...	10	1,060		2·01	
65	28	19,801	146	3,257	28,204		44·07	
1,384	2,111	535,607	4,141	55,766	595,514	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	22·50	
243	210	93,905	68	4,498	98,471	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	3·64	
1,627	2,321	629,512	4,209	60,264	693,985		12·96	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,64,846	56,812	3,66,020	72,205	3,22,393	16,203	2,04,131	12,02,610	58,75,707
1,64,846	56,812	3,66,020	72,205	3,22,393	16,203	2,04,131	12,02,610	58,75,707
.....	3·24	15·64	2·63	10·08	·91	·16	32·66	100·00
.....	.....	9·93	·43	5·45	.....	5·09	20·90	100·00
.....	.....	4·89	·05	6·31	·12	7·72	19·09	100·00
2·81	·97	6·23	1·23	5·48	·27	3·48	20·47	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	4	816	703	612	3	213	160	150	...	...	...	...	24	2,569	2,170	1,956
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	360	328	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	157	161	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	1	60	46	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	45	46	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	632	592	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools	4	678	590	486	26	3,219	2,753	2,351	...	...	...	...	66	14,419	13,790	11,902
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools. English	12	1,373	1,307	1,074	84	5,022	4,741	3,998	...	...	...	...	207	15,639	14,748	12,471
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools. Vernacular	23	1,020	1,011	853	30	1,652	1,635	1,419	...	...	...	...	29	1,410	1,410	1,135
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools. English	1	176	137	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,176	2,086	1,769
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools. Vernacular	1	92	98	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools. English	1	63	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3,157	3,023	2,495
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools. Vernacular	34	2,916	2,797	2,074	5	483	476	307	...	...	...	...	120	9,200	8,759	6,824
Total	76	6,318	6,001	4,733	145	10,376	9,605	8,075	...	...	...	...	485	46,001	43,816	36,596
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	136	4,175	4,066	3,387	2,918	118,664	116,228	98,313	...	...	...	...	9,266	276,350	269,489	227,976
School education, general. — For girls	114	5,692	5,390	4,215	16	738	718	511	...	...	...	...	547	21,268	20,223	15,564
Total	250	9,867	9,456	7,602	2,934	119,402	116,946	98,824	...	...	...	...	9,813	297,618	289,712	243,540
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	28	981	938	843	14	244	238	218	...	...	...	...	7	154	130	118
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	3	74	71	63	1	12	11	9	...	...	...	...	11	157	169	151
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	426	382	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	301	299	297	2	46	41	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	1	185	180	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	1	4	9	7	2	186	174	158	...	...	...	...	15	807	701	577
School education, special. — Other schools	1	152	150	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	214	184	152
Total	36	2,125	2,029	1,794	19	488	464	424	...	...	...	...	37	1,332	1,184	998
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	371	19,756	18,781	15,240	3,101	130,479	127,175	107,473	...	...	...	...	10,359	347,520	336,882	283,090
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary Teaching— (*a*) A vernacular only or mainly — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	371	19,756	18,781	15,240	3,101	130,479	127,175	107,473	...	...	...	...	10,359	347,520	336,882	283,090

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4	220	165	153	35	3,818	3,818	1,191	2,586	45	264	3,444	56	9	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	360	360	...	...	2	13	339	5	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	157	157	...	...	51	27	71	5	3	6	...	
...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	60	60	...	...	2	8	50	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	1	45	45	...	...	1	2	41	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	632	632	...	...	57	51	509	11	4	8	...	
40	5,686	5,520	4,707	136	24,002	23,848	3,821	20,912	1,151	2,568	18,730	1,377	176	32	...	
52	2,986	2,916	2,504	355	25,020	22,079	744	23,699	1,758	3,359	18,600	1,263	40	822	...	
7	268	209	176	89	4,350	729	327	4,307	10	257	3,453	424	206	384	...	
...	...	...	...	25	2,352	2,181	138	1,373	1,283	551	499	...	19	...	181	
...	...	...	...	1	92	...	...	92	...	3	89	...	...	...	...	
6	575	549	481	46	3,795	3,011	20	2,456	1,589	1,500	672	1	33	...	564	
2	192	176	155	161	12,791	903	19	12,784	7	3,357	8,678	749	...	...	140	
107	9,707	9,370	8,023	813	72,402	52,761	5,069	65,623	5,798	11,595	50,721	3,814	474	1,238	885	
5,739	118,449	111,559	97,816	18,059	517,638	40,124	4,410	520,503	494	32,692	423,959	59,547	946	43,343	...	
119	3,376	3,106	2,429	796	31,074	1,203	1,439	30,753	300	4,700	22,491	3,512	71	...	861	
5,858	121,825	114,665	100,245	18,855	548,712	41,327	5,849	551,256	794	37,392	446,450	63,059	1,017	43,343	861	
1	5	5	5	50	1,384	336	7	1,250	...	222	1,005	155	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	15	243	118	...	187	28	166	33	16	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	426	193	...	233	50	33	313	30	...	34	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	347	320	...	27	59	68	188	27	5	35	...	
...	...	...	...	1	185	145	...	40	11	11	154	8	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	* 18	* 997	303	45	696	157	397	227	216	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	† 5	366	259	...	152	62	11	262	25	6	...	5	
1	5	5	5	93	3,948	1,674	52	2,585	367	908	2,182	477	14	69	5	
5,970	131,757	124,205	108,426	19,801	629,512	100,202	12,161	622,050	7,061	50,210	503,306	67,417	1,518	45,163	1,751	
...	...	...	...	28	1,812	...	1,894	183	...	...	...	1,812	...	32	...	
...	...	...	...	118	2,397	36	2,355	668	...	36	2,361	...	...	36	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,835	48,119	77	1,537	48,072	...	581	44,456	3,043	39	2,087	...	
...	...	...	...	10	176	...	163	51	...	13	...	163	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	412	11,969	35	10,919	1,776	...	...	13	11,956	...	2,235	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,403	64,473	148	16,868	50,750	...	630	46,830	16,974	39	4,390	...	
5,970	131,757	124,205	108,426	23,204	693,985	100,350	29,029	672,800	7,061	50,840	550,136	84,391	1,557	49,553	1,751	

* 4 of these are for girls with 82 girls.

† 2 of these are for girls with 64 pupils (59 girls and 5 boys).

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	42	39
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... High schools	...	...	...	...	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	6	1,206	1,161	1,006
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. English	1	328	322	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,567	1,496	1,298
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,495	1,430	1,267
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. English	1	63	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,415	1,356	1,105
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	66	5,683	5,443	4,676
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	293	292	219
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	277	264	214
School education, general. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	570	556	483
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	156	87	81
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64	57	51
School education, special. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	220	144	132
Grand Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	85	6,524	6,185	5,280
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	391	383	338	1	58	61	51	...	...	...	...	85	6,524	6,185	5,280

in Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	51	51	29	22	25	2	22	...	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	1,264	1,264	543	1,099	886	217	105	33	23	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	1,895	1,889	59	619	1,631	185	63	10	6	360	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	17	1,495	1,493	188	555	1,211	223	43	...	18	...	159	
3	178	185	167	25	1,656	1,656	20	328	1,588	47	9	...	12	...	358	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	178	185	167	72	6,310	6,302	760	2,601	5,316	672	220	43	59	360	517	
...	...	...	...	6	293	277	...	56	293	...	...	...	...	97	...	
1	7	6	6	8	284	284	...	6	273	8	2	...	1	...	108	
1	7	6	6	14	577	561	...	62	566	8	2	...	1	97	108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	156	156	45	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	64	64	...	...	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	220	220	45	...	218	2	...	...	...	...	5	
4	185	191	173	92	7,158	7,134	834	2,685	6,125	684	244	43	62	462	630	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	185	191	173	92	7,158	7,134	834	2,685	6,125	684	244	43	62	462	630	

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—											
English	1,57,208	...	...	46,663	...	(a)2,185	2,06,056	4,354	...	...	(b)7,839
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(c)23,971	...	...	23,971	...	...	...	...
Medicine	45,756	...	...	18,795	...	394	64,945	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,575	...	...	1,850	...	...	25,425	...	...	...	...
Teaching	7,660	...	...	306	...	46	8,006	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	25,273	...	...	339	...	3,360	28,972	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,59,472	...	...	91,918	...	5,985	3,57,375	4,354	...	...	7,839
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*—											
For boys... High schools ...	15,495	...	...	7,225	...	1,688	24,408	23,586	7,257	13,962	72,740
For boys... Middle English ...	(d)38,762	...	...	(e)5,098	...	(f)69,198	(g)1,13,058	14,390	34,359	7,334	61,170
For boys... Middle Vernacular.	7,598	...	...	...	...	...	7,598	1,082	5,435	335	1,247
For girls... High English ...	4,457	...	...	1,086	...	15	5,558	...	...	...	...
For girls... High Vernacular	1,751	...	...	31	...	...	1,782	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle English ...	(h)16,320	...	...	(i) 3	(j)300	(k)2,181	(l) 18,804	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle Vernacular.	25,723	...	...	1,229	...	...	26,952	1,569	1,797	1,086	...
Total ...	1,10,106	...	...	14,672	300	73,082	1,98,160	40,627	48,848	22,717	1,35,157
Primary schools—											
For boys ...	20,420	...	...	701	...	...	21,121	52,864	3,03,186	46,068	94,658
For girls ...	23,580	...	...	460	37	...	24,077	1,630	7,863	3,155	88
Total ...	44,000	...	...	1,161	37	...	45,198	54,494	3,11,049	49,223	94,746
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*—											
Training schools for masters ...	38,801	...	...	59	...	728	39,588	28,665	54,216	2,938	...
Do. do. for mistresses ...	13,305	...	...	...	...	5	13,310	1,388	1,183	...	...
Schools of Art	31,887	...	300	1,539	...	9,009	42,735	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	65,498	4,142	3,137	3,092	...	...	75,869	...	1,805	1,100	288
Engineering and Surveying schools	26,875	...	...	7,753	...	...	34,628	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,373	...	...	...	...	259	1,632	4,286	5,171	1,275	257
Other schools	16,938	...	...	...	...	1,417	18,355	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,94,677	4,142	3,437	12,443	...	11,418	2,26,117	34,339	62,375	5,313	545
Buildings	(m) 1,38,641	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,641	4,197	43,713	12,407	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,336	...	...	...
Total ...	1,38,641	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,641	10,533	43,713	12,407	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	7,46,896	4,142	3,437	1,20,194	337	90,485	9,65,491	(n)1,44,347	4,65,985	89,660	2,38,287

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 641.
(b) Includes surplus fees Rs. 2,284 (Municipal Colleges).
(c) Surplus fees, Rs. 6,353.
(d) Rs. 31,680, Provincial grant to Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(e) Rs. 1,734, fees, Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(f) Rs. 69,197, Lawrence Asylum receipts, Male Branch.
(g) Rs. 1,02,611, total cost, Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch.
(h) Rs. 16,320, grant to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(i) Rs. 3, fees, Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(j) Rs. 300, subscriptions to Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch.
(k) Rs. 2,181, Lawrence Asylum receipts, Female Branch.
(l) Rs. 18,804, total cost, Lawrence Asylum Female Branch.
(m) Government buildings, Rs. 1,34,251, paid from D.P.W. funds.
(n) Includes Rs. 5,118, net cost of the Palghat College and the Municipal High schools, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,547	...	...	1,27,777	10,580	91,465	3,09,369
10	2,154	1,19,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,305	260	14,986	2,80,155	14,934	1,05,670	4,78,310
760	145	1,18,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,790	3,316	14,369	1,24,635	11,451	92,831	2,95,392
...	120	8,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	554	17	3,153	919	685	7,812
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,133	...	...	25,838	14,365	42,415	1,11,751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,579	53	103	12,980	12,386	28,508	77,609
20	...	4,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,366	38	1,640	4,792	10,622	49,278	1,07,734
790	2,419	2,50,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,657	4,221	31,115	4,51,553	64,677	3,19,385	10,78,608
15	814	4,97,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,726	2,18,810	62,695	3,42,281	7,660	1,86,229	8,75,401
...	...	12,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,646	369	1,038	8,301	16,591	59,908	1,33,793
15	814	5,10,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,372	2,19,119	63,733	3,50,582	24,251	2,46,137	10,09,194
...	1,088	86,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,682	...	...	...	...	14,907	27,589
...	...	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,796	...	...	...	7,401	9,116	33,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,053	8,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,781	12,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,721	...	...	64	13,763	44,523	71,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	...	...	2,099	2,777	130	6,786
...	7,922	1,10,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,979	...	...	2,163	23,941	68,676	1,38,759
...	...	60,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,621	1,018	1,286	...	7,958	78,815	1,22,698
...	...	6,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	...	267	...	...	...	9,867
...	...	66,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,221	1,018	1,553	...	7,958	78,815	1,32,565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
805	11,246	9,50,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,79,776	2,24,358	96,401	9,32,075	1,31,407	8,04,478	26,68,495

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	8,248	191	18,106	26,545	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,971	...	23,971
Medicine	...	...	...	...	45,756	...	...	18,795	394	64,945
Engineering	...	...	...	...	23,575	...	...	1,850	...	25,425
Teaching	...	...	...	...	7,660	...	...	300	46	8,006
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	25,273	...	...	339	3,360	28,972
Total	8,248	191	18,106	26,545	3,43,373	...	...	2,35,782	1,26,418	7,05,573
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	99,081	6,513	29,630	1,35,224	1,01,386	7,517	28,948	4,59,201	1,60,599	7,57,651
For boys... Middle schools. English	22,072	1,446	7,934	31,452	1,01,942	37,675	21,703	2,12,975	1,83,765	5,58,060
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	567	...	314	881	11,164	5,989	352	4,967	2,038	24,510
For girls... High schools. English	...	...	...	...	33,590	...	...	26,924	56,795	1,17,309
For girls... High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1,751	...	...	31	...	1,782
For girls... Middle schools. English	1,047	7,107	6,479	14,633	39,899	53	103	14,030	56,961	1,11,046
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	348	...	1,064	1,412	68,658	1,835	2,726	6,369	60,982	1,40,570
Total	1,23,115	15,066	45,421	1,83,602	3,58,390	53,069	53,832	7,24,497	5,21,140	17,10,928
Primary schools— For boys	1,54,211	3,727	49,582	2,07,520	1,31,010	5,21,996	1,08,763	5,91,851	2,48,027	16,01,647
For girls	665	2,332	5,844	8,841	72,856	8,172	4,193	9,514	84,712	1,79,447
Total	1,54,876	6,059	55,426	2,16,361	2,03,866	5,30,168	1,12,956	6,01,365	3,32,739	17,81,094
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	80,148	54,216	2,938	59	16,723	1,54,084
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	31,489	1,183	...	...	16,522	49,194
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	31,887	...	300	1,539	9,009	42,735
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	65,498	5,947	4,287	3,380	5,053	84,115
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	26,875	...	...	7,753	...	34,628
Industrial schools	96	...	36	132	18,380	5,171	1,275	417	60,362	85,605
Other schools	...	...	...	...	18,718	...	...	2,099	4,324	25,141
Total	96	...	36	132	2,72,995	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502
Buildings	...	...	737	737	1,76,459	44,731	13,693	...	87,510	3,22,393
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	15,936	...	267	...	...	16,203
Total	...	...	737	737	1,92,395	44,731	13,960	....	87,510	3,38,596
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)1,50,658	14,188	1,64,846
Direction	...	...	...	...	56,812	...	...	...	...	56,812
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,73,791	81,041	10,588	...	...	3,66,020
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	17,084	...	...	...	13,088	30,172
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,530	...	...	...	1,693	6,223
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	2,599	462	...	...	2,412	54,78
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	654	...	...	...	...	654
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 21,150	3,068	115	...	5,350	29,683
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,748	41,803	16,565	88,826	(*e*) 54,189	(*c*)2,04,131
Total	...	...	...	...	3,79,368	1,26,974	27,268	2,39,484	90,920	8,64,014
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,86,335	21,316	1,19,726	4,27,377	(*d*)17,50,387	8,21,459	2,16,766	18,16,375	12,70,720	58,75,707

		Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 28 (Rs. 9,65,491+1,44,347+4,79,776)			15,89,614
Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs. 56,812+2,73,791+46,017+14,398)			3,91,018
			19,80,632
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships		1,51,673	
Lawrence Asylum Charges		1,21,415	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department		4,024	
Non-departmental charges		641	
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds		1,34,251	
			4,12,004
Balance			15,68,628 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

(*a*) Includes surplus fees, Rs. 27,876 (University fees).
(*b*) Includes Rs. 10,859 scholarships in Madras Medical School.
(*c*) Expenditure on private schools (Rs. 33,326 from fees, Rs. 14,170 from subscriptions and Rs. 33,369 from other sources).
(*d*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,024 and grants to private schools, Rs. 2,180, grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 568.
(*e*) Surplus receipts, Rs. 2,976.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for general education. — *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,432	...	1,399	1,933	...	1,415	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. { Middle schools, English ...	31,680	...	...	1,734	...	69,197	1,02,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. { Middle schools, English ...	16,320	...	...	3	300	2,181	18,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,000	...	...	1,737	300	71,378	1,21,415	2,432	...	1,399	1,933	...	1,415	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for special education. — *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	1,737	300	71,378	1,21,415	2,432	...	1,399	1,933	...	1,415	7,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	2,534	...	...	2,748	200	10,009	15,491	...	...	...	...	2,534	...	...	2,748	10,209	15,491
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,534	...	...	2,748	200	10,009	15,491	...	...	...	...	2,534	...	...	2,748	10,209	15,491
Schools for general education. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	15,485	...	...	24,614	1,651	22,135	63,885	...	...	...	...	17,917	...	1,399	26,547	25,201	71,064
For boys. Middle schools, English	14,315	...	188	8,367	3,848	40,607	76,325	...	...	...	...	45,995	...	188	10,101	1,22,652	1,78,936
For girls. High schools	21,718	...	...	21,500	6,091	40,448	86,757	...	...	...	...	21,718	...	...	21,500	43,539	86,757
For girls. Middle schools, English	11,512	...	...	8,487	4,289	13,482	37,770	151	730	5,324	6,205	27,832	...	...	8,641	26,306	62,779
Total	63,030	...	188	62,968	12,879	1,25,672	2,64,737	151	730	5,324	6,205	1,13,462	...	1,587	66,789	2,17,698	3,99,536
Primary schools— For boys	1,276	85	238	365	742	1,886	4,592	...	...	...	...	1,276	85	238	365	2,628	4,592
For girls	1,344	...	...	929	594	4,709	7,576	23	157	...	180	1,344	...	...	952	5,460	7,756
Total	2,620	85	238	1,294	1,336	6,595	12,168	23	157	...	180	2,620	85	238	1,317	8,088	12,348
Schools for special education. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	3,659	...	...	...	5,255	11,733	20,647	...	...	...	...	3,659	...	...	...	16,988	20,647
Other schools	1,010	...	...	1,830	2,777	130	5,747	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,830	2,907	5,747
Total	4,669	...	...	1,830	8,032	11,863	26,394	...	...	...	...	4,669	...	...	1,830	19,895	26,394
Buildings	5,086	...	...	...	...	...	5,086	...	...	...	...	5,086	...	...	...	...	5,086
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,492	...	...	...	...	...	1,492	...	...	...	...	1,492	...	...	...	...	1,492
Total	6,578	...	...	...	...	...	6,578	...	...	...	...	6,578	...	...	...	...	6,578
Total expenditure on European schools	79,431	85	426	68,840	22,447	1,54,139	3,25,368	174	887	5,324	6,385	1,29,863	85	1,825	72,684	2,55,890	4,60,347

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys...	Government	English	16	2,051	238	...	238	578	...	578	301	...	301	810	...	810	124	...	124	2,051	...	2,051
		Vernacular	23	1,020	...	...	...	82	...	82	87	...	87	506	...	506	314	31	345	989	31	1,020
	Local Fund	English	86	5,709	323	...	323	2,862	10	2,872	1,164	19	1,183	1,176	54	1,230	77	24	101	5,602	107	5,709
		Vernacular	28	1,553	...	...	...	192	1	193	215	10	225	726	115	841	204	90	294	1,337	216	1,553
	Municipal	English	24	2,532	724	...	724	1,396	...	1,396	174	...	174	235	...	235	3	...	3	2,532	...	2,532
		Vernacular	2	99	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	...	8	51	11	62	20	5	25	83	16	99
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	273	30,058	4,867	...	4,867	12,900	103	13,003	3,524	75	3,599	7,569	467	8,036	479	74	553	29,339	719	30,058
		Vernacular	29	1,410	...	...	...	291	3	294	201	6	207	789	100	889	20	...	20	1,301	109	1,410
	Unaided	English	92	8,672	2,442	...	2,442	3,858	...	3,858	680	2	682	1,588	21	1,609	76	5	81	8,644	28	8,672
		Vernacular	7	268	...	...	...	48	...	48	34	2	36	174	10	184	...	...	...	256	12	268
	Total		580	53,372	8,594	...	8,594	22,211	117	22,328	6,388	114	6,502	13,624	778	14,402	1,317	229	1,546	52,134	1,238	53,372
For girls...	Government	English	2	239	...	16	16	...	53	53	...	30	30	16	87	103	6	31	37	22	217	239
		Vernacular	35	3,008	...	2	2	...	152	152	...	166	166	6	2,227	2,233	1	454	455	7	3,001	3,008
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	2	123	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	14	14	...	70	70	...	12	12	...	123	123
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	3	360	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	22	22	...	315	315	...	...	...	...	360	360
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	63	5,333	...	182	182	31	1,127	1,158	47	612	659	495	2,615	3,110	62	162	224	635	4,698	5,333
		Vernacular	120	9,200	...	...	...	3	896	899	14	806	820	109	6,509	6,618	7	856	863	133	9,067	9,200
	Unaided	English	6	575	...	...	...	3	88	91	9	70	79	76	294	370	...	35	35	88	487	575
		Vernacular	2	192	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	21	21	...	140	140	...	...	...	...	192	192
	Total		233	19,030	...	200	200	37	2,397	2,434	70	1,741	1,811	702	12,257	12,959	76	1,550	1,626	885	18,145	19,030
Total Secondary schools			813	72,402	8,594	200	8,794	22,248	2,514	24,762	6,458	1,855	8,313	14,326	13,035	27,361	1,393	1,779	3,172	53,019	19,383	72,402
Primary schools—																						
For boys...	Government		136	4,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	2	358	2,691	32	2,723	991	103	1,094	4,038	137	4,175
	Local Fund		2,682	106,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,823	325	9,148	69,261	9,739	79,000	13,742	5,105	18,847	91,826	15,169	106,995
	Municipal		236	11,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	35	1,318	8,213	506	8,719	1,423	209	1,632	10,919	750	11,669
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		9,266	276,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,729	365	14,034	210,889	14,949	225,838	31,825	4,653	36,478	256,443	19,907	276,350
	Unaided		5,739	118,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	4	1,545	84,829	5,226	90,055	24,199	2,650	26,849	110,569	7,880	118,449
	Total		18,059	517,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,732	671	26,403	375,883	30,452	406,335	72,180	12,720	84,900	473,795	43,843	517,638
For girls...	Government		114	5,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	201	35	3,452	3,487	12	1,992	2,004	47	5,645	5,692
	Local Fund		8	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	200	200	...	100	100	...	304	304
	Municipal		8	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	345	345	...	60	60	...	434	434
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		547	21,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,085	1,123	627	16,968	17,595	74	2,476	2,550	739	20,529	21,268
	Unaided		119	3,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	56	2,265	2,321	19	997	1,016	75	3,301	3,376
	Total		796	31,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,358	1,396	718	23,230	23,948	105	5,625	5,730	861	30,213	31,074
Total Primary schools			18,855	548,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,770	2,029	27,799	376,601	53,682	430,283	72,285	18,345	90,630	474,656	74,056	548,712
Grand Total			19,668	621,114	8,594	200	8,794	22,248	2,514	24,762	32,228	3,884	36,112	390,927	66,717	457,644	73,678	20,124	93,802	527,675	93,439	621,114

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1891-92.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	328	...	...	...	91	...	91	43	...	43	194	...	194	...	...	...	328	...	328
For boys ... Municipal ... English ...	1	58	12	...	12	14	...	14	6	...	6	26	...	26	...	...	...	58	...	58
For boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	28	2,773	269	...	269	755	64	819	317	39	356	956	229	1,185	116	28	144	2,413	360	2,773
Total ...	30	3,159	281	...	281	860	64	924	366	39	405	1,176	229	1,405	116	28	144	2,799	360	3,159
For girls ... Government ... English ...	1	63	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	10	10	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	63	63
For girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	38	2,910	...	145	145	27	536	563	30	288	318	387	1,380	1,767	58	59	117	502	2,408	2,910
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	3	178	...	...	...	...	42	44	1	28	29	10	88	98	4	3	7	15	163	178
Total ...	42	3,151	...	145	145	27	609	636	31	326	357	397	1,492	1,889	62	62	124	517	2,634	3,151
Total Secondary schools ...	72	6,310	281	145	426	887	673	1,560	397	365	762	1,573	1,721	3,294	178	90	268	3,316	2,994	6,310
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	6	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	33	168	77	245	7	8	15	196	97	293
Total ...	6	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	33	168	77	245	7	8	15	196	97	293
For girls ... Aided	7	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22	92	154	246	5	4	9	105	172	277
For girls ... Unaided	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total ...	8	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	23	95	157	252	5	4	9	108	176	284
Total Primary schools ...	14	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	56	263	234	497	12	12	24	304	273	577
Grand Total ...	86	6,887	281	145	426	887	673	1,560	426	392	818	1,836	1,955	3,791	190	102	292	3,620	3,267	6,887

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
2. Bachelor of Arts (Optional subject)	3	6	3	12	86	159	21	223	489
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (Language Branch)	3	7	3	13	102	208	54	93	457
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	22	13	42	287	797	274	658	2,016
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3. Bachelor of Law	3	...	...	3	144	...	7	...	151
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	90
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	11	16
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	15	19
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys)	1	5	...	6	4	30	...	54	88
Upper Secondary Examination (Girls)									
Matriculation (Boys)	25	69	120	214	505	2,544	2,613	2,245	7,907
Matriculation (Girls)									
Lower Secondary Examination. (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	3,134
Lower Secondary Examination. (Girls)									
Upper Primary Examination (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination (Girls)									
Lower Primary Examination (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination (Girls)									
Public Service Certificate Examination, (a) (Eng.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,932	16,624
Public Service Certificate Examination, (a) (Vern.)									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (b) (Upper)	6	2	2	10	25	16	2	261	304
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (b) (Lower)	15	4	4	23	116	25	16	185	342
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Upper)	1	6	...	7	16	26	...	34	76
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Lower)	1	2	...	3	19	61	...	27	107
3. School of Arts Examination	1	...	...	1	133	...	...	...	133
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	55	...	...	...	55
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	54
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22

(a) Results of the Primary School examination.

(b) Results of the School Management examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			6	6			6			
66	105	12	133	316	4	45	266		1	
68	123	25	14	230	6	25	196	2	1	
119	338	113	170	740	16	52	663	8	1	
44		4		48			47	1		
1				1			1			
11				11	2	4	5			
2				2			2			
17				17	8	2	7			
1				1			1			
6				6			6			
4			8	12		2	10			
			11	11		2	9			
	7		5	12	3	2			7	
234	970	904	273	2,381	121	197	2,024	33	6	
			351	2,749	133	341	2,144	130	1	
			2,434	12,260	143	1,297	9,952	866	2	
20		1	68	89						
60	17	4	65	146						
10	17		13	40						
14	30		11	55						
108				108		Information not available.				
53				53						
38				38						
				86						
15				*15						

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons and associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.															
Arts colleges—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys—High schools—English	12	1,386	1,259	1,051	8,421	7,257	...	29,685	...	135	45,498	...	...	260	7,517
For boys—High schools—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys—Middle schools—English	74	4,323	4,129	3,471	14,360	34,359	...	52,977	630	145	1,02,471	...	...	3,316	37,675
For boys—Middle schools—Vernacular	28	1,553	1,517	1,342	998	5,435	...	1,132	...	120	7,685	...	...	554	5,989
For girls—High schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—High schools—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53
For girls—Middle schools—Vernacular	2	123	129	85	335	1,797	...	...	...	...	2,132	...	...	38	1,835
Total	116	7,385	7,034	5,949	24,114	48,848	...	83,794	630	400	1,57,786	...	...	4,221	53,069
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,682	106,995	104,990	89,158	51,176	3,03,186	...	81,765	15	784	4,36,926	...	...	2,18,810	5,21,996
For girls	8	304	279	233	906	7,863	...	38	...	...	8,807	...	...	309	8,172
Total	2,690	107,299	105,269	89,391	52,082	3,11,049	...	81,803	15	784	4,45,733	...	...	2,19,119	5,30,168
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	14	244	238	218	28,665	54,216	2,938	...	...	1,088	86,907	...	...	...	54,216
Do. for mistresses	1	12	11	9	1,388	1,183	...	...	...	...	2,571	...	...	...	1,183
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	46	41	39	...	1,805	1,100	288	...	5,053	8,246	4,142	...	...	5,947
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	186	174	158	4,055	5,171	1,275	257	...	1,781	12,539	...	...	...	5,171
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	488	464	424	34,108	62,375	5,313	545	...	7,922	1,10,263	4,142	...	...	66,517

Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,806	43,713	...	...	...	...	46,519	...	...	1,018	44,73
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	5,009	...	...	...	...	...	5,009	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	7,815	43,713	...	...	...	...	51,528	....	...	1,018	44,73
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,64
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,06
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 41,80
Grand Total	...	2,825	115,172	112,767	95,764	1,18,119	4,65,985	5,313	1,66,142	645	9,106	7,65,310	4,142	...	2,24,358	1,26,97
																8,21,45

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	8,21,459	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	1,18,119	
Do. Municipal payment	5,313	
Do. Fees	1,66,142	
Do. Subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts	9,751	
		11,20,784
Deduct—Cost on Buildings under grant I	43,713	
Do. Medical schools and contributions, grant II	12,388	
Do. Provincial grant paid through Municipalities	2,556	
Cost met from Municipal funds direct	5,934	
		64,591
Gross cost on education as per Accountant-General's statement		10,56,193

* Rs. 27,092 contribution to Provincial funds on account of Training schools.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1891-92—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons and associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges—																	
English	3	213	160	150	4,354	...	...	* 7,839	...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	* Surplus fees Rs. 2,284.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	213	160	150	4,354	...	...	7,839	...	91	12,284	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys — High schools — English	14	1,833	1,494	1,300	15,165	13,962	...	43,055	10	2,019	74,211	...	...	14,986	28,948	36,465	
For boys — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For boys — Middle schools — English	10	699	612	527	30	7,334	...	8,193	130	...	15,687	...	...	14,369	21,703	59,378	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	2	99	118	77	84	335	...	115	...	...	534	...	...	17	352	6,341	
For girls — High schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — High schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	156	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	360	347	222	1,234	1,086	...	...	20	...	2,340	...	...	1,640	2,726	4,561	
Total	29	2,991	2,571	2,126	16,513	22,717	...	51,363	160	2,019	92,772	...	...	31,115	53,832	1,06,901	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	236	11,669	11,238	9,155	1,688	46,068	...	12,893	...	30	60,679	...	...	62,695	1,08,763	6,30,759	
For girls	8	434	439	278	724	3,155	...	50	...	...	3,929	...	...	1,038	4,193	12,365	
Total	244	12,103	11,677	9,433	2,412	49,223	...	12,943	...	30	64,608	...	...	63,733	1,12,956	6,43,124	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,938	...	2,938	57,154	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,137	1,100	...	4,237	10,184	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	1,275	...	1,275	6,446	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	300	
Total	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...	...	231	3,437	5,313	...	8,750	75,267	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,391	12,407	...	...	...	...	13,798	...	...	1,286	13,693	58,424
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	...	267	267	267
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,718	12,407	...	...	...	...	15,125	...	...	1,553	13,960	58,691
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,588	92,229
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	3,183
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,565	58,368
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,268	1,54,242
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,766	10,38,225
Grand Total ...	276	15,307	14,408	11,709	26,228	84,347	...	72,145	160	2,140	1,85,020	3,437	5,313	96,401		

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,16,766	
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds	26,228	
Do. Fees	72,145	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	2,300	
		3,17,439
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	12,407	
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c.	4,237	
		16,644
Gross expenditure on education as per Municipal statements		3,00,795

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors during 1891-92.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Babu Sasi Bhushan Palit...	Chicacole	271	5,861	191	173	2	223	1,821
V. Appayya Sastri (additional).		53	858	22	7	...	27	297
Babu Raghunadha Das, Acting.	Berhampore ...	33	762	22	57	1	19	224
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...		317	6,039	163	78	45	161	1,487
Babu P. C. Mullick ...	Russellkonda ...	425	7,777	194	165	7	188	2,043
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagrum ...	394	7,754	217	144	5	258	2,511
B. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, Acting.	Vizagapatam ...	246	5,291	177	184	5	241	2,122
	Total ...	1,739	34,342	986	808	65	1,117	10,505
Second Division.								
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu.	Cocanada	210	4,512	142	192	32	216	1,554
C. Bhaghavanlu Pantulu.	Ellore	329	7,938	165	187	14	280	2,665
Kadambari Kristnamurti Pantulu.	Narsápur	253	6,113	156	186	24	180	1,387
C. Bhaghavanlu Pantulu (in charge).								
	Total ...	792	18,563	463	565	70	676	5,606
Third Division.								
V. Kameswara Rau ...	Bandar	78	2,598	38	44	2	38	350
Ch. Subbarayudu, Acting.		211	3,878	104	94	1	113	1,288
V. Balaramayya, do.		9	116	4	71	1	4	39
Ch. Subbarayudu ...	Bezváda	122	3,000	66	91	6	85	643
V. Kameswara Rau, Acting.		257	5,686	120	69	14	159	1,718
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Bapatla	352	7,559	183	160	23	331	2,419
M. Venkayya	Márkápur	259	5,304	142	119	40	227	2,566
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri, Acting.		64	1,058	34	30	1	48	370
K. Singara Chari ...	Nandyál	358	5,271	208	115	43	29	2,602
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	134	5,641	112	234	20	199	4,029
CENTRAL CIRCLE.	Total ...	1,844	40,111	1,011	1,027	151	1,233	16,024
Fourth Division.								
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Nellore	265	6,637	166½	176½	23	195	2,562½
C. Kothandarama Nayudu.	Ongole	370	9,273	189	157	20	199	2,528
C. V. Kachayya Sastriar ...	Madras	16	770	8	15	5	...	5
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Acting.		225	10,924	172	66	55	22	1,324
P. Krishnamachariar, do.		25	1,372	18	10	5	...	115
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Saidápet	8	342	3	20	4	3	83
K. Srinivasalu Nayudu, Acting.		286	6,737	118½	179½	41	183	3,006
N. Pichu Aiyar, Acting ...		16	407	10½	6½	...	14	224
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Chingleput ...	112	2,204	69	115	11	94	1,247
C. M. Srinivasachari ...		149	3,243	89	69	13	130	1,706
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	146	4,958	110	210	46	148	4,486
	Total ...	1,618	46,867	953½	1,024½	223	988	17,286½
Fifth Division.								
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Bellary ...	364	11,576	227	131	8	190	2,053
J. Vittal Pant ...	Hospet ...	383	7,711	204	138	24	196	2,613
H. Swami Rau ...	Anantapur ...	155	5,952	159	172	35	246	2,552
S. Hanumanta Rau ...	Penukonda ...	114	5,730	190½	149½	26	192	1,959
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Cuddapah ...	245	5,872	158	191	17	201	2,753
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Madanapalle ...	182	6,645	170	176½	19½	217	2,677
	Total ...	1,443	43,486	1,108½	958	129½	1,242	14,607

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Sixth Division.								
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Vellore ...	372	9,706	180	173½	12½	235	5,095
P. Krishnamachariar ...	Chittoor ...	204	5,807	159	151	23	197	4,185
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...		21	311	...	...	...	...	...
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Wálajápet ...	239	7,487	136	154	76	164	2,956
C. M. Srinivasa Chari, Acting		143	3,950	61½	118½	12	80	1,259
N. Pichu Aiyar, Acting ...	Cuddalore ...	45	1,106	20	16	3	27	338
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		126	3,161	57½	51½	26	60	1,043
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar.		14	481	13	69	...	5	250
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		92	1,976	54	42	12	63	719
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, Acting.	Vriddháchalam ...	119	2,255	75	68½	23½	100½	1,186½
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		6	134	4	74½	2½	15	75
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar ..	Tindivanam ...	171	3,520	111	72	12	129	1,817½
N. Pichu Aiyar, Acting ...		86	1,639	54	23	8	62	792½
	Total ...	1,638	41,533	925	1,013½	210½	1,137½	19,716½
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Seventh Division.								
T. Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nílgiris.	154	4,942	112½	132½	121	138	2,690
C. E. Venkatramana Aiyar Acting (1st December 1891 to 29th Feb. 1892).		53	2,594	41½	27½	22	33	1,254
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Erode Range ...	185	4,670	120	154	92	144	2,110
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting.		68	1,009	40	30	6	52	573
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Polláchi ...	181	3,791	155½	144½	66	254	1,400½
M. Sayid Hassan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	222	9,420	168	134	64	211	6,421
Y. Amirthanayagam Pillai.		...	...	...	71	12	...	9
S. Venkatasubba Aiyar, Acting.	Salem	146	4,858	111	90	18	165	2,353
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting.		14	500	8	9	16	8	146
T. Aiya Aiyar		...	...	...	76	...	...	...
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Hosúr	63	1,529	39½	35½	6	60	698
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...		96	3,030	78½	81½	19	111	1,558
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Námakal	76	1,952	59	104½	16	68	724
T. Aiya Aiyar ...		152	3,830	99½	76	11	125	953
	Total ...	1,410	42,125	1,033	1,166	469	1,369	20,889½
Eighth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore	290	10,219	214	134½	17½	210	2,146½
T. K. Venkata Rau, Acting.	Kumbakónam ...	50	1,023	34	62	5	32	354
C. S. Swami Aiyangar, Acting.		243	6,152	193	57	15	195	1,686
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Negapatam	250	7,154	187	158	21	237	2,641½
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly ...	187	4,930	179¾	143¼	43	196	2,528
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar		226	4,889	157	59	42	181	1,653
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting.	Perambalúr ...	15	273	8	64	4	13	203
	Total ...	1,261	34,640	972¾	677¾	147½	1,064	11,212
Ninth Division.								
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.		66	1,707	53	94	25	57	571½
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, Acting.	Madura	85	1,658	47	14	...	46	329½
R. Krishnamachariar, Acting.		92	2,025	47	24	9	39	638
T. Krishna Rau		231	6,093	152	166	48	181	2,170
E. C. Venkataramana Aiyar, Acting.	Dindigul	31	738	11½	13½	3	17	282
G. S. Seshayya		347	8,732	161	144	47	218	1,932
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, Acting.	Ramnad	9	267	4	10	...	12	178

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Ninth Division—cont.								
R. Krishnamachari, Acting	Tinnevelly	231	5,620	123½	113½	42	139	1,568½
T. Ramalingam Pillai, do.		80	2,395	68	11	8	61	678
M. Ramasesha Aiyar ...	Shermádevi ...	289	6,283	159	196	11	200	2,096
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Tuticorin	1	38	1	53	...	7	101
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, Acting.		49	1,213	24	26	3	37	364
T. K. Venkata Rau, do.		311	7,360	184	54	18	213	1,648
P. Muniappa Pillai (Special).		66	702	32	5	1	37	390
	Total ...	1,888	44,831	1,067	924	215	1,264	12,946½
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
K. N. Visveswara Rau, Acting.	Udipi	270	7,512	189	151	26	245	1,890
U. Raghavendra Rau ...	Kásaragód	154	4,810	106	145	59	274	1,567
K. B. Anantayya, Acting.		88	2,375	35	13	8	56	412
Mr. T. Mathai	Pálghat	222	8,747	168	135	63	209	4,041
V. Kesava Menon ...	Calicut	276	10,027	174	168	24	197	2,166
Muhammad Khan Sahib ...	Mappila Sub-Assistant.	334	11,086	169	170	27	222	3,496
	Total ...	1,344	44,557	841	782	207	1,203	13,572
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Acting.	Girls' 1st Range ...	159	4,905	120	238	8	229	3,298
Miss S. Govindurajulu ...	Do. 2nd Range ...	62	3,268	36	94	23	76	1,856
Miss Alice Harris, Acting.		136	5,521	78	113	22	90	1,623
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Do. 3rd Range ...	160	4,710	120½	144½	13	167	2,748
Miss J. Patterson ...		66	1,772	49	30	9	69	1,017
G. S. Abboy Nayudu ...	Do. 4th Range ...	138	8,223	162	171	33	203	3,710
S. Selvanayagam	Do. 5th Range ...	87	4,586	91½	177½	97	196	4,139½
M. Seshagiri Prabhu, Acting		16	950	16	35	4	43	1,704½
	Total ...	824	33,935	673	1,003	209	1,073	20,096

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1891-92.										F.A. Examination, 1891-92.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Language Branch.					Optional Branch.								
												Number passed.					Number passed.					Number passed.		
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Total.
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.																								
Government.																								
Presidency College	144	109	167	103	165	145	180	155	(a) 219	152	69	2	29	20	51	67	10	25	15	50	70	8	22	30
Kumbakonam do.	72	165	74	157	56	164	63	148	(b) 67	182	22	...	6	7	13	13	2	6	3	11	76	6	13	19
Rajahmundry do.	53	105	43	109	28	92	27	70	45	97	11	...	4	...	4	6	...	3	2	5	39	2	20	22
Aided.																								
Madras Christian College	289	347	262	367	256	367	312	363	(b) 385	382	131	...	47	32	79	109	6	47	17	70	199	11	83	94
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	...	115	24	138	39	137	44	100	(b) 67	128	16	...	5	6	11	10	...	4	3	7	43	6	21	27
Doveton Protestant College	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. College, Tanjore	31	86	30	88	30	79	26	78	30	88	14	...	2	4	6	4	...	2	1	3	37	2	27	29
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	96	252	90	235	72	198	82	225	121	268	23	...	3	8	11	21	1	10	3	14	93	9	40	49
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	24	85	22	121	31	130	52	141	70	142	17	...	5	4	9	10	...	4	2	6	72	...	23	23
Caldwell College, Tuticorin	12	25	10	27	7	26	14	23	7	25	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	1
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	4	38	14	40	13	25	16	35	17	60	4	...	4	...	4	5	...	3	2	5	14	2	2	4
Unaided.																								
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum.	11	58	11	71	16	65	25	57	39	70	8	...	3	1	4	4	...	1	2	3	23	...	11	11
Total ...	741	1,403	747	1,456	713	1,428	841	1,395	1,067	1,594	318	2	109	84	195	249	19	105	50	174	677	46	263	309
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.																								
Government.																								
Berhampore College (closed)	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura do. (do.)	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut do. (do.)	...	86	...	92	...	58	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	5
Mangalore do.	...	81	...	85	...	82	...	74	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	17	19
Board.																								
Salem College	...	24	...	27	...	32	...	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	4	7
Palghat Victoria Jubilee College	...	17	...	51	...	35	...	83	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	16	17
Tellicherry Brennen College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes 8 M.A. Students.

(b) Includes 1 M.A. Student.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1891-92.										F.A. Examination, 1891-92.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Language Branch.					Optional Branch.								
												Number passed.					Number passed.					Number passed.		
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Total.
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—*cont.*																								
Aided.																								
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	28	...	31	...	24	...	27	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	4
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	4	4
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	25	...	38	...	44	...	45	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	6	7
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	...	89	...	83	...	66	...	62	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	4	10	14
Doveton Protestant College	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	2
S.P.G. College, Vepery	...	8	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	8	...	15	...	16	...	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	4
Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet	...	23	...	25	...	33	...	33	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	9	9
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	55	...	74	...	79	...	76	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	5	14	19
Town College, Cuddalore	...	12	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	2
Coimbatore College	...	91	...	69	...	89	...	75	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	3	4
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	37	...	31	...	30	...	22	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	4
Lutheran Mission College, Tranquebar	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native College, Madura	...	...	...	18	...	64	...	67	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	8	11
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	30	...	39	...	45	...	50	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	9	9
Hindu College, do.	...	44	...	40	...	47	...	52	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	12	13
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntur	...	39	...	32	...	19	...	24	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	5
Unaided.																								
Native College, Berhampore	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Pasumalai College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	5
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	100	...	58	...	80	...	52	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	8	9
Total	...	892	...	866	...	902	...	969	...	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	25	148	173
Grand Total	...	741	2,295	747	2,322	713	2,330	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	318	2	109	84	195	249	19	105	50	174	1,149	71	411	482

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	NORTHERN.																		
	BOARD.																		
Ganjam.	Chicacole Municipal High School.	60	49	...	...	33	18	29	39	...	...	27	17	2	11	77	30	38	30
	UNAIDED.																		
	Berhampore Native High School...	62	43	...	...	45	18	34	54	...	...	30	56	3	14	53	...	13	...
	Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi	41	53	23	28	15	12	17	51	22	33	10	16	5	5	24	...	7	...
	Total ...	163	145	23	28	93	48	80	144	22	33	67	89	10	30	154	30	58	30
	BOARD.																		
Vizagapatam.	Yellamanchili Board High School.	19	50	...	...	5	3	5	39	...	...	15	20	4	6	21	12	3	...
	Anakápalle Municipal do.	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	4	2
	Bimlipatam do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	7	...
	AIDED.																		
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School.	57	67	...	...	30	16	20	85	...	...	29	29	4	17	24	22	9	7
	Do. London Mission High School	91	138	...	...	29	16	31	165	...	...	24	30	6	18	70	19	20	7
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School	12	73	22	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	26	17	9	5

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	NORTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Vizianagrum Maharajah's High School	141	183	36	37	43	36	69	188	52	43	58	35	8	16	46	...	20	...
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School.	42	78	31	10	24	12	13	87	26	12	15	15	5	7	18	...	4	...
	Lord Ripon's High School, Vizianagrum	75	125	40	35	15	25	30	100	...	...	...	30	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	440	739	129	126	146	108	168	664	78	55	149	166	27	76	254	80	76	21
	BOARD.																		
Godávari.	Amalápuram Board High School...	37	76	43	...	10	6	16	97	53	...	14	19	7	9	29	...	24	...
	AIDED.																		
	Pithápuram Rajah's High School, Cocanada	42	94	...	...	60	19	27	126	...	...	31	18	9	7	44	18	18	18
	Rajahmundry Union High School.	96	88	42	50	67	34	45	92	38	48	54	73	13	26	22	...	14	...
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	47	74	...	...	16	10	22	82	...	...	11	16	2	7	67	25	29	22
	Narsápur Taylor High School ...	32	58	...	...	20	9	26	91	...	...	19	17	2	7	46	...	20	...
	Pithápuram Samasthanam High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	10	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Cocanada B. V. Ratnam's High School	16	72	27	26	15	9	...	59	16	12	...	3	...	...	32	...	9	...
	Mahratta High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsápur Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	NORTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
Godávari —*cont.*	Cocanada D'Souza's Memorial High School	98	60	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	61	8	14	...	...	...	...
	Peddápuram H.A.V. High School.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	20	...	12	...
	Tanuku do. do. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	390	522	128	87	188	87	136	547	107	60	209	221	47	75	279	43	136	40
	AIDED.																		
Kistna.	Masulipatam Noble High School...	57	92	...	...	27	13	28	94	...	...	17	21	6	18	33	23	17	22
	Do. Hindu do. ...	65	175	...	...	20	20	43	160	...	...	22	25	9	16	70	46	39	45
	Bezváda C.M.S. High School ...	24	50	28	62	6	8	8	70	23	42	18	9	4	3	21	12	8	7
	Guntúr Anglo-Sanskrit High School	40	85	...	...	15	12	19	67	...	...	13	12	4	6	40	17	14	17
	UNAIDED.																		
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	60	...	...	...	10	15	14	...	...	...	50	44	13	9	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	246	402	28	62	78	68	112	391	23	42	120	111	36	52	164	98	78	91
	BOARD.																		
Kurnool.	Municipal High School, Kurnool ...	20	82	33	24	3	5	12	82	32	31	6	6	1	4	17	...	11	...
	AIDED.																		
	Nándyal S.P.G. Mission High Schol.	17	50	8	12	...	7	5	51	13	12	7	8	2	...	8	8	2	8
	Total ...	37	132	41	36	3	12	17	133	45	43	13	14	3	4	25	8	13	8
	Total for the Circle ...	1,276	1,940	349	339	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	558	601	123	237	876	259	361	190

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	CENTRAL.																		
	AIDED.																		
Nellore.	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	44	83	15	13	19	10	19	88	14	13	23	27	8	5	39	...	10	...
Nellore.	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	77	117	28	38	23	22	33	94	29	37	56	52	18	15	81	2	18	2
Nellore.	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	39	135	29	...	29	17	18	122	22	...	19	35	2	10	27	13	15	13
	Total	160	335	72	51	71	49	70	304	65	50	98	114	28	30	147	15	43	15
	GOVERNMENT.																		
Madras.	Madrasa-i-Azam	30	102	29	28	9	9	18	99	38	32	11	11	1	4	41	26	24	25
	AIDED.																		
Madras.	Doveton Protestant High School	31	67	21	19	13	6	12	82	18	34	16	14	6	11	24	...	11	...
Madras.	St. Mary's High School	45	143	49	63	21	24	36	139	43	37	13	15	8	10	44	...	24	...
Madras.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	50	116	38	43	10	19	26	93	27	42	16	13	10	10	40	13	21	13
Madras.	Harris High School, Rayapet	30	36	10	42	11	5	20	56	14	51	17	8	4	3	35	12	17	11
Madras.	Royapet Wesleyan Mission High School	58	131	64	55	28	14	27	135	54	54	31	43	6	15	59	17	21	17
Madras.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	192	148	46	58	82	43	64	183	41	78	108	97	20	38	96	...	30	...
Madras.	London Mission Institution	44	72	13	45	9	15	16	62	22	50	19	14	5	...	71	...	15	...
Madras.	Free Church Mission Institution	327	318	89	165	146	78	96	319	91	167	139	151	42	79	69	...	27	...
Madras.	Vepery S.P.G. High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	101	39	72	13	...	1	...	79	18	17	18
Madras.	Pachaiyappa's High School	163	118	...	...	68	36	97	...	...	...	71	81	24	33	90	...	35	...
Madras.	Black Town do.	53	68	26	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	4	...	71	...	20	...
Madras.	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	99	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	28	...	94	...	43	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.											
Madras—*cont.*	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Mailapur Native High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	14	...	13	...
	St. Thomé Seminary	76	72	37	74	30	11	18	82	31	55	28	31	6	11	48	2	22	2
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	37	85	37	114	8	11	19	71	32	94	17	20	3	3	40	...	17	...
	Hindu Theological High School ...	...	...	...	...	50	26	36	242	...	...	...	63	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	...	...	...	...	22	5	8	26	10	25	...	37	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Black Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	16	12	16	71	23	53	...	30	...	3	...	9	...	9
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	...	...	...	...	60	24	56	172	...	...	...	66	...	31	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,235	1,679	459	751	583	338	593	1,933	483	844	603	694	173	267	915	97	357	95
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Practising School, Teachers' College	41	126	37	77	14	18	16	157	26	88	19	13	5	6	67	24	13	22
	AIDED.																		
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	50	118	12	40	3	10	27	105	14	45	34	21	6	15	68	...	17	...
	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram.	38	101	14	...	6	10	18	79	15	...	17	21	7	8	27	...	10	...
	Do. do. Chingleput ...	36	55	29	65	9	11	9	48	22	61	18	16	4	8	35	7	19	5
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallur	21	58	17	44	7	6	8	33	9	35	15	6	5	3	25	...	10	...
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	22	30	8	24	8	4	5	33	3	27	5	7	...	3	8	8	7	7
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	10	74	28	95	...	8	10	47	35	89	...	2	...	1	16	...	13	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Chingleput—*cont.*	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tiruvallur Native High School ...	36	26	...	...	7	6	10	...	...	...	10	14	2	4	...	7	...	5
	Chingleput do. do., ...	27	50	...	...	20	11	15	...	...	...	23	13	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Madurantakam Hindu School ...	15	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	10	6	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	296	638	145	345	74	88	128	502	124	345	151	119	36	52	246	46	89	39
Bellary.	BOARD.																		
	Bellary Municipal High School	28	75	...	...	11	22	18	75	...	...	15	16	2	3	65	21	13	20
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	6	41	...	...	7	9	11	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15	6	15
	AIDED.																		
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	84	139	59	66	16	20	37	135	39	52	45	28	8	19	107	24	17	24
	Total ...	118	255	59	66	34	51	66	262	39	52	60	44	10	22	205	60	36	59
Anantapur.	BOARD.																		
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	21	59	17	12	10	...	12	47	12	9	20	8	3	5	23	12	7	11
	Total ...	21	59	17	12	10	...	12	47	12	9	20	8	3	5	23	12	7	11
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																		
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	22	54	...	...	10	10	14	70	...	...	16	14	3	6	32	13	14	12
	AIDED.																		
	Cuddapah London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	3	...
	Madanapalle American Mission High School	16	21	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	2

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Cuddapah —*cont.*	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Madanapalle Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	6	...	4	...
	Do. Congress do. ...	10	52	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	16	...	3	...
	Do. High School ...	...	...	...	...	11	7	13	33	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	8	...	7
	Total ...	48	127	28	41	21	17	27	103	...	...	36	37	6	15	78	23	24	21
North Arcot.	BOARD.																		
	Chittoor Board High School ...	42	96	5	15	18	9	21	107	9	8	12	13	8	6	40	18	23	18
	Wálajápet Municipal High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	11	...
	AIDED.																		
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	12	35	22	38	3	7	9	57	15	49	9	8	3	3	12	9	8	7
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	66	148	30	104	15	27	35	123	42	90	40	23	7	16	92	36	35	33
	Ranipet American Mission High School	16	34	...	...	9	3	13	27	...	...	8	5	...	1	10	13	2	12
	Punganur American Mission High School	25	25	15	...	13	6	4	33	18	...	...	14	...	4	14	...	10	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tirupati Mahant's High School ...	20	51	24	30	4	8	12	47	19	34	7	8	3	4	19	...	10	...
	Chittoor Native do. ...	17	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	198	441	96	187	62	60	94	394	103	181	97	71	24	34	212	76	99	70

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
South Arcot.	CENTRAL—*cont.*																		
	BOARD.																		
	Villupuram Board High School ...	21	46	20	...	14	7	4	56	14	...	7	15	2	8	22	...	12	...
	AIDED.																		
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	124	119	34	56	67	29	50	101	30	55	77	72	16	27	39	1	23	1
	Cuddalore Town High School ...	66	66	...	...	24	17	24	61	...	...	39	46	10	9	16	...	7	...
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	54	63	23	41	19	17	30	69	22	52	27	23	9	9	27	...	14	...
	Tiruppapuliyur St. Joseph's High School	53	85	...	...	...	...	29	72	...	...	34	34	7	7	48	...	21	...
	Total ...	318	379	77	97	124	70	137	359	66	107	184	190	44	60	152	1	77	1
	Total for the Circle ...	2,394	3,913	953	1,550	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	1,249	1,277	324	485	1,978	330	732	311
Coimbatore.	SOUTHERN.																		
	BOARD.																		
	Karúr Municipal High school ...	3	16	...	...	...	5	9	54	...	...	...	9	...	4	26	17	14	14
	Udumalpet Board do. ...	21	49	...	...	14	7	13	58	...	...	8	12	3	5	16	10	5	10
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	13	51	...	...	1	3	10	45	...	...	12	8	3	2	16	13	7	10

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore High School	108	156	53	59	41	29	35	166	49	37	81	80	20	21	58	6	27	3
	Do. Roman Catholic High School	73	87	39	115	14	30	16	86	35	112	37	37	10	16	30	25	25	24
	UNAIDED.																		
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	102	152	...	...	24	31	41	139	...	...	33	24	4	9	...	1	...	1
	Erode Native High School	46	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	11	...	27	...	5	...
	Do. Town do.	37	65	...	...	35	11	20	99	...	...	13	19	2	4	...	18	...	17
	Satyamangalam London Mission High School.	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Karatholuvu Amaravathi do. ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	13	3	...	...	...	...
	Satyamangalam Native do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...
	Total ...	426	692	92	174	129	116	144	647	84	149	240	200	66	64	192	90	86	79
	BOARD.																		
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial High School	5	19	10	25	...	2	10	14	6	26	4	2	1	1	29	9	22	9
	Total ...	5	19	10	25	...	2	10	14	6	26	4	2	1	1	29	9	22	9
	BOARD.																		
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School ...	33	77	...	...	20	10	24	94	...	....	16	18	5	9	62	...	19	...
	Tirupatúr Municipal High School ...	5	49	12	...	...	...	14	65	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Námakal Board do. ...	25	74	28	43	20	...	20	71	44	47	10	8	4	5	19	...	12	...
	Hósúr do. do. ...	30	38	18	21	5	2	6	26	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnagiri do. ...	10	34	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March.										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Salem —*cont.*	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
	Salem London Mission High School.	90	160	...	...	32	24	18	33	34	32	44	41	12	12	...	...	...	...
	Tirupatúr Basha Sanjivini High School	11	56	27	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	204	488	104	158	77	36	82	289	108	93	75	70	22	26	81	...	31	...
Tanjore.	BOARD.																		
	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	39	85	...	...	28	24	34	179	...	...	25	24	11	14	43	24	20	24
	Tiruválúr Board High School ...	29	84	...	...	12	11	13	128	...	...	18	20	9	15	23	21	12	19
	AIDED.																		
	Kumbakónam Town High School ...	138	240	...	...	101	22	78	214	...	...	113	120	43	60	95	37	41	35
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	45	121	...	...	11	14	28	148	...	...	20	23	7	14	48	5	14	5
	Negapatam St. Anthony's High School	57	72	11	...	18	15	26	125	12	...	18	31	7	8	32	29	8	23
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	39	64	...	...	13	11	21	67	...	...	12	13	7	2	9	19	7	16
	Kumbakónam Native High School ...	76	104	...	...	31	20	42	113	...	...	46	49	17	19	67	11	36	11
	Shiyáli Penington do. ...	21	68	24	15	19	12	24	55	...	...	13	13	3	5	28	18	9	18
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	171	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	28	...	75	...	25	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School	...	...	...	...	43	25	58	...	...	...	...	80	...	24	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vira Raghava Pillai's High School	93	...	...	...	31	10	19	...	...	...	49	16	19	4	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore Kalyanasundram's High School	...	...	...	...	54	29	35	...	...	...	...	74	...	32	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam Pottamarai High School	82	64	...	...	26	17	26	56	...	...	47	87	12	17	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Tanjore—*cont.*	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
	Mannárgudi Native High School ...	59	101	...	...	16	19	9	94	...	...	32	34	8	13	6	...	4	...
	Do. Wesleyan Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvádi St. Peter's High School ...	11	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poraiyar Nadar's do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	...
	Tiruválúr Native or Hindu High School	23	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Máyavaram Native High School ...	79	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam National do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
	Poraiyar Anglo-Senthamil Vidhyasala	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Town High School ...	51	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	7	3	4	...	1	...
	Total ...	1,017	1,400	35	15	403	239	483	1,245	12	...	552	637	188	241	437	164	180	151
Trichinopoly.	BOARD.																		
	Kúlitalai Board High School ...	14	54	...	...	...	5	8	57	...	...	7	8	2	5	11	...	4	...
	Lálgudi do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...
	AIDED.																		
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	283	371	76	101	97	78	107	389	83	107	147	157	68	61	125	...	58	...
	Trichinopoly National High School ...	130	...	...	...	38	21	51	76	...	...	75	98	33	30	35	3	13	3
	Do. S.P.G. do. ...	181	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	27	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.											
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Trichinopoly —*cont.*	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School ...	...	...	...	...	89	55	59	206	...	...	...	8	...	...	80	...	23	...
	Do. Natarajaiyar's High School	26	80	...	...	...	...	28	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	18	...
	Do. S.P.G. Upper Secondary School	15	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	649	703	76	101	224	159	253	815	83	107	334	271	130	96	307	3	119	3
	BOARD.																		
Madura.	Dindigul Municipal High School ...	20	44	...	...	11	8	1	49	...	...	11	10	4	...	26	...	13	...
	AIDED.																		
	Madura American Mission High School	35	83	14	66	8	15	17	103	27	61	27	20	3	7	37	...	11	...
	Madura Native High School ...	107	172	42	59	64	23	52	169	54	54	80	109	22	39	108	...	42	...
	Ramnád S.P.G. do. ...	36	48	14	6	5	6	19	46	12	9	41	21	8	5	51	13	25	10
	Madura Town do. ...	107	72	...	...	23	23	20	70	...	...	19	19	5	9	47	...	14	...
	Periyakulám Hindu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	47	81	...	...	16	11	17	75	...	...	19	13	2	8	51	...	26	...
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	50	...	...	...	30	18	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	402	500	70	131	157	104	126	512	93	124	197	204	44	77	327	13	134	10

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	SOUTHERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	100	107	29	56	43	18	28	96	36	61	48	75	5	15	63	...	41	...
	Do. Hindu do. ...	115	95	15	7	116	17	41	97	13	4	48	88	20	23	60	...	35	...
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	34	97	30	13	14	9	13	92	21	14	15	22	5	8	13	...	10	...
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	51	94	...	...	22	11	21	74	...	...	26	24	5	12	13	...	8	...
	Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	101	...	...	...	29	22	2	...	...	...	35	31	5	9	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Palamcottah Hindu High School ...	8	35	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's do. ...	55	...	...	...	15	18	...	...	...	...	28	37	12	18	13	...	5	...
	Srivilliputur Hindu do. ...	...	...	...	...	10	6	22	...	...	...	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai do. ...	28	...	...	...	22	15	...	...	...	...	18	26	4	9	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram do. ...	28	...	...	...	5	6	13	...	...	...	16	19	3	6	...	...	...	...
	Gopalasamudram do. ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	538	428	89	82	276	122	140	359	70	79	259	358	61	114	162	...	99	...
	Total for the Circle ...	3,241	4,230	476	686	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	1,661	1,742	512	619	1,535	279	671	252
	WESTERN.																		
	GOVERNMENT.																		
Malabar.	Calicut High School	43	...	...	...	11	5	5	...	...	...	24	27	4	19	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																		
	Tellicherry Municipal High School ...	83	82	...	...	23	18	34	61	...	...	32	30	11	17	59	37	33	37
	Pálghat Victoria Jubilee High School	102	76	...	...	93	31	89	85	...	...	40	62	9	18	...	60	...	59
	Cannanore Municipal High School ...	32	50	...	...	8	6	15	61	...	...	23	13	6	8	20	18	13	17

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
						Upper Secondary.													
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	WESTERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Malabar—*cont.*	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	34	88	...	...	14	13	31	78	...	...	19	16	2	11	40	13	15	12
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	57	61	16	14	14	21	25	72	21	24	19	27	5	9	58	22	25	21
	Cochin St. Joseph's European Boys' School	29	58	9	54	15	9	10	51	14	57	10	13	1	6	17	1	11	1
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	42	80	22	70	27	12	11	62	16	51	16	24	7	7	23	...	17	...
	Kollengód Rajah's do. ...	19	42	23	...	...	7	9	44	...	...	14	11	7	7	11	9	10	9
	Nittur Christian do. ...	16	47	10	51	5	5	6	49	8	49	...	1	...	...	7	7	5	7
	Calicut St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	8	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala ...	75	129	35	53	12	16	30	122	36	52	50	42	8	21	92	18	39	7
	Pálghat Native High School ...	93	73	23	14	50	29	26	70	...	...	107	40	27	13	...	9	...	8
	Calicut Native do. ...	51	81	24	52	16	15	23	79	30	59	35	21	6	8	40	...	15	...
	Pálghat Town do. ...	90	65	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	766	932	170	308	288	187	314	834	125	292	389	402	93	156	391	194	191	178
	GOVERNMENT.																		
South Canara.	Mangalore High School	153	...	...	...	38	43	52	...	...	...	114	63	36	18	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																		
	Coondapur Board High School ...	27	68	37	26	6	9	13	66	29	31	15	11	2	7	17	20	12	19

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Circles.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Middle School or Lower Secondary.			
		1891.				1892.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fifth Form.	Upper Secondary. Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
South Canara—*cont.*	WESTERN—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School	109	198	...	...	83	33	41	196	...	...	43	28	15	12	65	...	47	...
	Mangalore German Mission Town High School	80	105	32	32	32	19	31	93	24	32	22	15	4	7	36	14	22	14
	Total ...	369	371	69	58	159	104	137	355	53	63	194	117	57	44	118	34	81	33
	Total for the Circle ...	1,135	1,303	239	366	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	583	519	150	200	509	228	272	211
	Grand Total ...	8,046	11,386	2,017	2,941	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	4,051	4,139	1,109	1,541	4,898	1,096	2,036	964

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92.

Schools.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						
Ganjam.						
Government ... Vernacular	22	71	830	22	79	893
Board ... ... English	6	255	110	5	218	100
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	2	10	103
Aided ... ... English	2	46	57	2	50	66
Aided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	1	8	20
Total ... English	8	301	167	7	268	166
Total ... Vernacular	22	71	830	25	97	1,016
Vizagapatam.						
Government ... English	1	16	59	2	30	102
Government ... Vernacular	1	4	55	1	3	45
Board ... ... English	6	149	104	9	291	126
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	20	122	974
Aided ... ... English	...	...	...	2	79	141
Unaided ... ... English	1	8	20	...	...	...
Total ... English	8	173	183	13	400	369
Total ... Vernacular	1	4	55	21	125	1,019
Godávari.						
Government ... English	1	24	20	2	74	94
Board ... ... English	6	176	183	9	207	181
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	2	15	152
Aided ... ... English	16	318	774	11	172	607
Unaided ... ... English	2	51	51	2	53	56
Total ... English	25	569	1,028	24	506	938
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	2	15	152
Kistna.						
Board ... ... English	7	183	86	8	224	82
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	1	9	...
Aided ... ... English	9	103	261	5	156	94
Aided ... ... Vernacular	1	13	9	3	34	31
Unaided ... ... English	5	195	42	4	77	60
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	2	23	...	3	12	108
Total ... English	21	481	389	17	457	236
Total ... Vernacular	3	36	9	7	55	139
Kurnool.						
Board ... ... English	1	28	31	1	35	26
Aided ... ... English	1	4	48	1	4	48
Total ... English	2	32	79	2	39	74
Total, Northern Circle. English	64	1,556	1,846	63	1,670	1,783
Total, Northern Circle. Vernacular	26	111	894	55	292	2,326
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						
Nellore.						
Government ... English	...	...	...	1	16	68
Board ... ... English	6	119	250	4	49	166
Aided ... ... English	1	7	37	2	16	116
Unaided ... ... English	1	49	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	8	175	287	7	81	350

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92.

Schools.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
			Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Madras.								
Government	English		...	...	...	2	26	202
Aided	English		19	475	1,897	21	1,108	2,503
	Vernacular		2	24	203	3	28	342
Unaided	English		8	839	1,310	6	323	825
	Vernacular		1	5	53	...	...	...
Total	English		27	1,314	3,207	29	1,457	3,530
	Vernacular		3	29	256	3	28	342
Chingleput.								
Aided	English		14	231	529	9	247	466
	Vernacular		4	31	227	13	97	458
Unaided	English		2	13	108	2	55	56
	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	3	29
Total	English		16	244	637	11	302	522
	Vernacular		4	31	227	14	100	487
Bellary.								
Board	English		2	70	53	2	55	65
Aided	English		3	53	156	4	61	182
Unaided	English		1	23	30	1	19	38
Total	English		6	146	239	7	135	285
Anantapur.								
Board	English		1	17	13	1	21	18
Aided	English		1	36	...	2	33	32
	English		...	...	...	1	9	...
Unaided	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	27	24
Total	English		2	53	13	4	63	50
	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	27	24
Cuddapah.								
Board	English		2	32	95	2	28	84
Aided	English		3	59	94	4	76	223
Unaided	English		...	...	...	3	20	178
Total	English		5	91	189	9	124	485
North Arcot.								
Board	English		10	236	451	8	215	230
Aided	English		4	125	110	5	169	195
	Vernacular		...	...	...	2	20	130
Unaided	English		...	...	...	1	4	7
	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	1	59
Total	English		14	361	561	14	388	432
	Vernacular		...	...	...	3	21	189
South Arcot.								
Board	English		6	166	156	6	158	175
Aided	English		6	169	384	3	150	203
	Vernacular		1	6	48	5	39	82
Unaided	English		3	90	...	2	101	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	5	...
Total	English		15	425	490	11	409	378
	Vernacular		1	6	48	6	44	82
Total Central Circle.	English		93	2,809	5,623	92	2,959	6,032
	Vernacular		8	66	531	27	220	1,124

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92—cont.

Schools.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
			Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Coimbatore.								
Government	English		...	...	...	1	45	180
Board	English		1	40	...	1	56	...
Aided	English		9	164	250	6	135	222
Unaided	English		5	65	14	4	96	6
Total	English		15	269	264	12	332	408
Nilgiris.								
Government	English		1	85	224	1	91	237
Aided	English		8	71	506	5	92	397
Unaided	English		...	...	...	1	7	40
Total	English		9	156	730	7	190	674
Salem.								
Board	English		7	75	399	7	121	399
Aided	English		6	56	225	7	88	224
Unaided	English		1	18	23	1	6	5
Total	English		14	149	647	15	215	628
Tanjore.								
Government	English		...	...	...	1	3	37
Board	English		2	82	...	4	119	107
	Vernacular		4	30	184	...	...	...
Aided	English		27	1,100	552	31	1,219	622
Unaided	English		10	208	...	10	271	5
Total	English		39	1,390	552	46	1,612	771
	Vernacular		4	30	184	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.								
Board	English		2	50	18	2	65	142
Aided	English		8	145	250	6	154	201
Unaided	English		4	230	...	3	169	...
Total	English		14	425	268	11	388	343
Madura.								
Aided	English		21	663	476	18	624	429
Unaided	English		2	39	...	5	78	84
Total	English		23	702	476	23	702	513
Tinnevelly.								
Board	Vernacular		...	...	...	1	28	...
Aided	English		40	1,156	1,069	43	1,380	1,055
	Vernacular		2	69	25	1	60	17
Unaided	English		5	159	25	4	120	108
Total	English		45	1,315	1,094	47	1,500	1,163
	Vernacular		2	69	25	2	88	17
Total, Southern Circle.	English		159	4,406	4,031	161	4,939	4,500
	Vernacular		6	99	209	2	88	17

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1891-92—cont.

Schools.		1890-91.			1891-92.		
		Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.	Number of schools.	Middle or Lower Secondary department.	Primary department.
Western Circle.							
Malabar.							
Government ...	English	...	...	...	1	31	49
Board	English	11	349	435	10	403	412
	Vernacular	6	23	372	4	13	226
Aided	English	13	398	659	15	395	826
	Vernacular	2	12	85	1	8	36
Unaided	English	2	138	84	2	41	69
Total ...	English	26	885	1,178	28	870	1,356
	Vernacular	8	35	457	5	21	262
South Canara.							
Government ...	English	...	...	...	1	6	82
Board	English	6	283	310	5	226	218
	Vernacular	2	14	36	...	...	...
Aided	English	9	228	442	5	184	195
Total ...	English	15	511	752	11	416	495
	Vernacular	2	14	36	...	...	...
Total, Western Circle.	English	41	1,396	1,930	39	1,286	1,851
	Vernacular	10	49	493	5	21	262
Grand Total ...	English	357	10,167	13,430	355	10,854	14,166
	Vernacular	50	325	2,127	89	621	3,729

APPENDIX E.

List of Primary Schools managed by Municipalities during 1891-92.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1890-91. Number of schools.	1890-91. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1890-91. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1891-92. Total.
Ganjam ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	6	108	125	233	5	128	129	257
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	78	78
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	2	8	123	131	2	11	115	126
		L.P.	7	...	265	265	7	...	277	277
	Berhampore ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	4	17	32	49
Vizagapatam ...	Vizianagrum ...	U.P.	2	17	85	102	2	15	90	105
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	1	5	37	42	3	15	143	158
		L.P.	1	...	40	40	...	...	...	...
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	1	16	29	45	1	26	76	102
		L.P.	1	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	21	16	37	1	19	17	36
		L.P.	9	...	191	191	10	...	278	278
Godávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	7	26	267	293	7	31	300	331
		L.P.	1	...	53	53	1	...	60	60
	Ellore ...	U.P.	1	10	59	69	1	3	39	42
		L.P.	1	...	27	27	1	...	32	32
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	2	14	101	115	4	30	190	220
		L.P.	1	...	26	26	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	U.P.	1	10	57	67	3	17	109	126
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	1	1	43	44	1	10	30	40
		L.P.	1	...	10	10	2	...	71	71
	Bezváda ...	U.P.	1	5	48	53	2	29	78	107
		L.P.	1	...	25	25	2	...	69	69
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	18	64	82	1	24	78	102
		L.P.	2	...	98	98	2	...	98	98
	Ongole ...	L.P.	1	...	14	14	1	...	20	20
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram ...	U.P.	1	19	71	90	2	18	125	143
		L.P.	1	...	22	22	1	...	28	28
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	2	19	97	116	1	41	100	141
		L.P.	2	...	64	64	2	...	35	35
	Adóni ...	U.P.	3	18	214	232	3	18	220	238
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	48
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	1	20	51	71	2	30	119	149
		L.P.	1	...	42	42	..	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	U.P.	4	33	235	268	6	69	390	459
		L.P.	5	...	210	210	3	...	89	89
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	30	49	79	1	43	49	92
		L.P.	4	...	214	214	4	...	198	198
	Gudiyatam ...	U.P.	1	8	79	87	2	16	75	91
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	55	55
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	5	48	53	1	6	55	61
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	35
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	2	6	61	67	3	8	97	105
		L.P.	2	...	47	47	1	...	22	22
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	3	24	157	181	3	28	159	187
		L.P.	4	...	155	155	4	...	129	129
	Karúr ...	U.P.	1	26	35	61	1	39	109	148
	Erode ...	U.P.	3	45	163	208	3	59	258	317
Nílgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P.	1	4	27	31	1	5	32	37
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	67	67
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	2	73	253	326	3	83	327	410
		L.P.	10	...	395	395	13	...	433	433
	Vániyambádi ...	L.P.	1	...	46	46	4	...	199	199
	Tirupatúr ...	U.P.	1	2	76	78	1	13	67	80
		L.P.	2	...	105	105	2	...	96	96
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	1	4	36	40	1	5	45	50
	Negapatam ...	U.P.	2	20	126	146	2	33	168	201
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	1	81	134	215	2	78	233	311
		L.P.	2	...	140	140	1	...	68	68
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	1	7	92	99	1	15	85	100
		L.P.	1	...	60	60	1	...	52	52
	Mannargudi ...	L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	40

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

List of Primary Schools managed by Municipalities during 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1890-91. Number of schools.	1890-91. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1890-91. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1890-91. Total.	1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1891-92. Total.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly...	U.P.	1	25	83	108	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	74	74
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	2	4	46	50	3	7	103	110
		L.P.	6	...	187	187	4	...	114	114
Madura ...	Palni ...	U.P.	1	19	22	41	1	14	27	41
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	3	48	51	1	6	35	41
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly ...	U.P.	1	14	7	21	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	3	20	95	115	6	29	184	213
		L.P.	11	...	382	382	12	...	514	514
	Pálghat ...	U.P.	2	32	80	112	1	41	39	80
		L.P.	5	...	228	228	6	...	272	272
	Cochin ...	L.P.	1	...	22	22	2	...	40	40
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	10	78	502	580	13	98	671	769
		L.P.	1	...	68	68	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	8	58	435	493	14	80	560	640
		L.P.	5	...	231	231	10	...	471	471
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	7	61	295	356
		L.P.	3	...	37	37	8	...	236	236
	Total ...	U.P.	88	956	4,376	5,332	122	1,318	6,053	7,371
		L.P.	93	...	3,431	3,431	114	...	4,298	4,298
	Grand Total ...		181	956	7,807	8,763	236	1,318	10,351	11,669

APPENDIX F.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
First Division.					
Government.					
Chicacole Training school	...	35	...	...	...
Berhampore do.	...	20	...	4	2
Russellkonda do.	11	8	...	5	8
Vizagapatam do.	...	36	...	...	4
Pálkonda do.	...	32	...	...	18
Jeypore do.	...	12	...	...	2
Gunupur do.	7	...	...	...	...
Board.					
Berhampore Local Fund Training school ...	21	...	...	...	...
Chicacole do. do. ...	25	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam do. do. ...	13	...	...	...	...
Pálkonda do. do. ...	20	...	..	...	...
Total ...	97	143	...	9	34
Second Division.					
Government.					
Rajahmundry Training school	...	56	12	23	55
Board.					
Rajahmundry Local Fund Training school ...	61	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61	56	12	23	55
Third Division.					
Government.					
Masulipatam Training school	...	68	...	...	38
Nandyál do.	...	24	...	...	24
Board.					
Masulipatam Local Fund Training school ...	51	...	...	...	...
Nandyál do. do. ...	26	...	...	...	...
Aided.					
Masulipatam C.M.S. Training institution ...	13	18	...	...	...
Bapatla A.B.M. do. ...	14	13	...	...	12
Total ...	104	123	...	...	74
Total, Northern Circle ...	262	322	12	32	163
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
Fourth Division.					
Government.					
Nellore Training school	...	23	...	...	...
Ongole do.	...	32	...	...	...
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school.	43	58	...	20	21
Madras Hindu Branch do. ...	61	45	...	...	...
Saidápet Teachers' College	58	34	...	...	31

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892—continued.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*					
FOURTH DIVISION—*cont.*					
Board.					
Nellore Local Fund Training school	5	...	...	...	...
Ongole do. do.	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	170	192	...	20	52
FIFTH DIVISION.					
Government.					
Bellary Training school	...	23	...	...	11
Anantapur do.	...	17	...	...	...
Royachóti do.	...	21	...	...	...
Board.					
Kotteri Sessional school	...	13	...	...	13
Kadiri do.	...	9	...	...	...
Nandalúr do.	...	12	...	1	...
Bellary Local Fund Training school	16	...	...	...	...
Bellary District Sessional school	16	...	...	...	...
Anantapur Local Fund Training school ...	20	...	...	...	...
Royachóti do. do. ...	12	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah District Sessional schools	19	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83	95	...	1	24
SIXTH DIVISION.					
Government.					
Chittoor Training school	...	15	...	...	...
Ranipet do.	...	32	...	9	21
Villupuram do.	...	33	...	...	19
Board.					
Nagari Sessional school	...	6	...	...	...
Vellore do.	...	8	...	...	...
Panruti do.	...	11	...	...	23
Tindivanam Training School	...	11	...	19	19
Vriddháchalam do.	...	13	...	...	...
Ranipet Local Fund Training school	16	...	...	...	...
Chittoor do. do.	6	...	...	...	...
Palmanér Sessional School	2	...	...	...	...
Villupuram Training school	16	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannámalai do.	4	..	...	...	...
Kallakurchi do.	5	...	...	...	...
Mannárgudi do.	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	56	129	...	28	82
Total, Central Circle ...	309	416	...	49	158
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
SEVENTH DIVISION.					
Government.					
Coimbatore Training school	...	69	...	...	32
Salem do.	...	35	...	...	23

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892—continued.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment.
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*					
SEVENTH DIVISION—*cont.*					
Board.					
Coimbatore Local Fund Training school ...	20	...	...	...	...
Erode do. do. ...	12	...	...	...	...
Salem do. do. ...	28	...	...	...	...
Aided.					
Kaity B.G.M. Training school	5	5	...	...	...
Total ...	65	109	...	...	55
EIGHTH DIVISION.					
Government.					
Tanjore Training School	...	64	...	...	49
Trichinopoly do.	...	31	...	...	38
Board.					
Tanjore Local Fund Training school	53	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly do. do.	40	...	...	...	...
Patukota Sessional school	...	10	...	...	10
Aided.					
Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school	15	14	...	7	9
Total ...	108	119	...	7	106
NINTH DIVISION.					
Board.					
Madura Training school	54	66	...	20	47
Tinnevelly Board Training school	36	52	...	16	36
Ramnad Sessional school	10	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly do.	44	...	...	...	...
Shermadevi do.	28	...	...	...	...
Aided.					
Pasumalai American Mission Normal school ...	32	49	5	...	21
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training institution ...	24	21	...	12	23
Tuticorin S.P.G. Normal school	30	34	...	...	5
Total ...	258	222	5	48	132
Total, Southern Circle ...	431	450	5	55	293
WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Government.					
Nadapuram Training school	...	30	...	9	12
Calicut do.	...	52	4	5	12
Calicut Mappilla do.	...	43	...	10	4
Mangalore do.	...	33	1	6	27

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1892—concluded.

Training schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March		Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1891-92.		Number of Trained Students who joined their appointments or obtained employment
	1891.	1892.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*					
Board.					
Mallapuram Preparatory school	12	12	...	...	...
Tirúr do.	11	12	...	...	...
Tellichery do.	14	9	...	...	...
Calicut Hindu Training school	42	...	...	...	...
Nadapuram do.	13	...	...	...	...
Calicut Mappila do.	41	...	...	...	...
Mangalore do.	29	...	...	...	...
Unaided.					
Nittur German Mission Training institution...	10	5	2	...	5
Total, Western Circle ...	172	196	7	30	60
Grand Total ...	1,174	1,384	24	166	674

APPENDIX G.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1892.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1891.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
Aided.															
Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
Government.															
Madras Presidency Training school for Mistresses ...	39	23	17	4	3	17	9	38	22	15	15	9	9	8	22
Hobart Muhammadan Training school	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Aided.															
Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Normal school ...	18	18	8	10	2	19	7	16	18	9	13	5	7	7	10
Cassimode F.C.M. Normal school	10	5	5	8	1	14	9	17	6	2	13	7	4	4	2
Allapuram American Mission Female Normal school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Cuddalore R.C. Female Normal school	16	14	2	5	5	7	4	12	6	6	...	...	9	9	8
Total ...	96	60	32	28	11	57	29	111	52	32	42	22	36	35	45
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.															
Government.															
Coimbatore Female Training school	25	...	...	...	...	7	6	20	13	11	1	1	4	4	6
Aided.															
Puttur S.P.G. Female Training school	10	17	3	5	2	11	6	8	7	5	...	...	8	8	5
Madura American Mission Female Normal school ...	16	14	6	7	4	8	3	16	16	10	8	4	...	...	5

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1892—continued.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1891.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*															
Aided—cont.															
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Female Normal school ...	45	...	...	11	6	16	15	24	20	12	11	8	...	...	17
Tuticorin Victoria Female Normal school	5	10	8	5	...	11	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nazareth St. John's Female Normal school	39	27	13	9	8	16	14	30	13		8	...	...	...	21
Total ...	140	68	30	37	20	69	50	102	69	44	28	13	12	12	62
WESTERN CIRCLE.															
Board.															
Tellicherry Female Normal school	11	11	3	...	...	5	3	12	7	...	1	1	7	7	6
Aided.															
Mangalore St. Ann's Female Normal school	6	...	...	7	5	5	4	14	4	1	10	7	...	...	2
Total ...	17	11	3	7	5	10	7	26	11	1	11	8	7	7	8
Grand Total ...	253	139	65	72	36	136	86	243	132	77	81	43	55	54	117

APPENDIX H.

Particulars of Art and Industrial Schools and Classes for 1891-92.

APPEN

Particulars of Art and Industrial

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1891.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Drawing.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.	Book-binding.	Embroidery.	Braid-making.	Weaving—(*a*) Cloth. (*b*) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Printing.	Gardening.
ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT—*Nil.*																
BOARD.																
Industrial school, Masulipatam ...	15	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																
Muhammadan Industrial school, Vizagapatam	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	(*b*)4	...	2	...
Industrial school for Muhammadan women, Guntúr	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28	61	...	...	27	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	(*b*)4	...	2	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT.																
Royapettah Hobart Girls' school ...	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																
Municipal Industrial school, Chidambaram	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																
A.B.M. Industrial school, Nellore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	50	42	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam ...	159	163	50	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	18	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, Madras ...	...	55	32	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adayar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	88	114	72	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial school, Arni	41	75	75	...	32	10	...	13	...	...	...	...	8	...	12	...
Total ...	384	453	233	...	139	21	...	76	...	...	57	4	26	...	12	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT—*Nil.*																
BOARD.																
Madura Technical Institute ...	242	159	80	...	4	9	2	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly Municipal Industrial school	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home Industrial school	46	64	42	...	32	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...
Victoria Industrial school, Negapatam	26	54	...	...	28	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
E.L.M. Industrial school, Erukattanjeri	28	24	12	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school, Puttur-Trichinopoly	9	12	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school, Puttur-Trichinopoly	11	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial school, Ramnad ...	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial school for Girls, Nazareth	47	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	32	...	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	122	104	24	...	25	25	...	30	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Total ...	580	483	170	...	119	41	19	34	78	4	7	...	43	55	...	...
Grand Total ...	992	997	403	...	285	62	19	112	78	4	64	4	73	55	14	...

DIX H.

Schools and Classes for 1891-92.

Subjects.																		
Boot and shoe making.	Tamboor work or cotton embroidery.	Art—Needle work.	Modelling.	Silversmiths' work.	Surveying and levelling.	Music.	Commercial Correspondence.	Mensuration.	Chemistry.	Hygiene.	Book-keeping.	Tinking.	Banking.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained pupils from the school who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	103	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,926	...
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,226	2,029	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8,449	8,192	...
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,888	6,026	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,093	3,093	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	272	...
32	14	4	9	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	17,802	17,648	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	16	73	...	66	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	34	13,369	10,279	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	2,579	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	780	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	90	70	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,349	1,867	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	540	520	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	2,448	2,348	13
18	...	...	12	10	...	...	16	73	...	66	26	...	...	34	82	20,798	18,443	13
50	14	30	21	10	...	60	16	73	...	66	26	...	...	42	82	40,826	38,120	13

APPENDIX

Particulars of Art and Industrial

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1891.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Drawing.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Agriculture.	Book-binding.	Embroidery.	Braid-making.	Weaving—(a) Cloth, (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Printing.	Gardening.
OTHER SCHOOLS IN WHICH ART INDUSTRY IS TAUGHT.																
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT.																
Rajahmundry College, Carpentry, &c.	78	109	77	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																
Municipal High school, Chicacole ...	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Anakapalle.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Kurnool ...	33	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board Training school, Rajahmundry	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																
London Mission High school, Vizagapatam	36	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam...	...	12	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	240	220	89	12	125	3	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
GOVERNMENT.																
Madras Hindu Branch Training school	...	45	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school	...	58	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	140	152	...	...	29	24	...	43	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	20
Saidápet Teachers' College	189	94	92	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																
Municipal High school, Bellary ...	21	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villupuram Board Training school.	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannamalai Board Middle school.	...	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board Middle school, Hospet ...	85	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	451	447	195	...	230	24	...	43	46	...	..	...	36	...	...	20
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
BOARD.																
Board High school, Namakal	49	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board Middle school, Rajapuram ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	765	694	284	12	382	27	1	43	46	...	...	..	36	...	....	20
Grand Total of Industrial Schools ...	1,757	1,691	687	12	67	89	20	155	124	4	64	4	109	55	14	20

H—*continued.*

Schools and Classes for 1891-92—continued.

Subjects.																		
Boot and shoe making.	Tamboor work or cotton embroidery.	Art—Needle work.	Modelling.	Silversmiths' work.	Surveying and levelling.	Music.	Commercial Correspondence.	Mensuration.	Chemistry.	Hygiene.	Book-keeping.	Tinking.	Banking.	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained pupils from the school who obtained employment as teachers during the year.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	262	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	1,407	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	27	20	18	...	31	...	3	135	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	164	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	27	20	18	...	31	...	3	135	49	2,168	1,571	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	24	...
...	...	...	12	...	9	...	27	20	18	...	31	2	3	135	49	2,308	1,857	58
50	14	30	33	10	9	60	43	93	18	66	57	2	3	177	131	43,134	39,977	71

APPENDIX J.

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91.								1891-92.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.				Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
										Upper Secondary.									
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	ENGLISH.																		
	Aided.																		
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	8	20	15	72	...	...	12	3	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	20	15	72	...	...	12	3	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	...	...
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																		
	Aided.																		
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School ...	1	...	1	25	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	37	1	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	2	12	4	65	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	16	10	65	...	...	4	4
	Government.																		
Madras.	Practising Branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses ...	13	23	21	106	...	...	17	9	...	10	6	24	20	116	15	9	9	8
	Aided.																		
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	10	23	14	18	...	...	16	8	2	2	7	26	14	14	12	10	7	7
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	13	42	23	52					3	4	2	41	21	37				
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	52	20	7	47	...	...	29	21	7	12	20	29	10	38	19	17	...	...
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ...	11	35	13	53	...	...	6	3	5	5	12	42	15	54	2	2	...	...
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	7	8	6	28	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	8	2	41	1	1	...	...

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Middle School examination. Examined.	Passed.	1891-92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	Aided—cont.																		
Madras —*cont.*	Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	8	14	6	26	...	...	6	2	...	...	3	14	4	28	...	...	...	...
	Black Town Davidson Street Girls' School	6	14	4	25	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	9	2	20	5	1	...	...
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	11	8	20	1	...	4	4
	Practising Department of the Madras Christian Female Normal School	5	22	10	20	...	...	19	7	3	...	1	23	6	34	13	5	7	7
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School	5	61	50	204	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	41	45	201	5	1	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' School	7	33	17	8	...	...	9	...	...	2	6	38	8	8	1	...	7	7
	Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	6	34	4	24	...	...	10	4	...	5	4	25	4	40	5	...	5	5
	Madras Home Education classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	31	1	...	1	1
	Madras F.C.M. Home Education classes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	9	...	...	2	2
	Practising Department of the F.C.M. Boarding Normal School, Cassimode.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	25	44	13	7	...	...
	Rayapuram Medical Mission Girls' School	4	9	8	27	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
	Madras F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School	4	31	19	44	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Royapet R.C. Girls' School	3	2	8	31	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras C.E.Z.M. Home Education classes	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																		
	Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	9	20	17	106	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total	167	404	234	921	...	...	161	82	24	50	80	398	211	837	97	55	53	52

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91.								1891-92.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.				Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
										Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.							
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	Aided.																		
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	3	9	6	24	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	12	9	42	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	7	14	6	34	...	...	6	3	...	3	6	17	7	29	6	2	...	...
	Government.																		
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch for Europeans) ...	9	13	23	21	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Aided.																		
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	2	13	3	32	3	2	1	1
	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	4	11	8	41	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	8
	Aided.																		
Trichinopoly.	Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
	Aided.																		
Madura.	Madura American Mission Practising School	7	60	15	48	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30	107	58	168	...	...	41	20	...	4	10	42	19	103	10	5	28	25
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																		
	Aided.																		
Malabar.	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	6	28	9	99	...	...	7	7	...	5	5	41	9	116	5	4	6	6
	Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart.	3	16	6	67	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	11	7	64	2	1	1	1
	Cochin St. Mary's European Girls' School	7	17	12	98	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Particulars of Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls, 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1890-91.								1891-92.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.				Higher Examination for Women.		Middle School examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
										Upper Secondary.									
		Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	Aided.																		
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School	12	43	35	100	...	...	5	4	5	5	2	56	33	100	10	7	...	...
	Total ...	28	104	62	364	...	...	16	15	5	10	11	108	49	280	19	13	7	7
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	233	635	369	1,525	...	...	230	120	29	64	105	568	294	1,292	126	73	88	84
	VERNACULAR.																		
	Government.																		
Godávari.	Rajahmundry Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2
	Total of Vernacular Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2
	Grand Total ...	233	635	369	1,525	...	...	230	120	29	64	107	574	299	1,371	126	73	90	86
		2,762								2,444									

APPENDIX K.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1891-92.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Government.							
Presidency College	3,580	...	...	...	...	715	4,295
Kumbakónam do.	300	...	...	...	...	334	634
Rajahmundry do.	590	...	...	...	...	407	997
Calicut do.	...	...	...	...	...	358	358
Mangalore do.	150	...	...	...	...	70	220
Total ...	4,620	...	...	...	...	1,884	6,504
Board.							
Salem Municipal College ...	140	...	...	...	...	...	140
Brennen College, Tellicherry ...	560	...	...	...	...	358	918
Total ...	700	...	...	...	...	358	1,058
Aided.							
Vizagapatam Hindu College ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42
Cocanada, Pittapur Raja's College ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Masulipatam Noble do. ...	10	...	...	...	...	90	100
Madras Christian College ...	1,884 *	...	...	...	656	3,603	6,143
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College ...	248 *	...	...	...	...	680	928
Do. Doveton Protestant College ...	300	...	...	...	...	700	1,000
Do. Scholarship-payments, Christian College, &c. ...	6,273	...	...	...	...	...	6,273
Rayapettah Wesleyan Mission College ...	60 *	...	...	...	...	488	548
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College ...	120 *	...	...	...	...	...	120
	340	...	...	...	...	...	340
Cuddalore Town College ...	...	...	...	...	...	105	105
Coimbatore Native College ...	173 *	...	...	...	...	252	425
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College ...	90 *	...	...	...	...	223	413
	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College ...	874 *	...	...	...	...	1,757	2,631
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College ...	412 *	...	...	...	...	512	924
Madura Native College ...	180	...	...	...	...	...	180
Total ...	11,064	...	...	...	674	8,452	20,190
Unaided.							
Berhampore Native College ...	210	...	...	...	...	119	329
Vizianagrum Maharajah's College ...	490	...	...	...	...	1,601	2,091
Total ...	700	...	...	...	...	1,720	2,420
Total Arts Colleges ...	17,084	...	...	...	674	12,414	30,172
Professional Colleges.							
Government.							
Law College ...	...	...	...	...	...	239	239
Law, Presidency College ...	...	...	...	...	...	440	440
College of Engineering ...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
College of Agriculture ...	3,481	...	...	...	...	...	3,481
Teachers' College, Saidápet ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014 †	1,014
Total Professional Colleges ...	4,530	...	...	...	...	1,693	6,223
Schools, General.							
Government.							
Gunupur Middle School (Savara) ...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Tekkali Girls' School ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Berhampore do. ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
Anakapalle do. ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Rajahmundry do. ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	120
Polavaram do. ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ongole do. ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
Nellore Town do. ...	89	...	...	...	...	...	89
Ranganayakspet do. ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
Stonehousepet do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mulapet Muhammadan Girls' School ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39
Gudur do. do. ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54
Nayudupet do. do. ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
Venkatagiri do. do. ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Gudur Hindu Girls' School ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
Adoni Girls' School ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Anantapur Girls' School ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Penukonda do. ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Walajapet do. ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	147
Villupuram do. ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Valavanur do. ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	63
Panruti do. ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cuddalore do. ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101
Porto Novo do. ...	91	...	...	...	...	...	91
Chidambaram do. ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	93
Vriddhachalam do. ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kallakurchi do. ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
Tiruvannamalai do. ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24

* Scholarship grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipends.

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1891-92—cont.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL—*continued.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government—cont.							
Salem Girls' School	126	...	...	...	...	...	126
Krishnagiri do.	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Namakal do.	78	14	...	...	...	...	92
Dharmapuri do.	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Karantattangudi, Tanjore Girls' School	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kumbakonam Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Srirangam do.	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Madura do.	43	...	...	...	...	...	43
Coimbatore Practising School for Mistresses	72	...	...	...	...	...	72
Erode Girls' School	45	...	...	...	...	...	45
Karur do.	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
Pollachi do.	48	...	...	...	...	...	48
Kanathur do.	106	...	...	...	...	...	106
Tellicherry do.	42	...	...	...	...	...	42
Peruvemba do.	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lakshminarayanapuram Girls' School	80	...	...	...	...	...	80
Ramanuja Bhajanakkudam do.	53	...	...	...	...	...	53
Vatakkantara Girls' School	77	...	...	...	...	...	77
Total ...	2,349	14	...	...	...	60	2,423
Board.							
Tellicherry Practising School for Mistresses	...	448	...	...	...	...	448
Aided.							
Parlakimedi Zamindari High School	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
Chatrapur Onslow Institution	...	...	...	...	...	73	73
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	149	90	239
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	...	226	226
Rayapettah Harris' do.	...	...	...	...	...	356	356
St. Thomé Seminary	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	84 *	...	...	...	...	168	252
Coimbatore High School	92 *	...	...	...	...	172	264
Sivaganga Zamindari High School	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
Madras Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School	99 *	...	...	...	...	98	197
Madura American Mission Practising School	144 *	...	...	...	...	...	144
Palamcottah Osborne Memorial School	189 *	...	...	...	...	...	189
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training Practising School	63 *	...	...	...	...	...	63
Calicut B.G.M. Combined System Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	144	144
Balmatta Girls' School	114 *	...	...	...	...	234	348
Total ...	785	...	...	...	176	1,677	2,638
Unaided.							
Berhampore College High School (Uriya)	119	...	...	...	...	...	119
Vizianagrum Maharajah's High School	...	...	...	...	...	310	310
Maharajah's Girls' Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	189	189
Total ...	119	...	...	...	...	499	618
Total Schools, General ...	3,253	462	...	...	176	2,236	6,127
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.							
Government.							
Madras Medical School	10,859	...	...	...	...	...	10,859
School of Engineering	2,219	...	...	...	...	...	2,219
School of Agriculture	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	1,076
School of Arts	1,460	560	...	...	...	1,090 †	3,110
Hobart Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	117	117
Total ...	15,614	560	...	...	...	1,207	17,381
Board.							
Masulipatam Board Industrial School	...	900	...	...	...	...	900
Nellore Medical School	...	504	...	...	...	...	504
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	...	...	...	...	2,304	2,304
Madura Technical Institute	...	1,104	...	...	...	...	1,104
Total ...	...	2,508	...	...	...	2,304	4,812
Aided.							
Madras Anjumani-Muffdi-Ali-Islam	479 *	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,680
Madras Victoria Technical Institute	481 *	...	...	...	...	...	481
Karur Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	...	115	...	...	...	115
Negapatam Victoria Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	638	638
Nazareth Art Industrial School	4,082 *	...	...	...	...	...	4,082
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Female Industrial School	192 *	...	...	...	...	...	192
College of Engineering—Victoria Institute Grant	67 *	...	...	...	...	...	67
School of Arts do. do.	95 *	...	...	...	...	...	95
College of Agriculture do. do.	73 *	...	...	...	...	...	73
Teachers' College do. do.	67 *	...	...	...	...	...	67
Total ...	5,536	...	115	...	...	1,839	7,490
Total Schools, Special ...	21,150	3,068	115	...	...	5,350	29,683
Grand Total ...	46,017	3,530	115	...	850	21,693	72,205

* Scholarship grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipends ... ... RS. 665
Mysore State funds 297
Pudukota State funds 120

APPENDIX L.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Paper Club, Chicacole ...	Newspapers reading ...	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	1884.
Teachers' Association, Chicacole.	Mental improvement by giving model lessons.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1891.
Students' Association, Chicacole.	Mutual improvement by giving essays.	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	57	57	Do. ...	1891.
Reading Room, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers.	...	65 0 0	159 5 0	224 5 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1882.
Utcala Hithesini Samaj, Parlakimedi.	Amelioration of the status of the Uriyas.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlakimedi.	Promotion of education of Madras Uriyas.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1891.
Boys' Library Zamindari High School, Parlakimedi.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	93 8 0	93 8 0	...	...	150	150	Do. ...	1886.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1860.
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	Discussion of social, political and other questions.	...	...	185 6 4	185 6 4	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1880.
Utcala Sadvishaya Sadhini Samaj.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utcala Manoranjani ...	Improvement of education	...	...	...	15 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	3rd Mar. 1892.
Reading Club, Russellkondah.	Literary improvement ...	Nil.		133 8 0 (from Aug. 1891 to March 1892).	133 8 0	25 (on the average for 8 months ending 31st Mar. 1892.		Nil.	25	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Sarasvati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	152 12 0	152 12 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkónda.	Spread of knowledge ...	...	...	154 10 0	154 10 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1882.
Janavinodini Club, Gajapatinagaram.	Spread of Muhammadan education.	Temporarily closed.									
Anjumani Islamia, Vizagapatam.	Do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	1886.
Teachers' Association, Vizagapatam.	Mutual improvement of teachers.	...	...	20 7 0	20 7 0	30	...	...	30	...	10th May 1891.
Teachers' Association, Anakápalle.	Do. ...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	18	...	...	18	...	16th June 1891.
Teachers' Association, Vizianagrum.	Do. ...	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	22	...	...	22	...	22nd May 1891.
Teachers' Association, Pithápur.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	13	Not registered.	27th March 1892
Teachers' Association, Tuni...	Towards the improvement of education in elementary schools and the discussion of educational matters.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	13th March 1892
Teachers' Association, Peddápuram.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	20	Do. ...	March 1892.
Teachers' Association, Tanuku	For the improvement of knowledge and office work.	...	...	10 2 6	10 2 6	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1892.
The Muhammadan Literary Association, Rajahmundry.	Social and moral improvement of Muhammadans in general.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	1st April 1891.
Faizrasan Association, Ellore.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1886.
Anjumani Faizrasani Islamia, Ellore.	Social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	5 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	19	1	...	20	Do. ...	Feb. 1886; reorganized in Feb. 1891.
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Mutual improvement and diffusion of useful knowledge, literary, social and moral.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1877.
Mission Reading Room, Guntúr.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	9	...	1879.
D.P.W. Library, Bezváda ...	Do. ...	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1857.
Poole Memorial Hall Reading Room, Masulipatam.	To disseminate useful literature among the educated classes of the Masulipatam public.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1887.
Vijayaveda Sabha, Bezváda ...	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	107	...	...	107	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
Vijayavedu Literary Society, Bezváda.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	...	22	22	Do. ...	1886.
Self-improving and Debating Society, Bezváda.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	Do. ...	1887.
Juvenile Society, Gudiváda...	Do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	1st March 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	...	...	30 4 0	30 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Guntúr	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Bezváda.	Do. do. ...	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	4th June 1891.
Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	To improve the condition of teachers by imparting instruction in different modes of teaching.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do. ...	28th June 1891.
Social Club, Bezváda ...	Social improvement ..	...	...	369 2 0	369 2 0	40	4	25	69	...	July 1891.
Kurnool Union Club ...	Promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	12	...	...	12	...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Desabhimana Sabha.	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	13	...	...	13	...	1st Feb. 1888.
Madrasai Shameya's Literary Society, Kurnool.	Hindustani education ...	...	...	219 15 4	219 15 4	53	1	3	57	...	Oct. 1884.
Madrasai Deniya's Literary Society, Kurnool.	For general improvement	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	18	...	3	21	...	Feb. 1884.
Kurnool High School Literary Society.	Moral and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	15	Not registered.	July 1889.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Production and supply of cheap and useful elementary school books, &c.	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	20	Do.	1820.
City Club	Intellectual and physical.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
New Town Church of England Institute.	To afford healthy literature and amusement to the people.	...	...	178 0 0	178 0 0	45	2	...	47	Do. ...	June 1873.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	302 14 7	222 12 0	945 10 7	1,401	...	80	1,481	Registered	1850.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	4,627 0 9	4,627 0 9	175	7	...	182	Do. ...	1817.
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin-widows.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400	Not registered.	About 12 years ago.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious propagation ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	About 10 years ago.
Tiruvateswaranpeta Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1881.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,254 0 10	1,254 0 10	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	241 8 0	241 8 0	96	...	...	96	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's College Literary Society.	Debates and the reading and criticising of essays by members.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	1880.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	...	...	153 0 0	153 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Tiruvateswaranpet Tamil Sangam.	To promote Tamil literature.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	26th Jan. 1890.
Library of the Government Central Museum, Madras.	.....	2,100 0 0	...	...	2,100 0 0	6,298	...	...	6,298	Do. ...	16th Mar. 1876.
Vanniyakulakshatria Maha Sangam, Komaleswaranpet.	To deal with questions affecting the education, status, &c., of Vanniyas.	...	36 0 0	68 2 0	104 2 0	273	1	...	274	Registered.	1888.
Chintadripet Christian Association.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	229 4 0	229 4 0	61	2	...	63	Not registered	Feb. 1881.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	29 4 0	29 4 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Dec. 1877.
Royapet Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	The mental and moral improvement of the people of Royapet and its neighbourhood.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	3,200	Do. ...	5th Mar. 1888.
Diocesan Branch of England Temperance Society.	In the spread of temperance and thrift.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1884.
Juvenile Club, Mailapur ...	Physical and mental improvement.	...	85 0 0	75 0 0	160 0 0	2	...	29	31	Do. ...	Feb. 1889.
The Theistic Literary Association of the Southern India Brahma Samaj.	For the spread of theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	276 0 0	276 0 0	92	...	...	92	Do. ...	20th Mar. 1884.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of the moral of the children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement and maintenance of poor schools.	...	...	231 11 3	231 11 3	44	...	...	44	Registered.	April 1880.
Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.	Promotion of agriculture, horticulture and arboricultures.	4,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	120	...	...	120	Do. ...	15th July 1835.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Teaching morality to the public and the improvement of mental faculties of the members.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	*14 †150	...	25†	*14 †175	Not registered.	Sept. 1887.
Young Men's Hindu Association, Madras.	Literary, social, physical and moral improvement.	...	...	26 8 0	26 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1891.
Cosmopolitan Club ...	.....	...	...	5,383 4 0	5,383 4 0	243	...	...	243	Do. ...	Oct. 1873.
Madras School of Music ...	.....	3,120 0 0	...	3,768 0 0	6,888 0 0	66	22	...	88	Registered.	1891.

* Members. † Visitors.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Hindu Excelsior Reading Room.	Returns not received.										
Friends' Club, Madras ...											
Madras Social Conference ...											
National Indian Association, Madras Branch.											
The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.											
Central Muhammadan Association.											
Madras Mahajana Sabha ...											
Temperance Depôt											
Madras Total Abstinence League.											
Madras Congress Committee.											
Madras Theosophical Society.											
School of Arts											
Jubilee Reading Club ...											
Madras Club											
Bombay Circulating Library, Mount Road.											
Kennet Library											
Mailapore Ætheniam Reading Room, &c.											
Madras Graduates' Association, Prayer and Reading Hall, New Town.											
Bramma Samaj, Thousand Lights.											
Bramma Samaj, Purasavakum											
Madras Native Christian Association.											
Christian Vernacular Education Society.											
Madras Auxiliary Bible Society.											
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	(1) To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching. (2) To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession.	...	...	212 15 9	212 15 9	...	79	...	79	Registered.	2nd Nov. 1889.
Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Literary	...	147 8 0	209 12 0	357 4 0	49	...	...	49	Not registered.	1864.
Kávali Reading Room ...	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	78 4 0	78 4 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	19th Aug. 1820.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent in-door and out-door games.	...	...	615 14 0	615 14 0	67	...	1	68	Do. ...	1st March 1891.
Chingleput Newspaper Club.	To promote a taste for reading.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
Madurántakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	25 15 4	25 15 4	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1890.
Literary Society, Madurántakam.	For the improvement of the students connected with it.	...	...	16 6 2	16 6 2	1	...	16	17	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
The Saidápet Reading Room.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	25th Jan. 1891.
Literary Society, Ráyadrug...	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	March 1892.
People's Association, Ráyadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Literary Society, Siruguppa.	Do. ...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	June 1891.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to Municipal High School, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Do. ...	March 1886.
Sunmarga Samaj, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	100	15	25	140	Do. ...	6th April 1889.
Reading Room attached to the Sarasavinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Dramatic Society attached to Sarasavinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	March 1885.
Native Club, Bellary	Do. ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	April 1885.
Progressive Union, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Jan. 1889.
Debating Club, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Teachers' Association, Ráyadrug.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Dec. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Alúr.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Némakal.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Adóni.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Kosgi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	16th Feb. 1892.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Yemmiganur.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Not registered.	3rd Sept. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Kudatani.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Sirigeri	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Do. ...	Do.
Teachers' Association, Moka.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do. ...	Feb. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Tekkalakota.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	March 1891.
Teachers' Association, Sirugappa.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Brucepet, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Kaul Bazaar.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Do.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	Do. ...	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1884.
Reading Room, Harpanahalli.	Do. ...	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Penukonda.	Do. ...	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	6th Feb. 1890.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Do. ...	...	...	194 12 0	194 12 0	Not known.				Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room, Tadpatri ...	Do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Tadpatri.	Do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Uravakonda.	Do. ...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1890.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. ...	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Reading Club, Proddutur.	Do. ...	...	22 8 0	119 4 0	141 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1885.
Literary Society, Sidhout ...	Do. ...	...	...	93 8 0	93 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1889.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. ...	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	188 7 11	188 7 11	12,965	...	...	12,965	Do. ...	1872.
American Mission Reading Room, Vayalpad.	Do. ...	...	...	136 10 8	136 10 8	1,485	...	...	1,485	Do. ...	1886.
Hindu Society, Vayalpad ...	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	60	...	...	60	Registered.	27th July 1890.
Reading Room, Rayachoti ...	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	9th Jan. 1892.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.
The Vellore Club ...	For the benefit of Europeans.	...	...	960 0 0	960 0 0	1,800	2000	720	4,520	Do. ...	March 1890.
The Military Reading Room, Vellore.	For the benefit of pensioned soldiers.	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	1,080	...	...	1,080	Do. ...	Aug. 1862.
The Vellore Reading Room ...	For the benefit of Pleaders	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	7,920	...	...	7,920	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1892.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For public good	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	5,400	480	9,000	14,880	Do. ...	1875.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room, Chittoor.	For the benefit of the public.	...	...	143 0 5	143 0 5	1,587	46	...	1,633	Do. ...	1837.
Reading Room, Punganur ...	Do. ...	...	...	130 7 0	130 7 0	3,987	...	...	3,987	Do. ...	1890.
Chittoor Board High School Literary Association.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	28	...	11	39	Do. ...	1888.
H.L.G. Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Mental, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	1,827	...	5,075	6,902	Do.	1887. 1889.
The Mission High School Union Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0						
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Literary Society, Tirupati.	Mental, moral, social and physical improvement.	...	...	4 9 0	4 9 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1892.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Telugu Gnanabhi Vardhani Sabha, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1891.
Arkonam Reading Room ...	For the mental culture of its members by reading newspapers, periodicals, literary scientific and other publications.	...	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1869.
Arcot American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	For the benefit of the people at Walajanagar.	...	106 2 7	26 0 0	132 2 7	2,343	...	1,171	3,514	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room and Lawn Tennis Club, Ranipet.	To improve the intellectual, physical, moral and general advancement.	...	...	236 10 3	236 10 3	1,863	...	...	1,863	Do. ...	1887.
Kaveripak Sri Akila Jana Manoramya Sabha.	For educational improvement and for public good.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1886.
Literary Society, Tirutani ...	For mental, moral, social and physical improvement.	...	18 8 0	37 9 0	56 1 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1891.
Anjumani-Islam's Reading Room, Melvisharam.	To improve Muhammadan education in the town of Melvisharam.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	8	...	23	Do ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, intellectual and physical advancement.	...	...	1,243 5 11	1,243 5 11	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	May 1884.
Literary Society, Tirukoilur.	Literary improvement and reading newspapers.	...	...	90 8 0	90 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	16th Sept. 1883.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Study of newspapers ...	...	...	133 14 0	133 14 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	11th Dec. 1889.
Vriddháchalam Union Club.	Literary improvement by subscribing for newspapers, journals, &c.	...	...	* 107 0 0 † 167 8 0	274 8 0	‡ 23	...	...	‡ 23	Do.	1st April 1891.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Institutions.	The public intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement of its members.	96 0 0	...	421 1 0	517 1 0	112	...	...	112	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mental, physical and general advancement.	60 0 0	...	206 12 0	206 12 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Dharapuram Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1890.
Karur Jubilee Literary Association.	Physical, social and literary advancement of general community.	...	...	155 6 0	155 6 0	73	...	40	113	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	290 8 0	290 8 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Udamalpet Ripon's Memorial Association.	Reading newspaper, magazine, &c., and physical exercises.	...	...	178 4 0	178 4 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	April 1884.
Coimbatore Literary Institute.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	104 8 0	104 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Dharma Rakshani Sabha.	Social improvement ...	...	...	40 14 0	40 14 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	11th Nov. 1883.
Coimbatore London Mission Reading Room and Library.	Intellectual, social and moral improvement.	...	...	253 0 0	253 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	...
The Amravati Students' Literary Association, Karutholuvu.	Closed.										
Erode Students' Union ...											
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	123 1 9	...	988 0 0	1,111 1 9	82	...	8	90	Registered.	1852.
Tirupatúr Reading Room ...	Reading of newspapers ..	...	12 2 9	204 9 0	216 11 9	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	Oct. 1877.
Námakal Literary Institute..	Do. ...	...	...	118 2 6	118 2 6	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1887.
Sankaridrug Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	104 4 0	104 4 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1888.
Tiruchengód Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	250	...	...	250	Do. ...	1881.
Salem London Mission Reading Room.	Return not received.										
Hosur S.P.G. Mission Reading Room.	For the propagation of religious knowledge.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	330	...	432	1,245	Not registered.	May 1886.
Hosur London Mission Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,040	...	682	2,722	Do. ...	1884.
Ootacamund Reading Room.	The maintenance of a library reading and lecture room and writing room and museum.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st April 1889.
The Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	20 0 0	42 0 0	62 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Do. ...	...	12 0 0	37 12 0	49 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	Do. ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	81	...	...	81	Do. ...	8th Oct. 1886.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkattupalli.	Do. ...	...	...	11 4 0	11 4 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	28th Sept. 1887.
Teachers' Association, Vallam	General improvement ...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st June 1891.
Reading Room, Patukóta ...	Do. ...	...	...	111 8 0	111 8 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
The Sarásvati Vilasa Library, Máyavaram.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	28 0 0	23 0 0	51 0 0	32	8	4	44	Do.	7th Jan. 1888.
Reading Room, Shiyáli ...	Do. ...	...	...	154 0 0	154 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	25th April 1891.
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.	Do. ...	5 4 0	...	170 8 0	175 12 0	17	...	1	18	Registered.	1879.
Reading Room, Máyavaram ..	Do. ...	...	...	130 12 0	130 12 0	26	...	...	26	Not registered.	1st Jan. 1891.
Sri Ganesa Vidhyasala Reading Room, Ganapati Agraharam.	Do. ...	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1890.
Reading Room, Tiruvalúr ...	Reading of newspapers and books.	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1883.
Do. Negapatam...	Do.	Return not received.									
Board Reading Room, Kulitalai.	To diffuse education to the public.	147 1 11	...	291 10 0	438 11 11	73	...	...	73	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	86 12 0	86 12 0	38	...	...	38	Not registered.	Dec. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.		...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	July 1889.
Teachers' Association—											
Manniachanallur ...		...	...	0 2 2	0 2 2	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Anbil		...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Do.
Thalakkudi		...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Do.
Vengur		...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Dec. 1889.
Illuppur		...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Somarasampettai		...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Do.
Thirumandurai		...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	Do.
Kulitali		...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1891.
Lalapettai		...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Do.
Manaparai		...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	Do.

* Donations. Subscriptions. ‡ Average.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1891-92—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Madura Town High School Public Reading Room.	Mental improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	250 0 0	450 0 0	*45	...	†55	100	Not Registered.	Jan. 1879.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Improvement of education.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1887.
The Tinnevelly Club ...	The development of social intercourse, the advancement of sound knowledge and the improvement of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	76	...	...	76	Do. ...	14thMarch 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambasamudram.	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	600	...	...	600	Do./...	June 1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	For the general education and the mutual literary improvement of the public.	...	...	257 1 7	257 1 7	344	...	174	518	Do. ...	April 1887.
Brennen College Reading Room and Debating Club.	For the improvement of students.	...	2 0 0	62 0 0	64 0 0	49	...	...	49	Do. ...	1st April 1891.
Calicut Union Club	For improvement ...	...	...	351 0 0	351 0 0	47	1	...	48	Do. ...	1890.
Talli Union Reading Club ...	Do. ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Town Hall, Calicut.	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1891.
Pálghat Bazaar Library ...	Do. ...	...	...	615 0 0	615 0 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	1st July 1890.
Kalpati Literary Association, Pálghat.	For literary, social and political culture.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1883.
Cochin Library and Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Matabhimana Samaj, Cochin.	For religious improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	14th Nov. 1883.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	For improvement ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1890.
Vidyámalini	.....	...	20 0 0	36 0 0	56 0 0	26	...	5	31	Do. ...	1886.
Newspaper Club	.....	...	25 0 0	40 0 0	65 0 0	25	...	8	33	...	1886.
Catholic Club	.....	...	150 0 0	160 0 0	310 0 0	50	...	19	69	...	1885.
Kaseragod Newspaper Club...	.....	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	15	...	...	15	...	1883.
Do. Lawn-Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	...	1885.
Hosdrug Newspaper Club ...	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	6	...	...	6	...	Do.
Do. Lawn-Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	6	...	...	6	...	1887.
Karkala Reading Room Association.	.....	...	...	97 0 0	97 0 0	13	...	...	13	...	1886.
Udipi Teachers' Association.	.....	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	1891.
Puttur Newspaper Club ...	.....	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	8	...	...	8	...	1889.

* Members, besides a large number of visitors. † Students.

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1891-92.

Municipality.	Population as per final census figure.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1891-92.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	38	1,099	213	59·1	10·7
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	21	961	154	75·6	10·5
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	22	818	206	70·6	15·8
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	47	2,061	742	82·3	27·8
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	380	81	53·8	10·5
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	15	409	110	32·1	8·6
Vizianagrum	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	40	1,977	296	88·6	12·3
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	42	1,487	426	45·5	14·0
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	42	1,367	395	63·8	17·4
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	42	1,668	412	79·8	19·0
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	82	2,767	713	99·2	23·5
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	45	1,477	531	83·8	30·5
Bezváda	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	20	660	73	38·6	5·2
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	27	1,200	175	68·5	9·1
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	41	1,569	401	73·2	17·8
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	21	965	212	118·3	26·0
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	570	27,942	9,488	82·5	27·9
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	48	2,108	321	68·2	9·8
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	71	2,547	629	56·1	14·4
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	33	1,238	78	62·2	4·0
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	8	359	92	68·8	17·5
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	25	924	159	70·9	12·2
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	79	3,017	597	94·5	16·8
Gudiyátam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	18	623	55	44·3	3·9
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	18	833	86	80·8	7·8
Wálajánagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	16	605	173	81·6	20·8
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	67	2,364	614	67·9	16·9
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	18	1,012	86	74·3	6·0
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	56	2,818	687	84·5	19·0
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	12	666	114	72·5	12·2
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	17	725	272	93·7	32·5
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	21	1,044	404	87·9	37·7
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	9	438	182	90·9	42·7
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	59	2,250	694	45·6	13·3
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	15	1,034	30	98·7	2·3
Tirupatur	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	25	965	79	83·1	6·0
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	98	4,012	886	103·1	20·8
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	70	3,407	630	85·8	15·1
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	33	1,196	217	82·1	13·5
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	72	2,957	871	72·9	18·0
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	52	1,805	352	104·3	19·2
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	112	6,164	1,608	93·2	23·0
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	24	872	220	56·7	12·9
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	88	5,922	915	76·3	14·0
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	27	1,288	124	85·6	8·1
Pálni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	14	590	38	50·9	2·9
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	14	565	73	46·6	5·6
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	39	1,602	296	90·8	15·2
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	31	1,284	808	96·8	54·8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	36	1,475	543	71·7	31·8
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	56	2,537	719	49·1	15·2
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	18	808	351	57·4	28·5
Pálghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	40	1,912	508	66·6	16·6
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	43	1,780	567	88·6	27·4
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	21	1,139	240	57·2	11·3
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	42	2,290	733	71·5	25·0
Grand Total ...	1,034,122	1,066,845	155,118	160,027	2,671	117,082	30,679	75·5	19·2

APPENDIX N.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Ganjam	Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	...	34	43	...	77	...	830	76	...	906
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandasa	...	...	16	23	...	39	...	31	...	...	31
	Total	...	...	50	66	...	116	...	861	76	...	937
Vizagapatam	Hindu College, Vizagapatam	48	66	85	...	...	199	1,221	557	...	...	1,778
	St. Aloysius' Middle School, Vizagapatam	...	...	60	66	...	126	...	840	227	...	1,067
	London Mission High School do.	...	76	165	...	...	241	...	1,680	...	100	1,780
	Zemindari School, Bissemkattack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
	Total	48	142	310	66	...	566	1,221	3,077	317	100	4,715
Godávari	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	32	106	126	...	...	264	235	247	...	...	482
	Taylor High School, Narsápur	...	55	91	...	...	146	...	731	...	...	731
	Samasthanam High School, Pithápuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
	Rajahmundry High School	...	146	92	86	...	324	...	164	...	...	164
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	48	82	...	...	130	...	2,355	...	...	2,355
	S. and A.L. Vernacular Night School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	20	...	20
	Total	32	355	391	102	...	880	235	3,501	20	...	3,756
Kistna	A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	27	...	95	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...
	Noble College, Masulipatam	58	68	94	...	...	220	2,118	706	...	...	2,824
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	83	160	...	...	243	...	1,011	...	...	1,011
	C.M.S. High School, Bezváda	...	22	70	65	...	157	...	641	...	...	641
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	46	67	...	...	113	...	604	...	...	604
	Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	80	...	...	80
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Narsaraopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22
	A.B.M Primary Schools, Palnád, Vinukonda Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	C.M.S. Preparandi Institution, Masulipatam.	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	363	363
	A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	690	690
	Total	85	219	506	65	31	906	2,118	3,064	30	1,053	6,265
Kurnool	S.P.G. High School, Nandyál	...	12	51	25	...	88	...	727	77	...	804
Nellore	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	64	122	22	...	208	...	835	10	...	845
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	...	48	88	27	...	163	...	779	...	...	779
	V.P.B. Nilayam Sanskrit School, Venkatagiri	...	12	12	...	...	24	...	120	...	...	120
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Darsi and Podili Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	78	94	66	...	238	...	775	...	...	775
	Total	...	202	316	115	...	633	...	2,509	125	...	2,634
Madras	Madras Christian College	767	320	319	258	...	1,664	23,055	...	...	...	23,055
	Pachaiyappa's College	195	201	...	...	...	396	7,742	...	...	...	7,742
	Doveton Protestant College	23	31	82	52	...	188	2,310	2,597	430	200	5,537
	Wesleyan Mission College	39	69	135	108	...	351	1,988	1,396	173	...	3,557
	Church of Scotland Mission College	92	189	183	119	...	583	1,757	760	55	...	2,572
	St. Mary's College	28	81	139	80	...	328	224	96	...	...	320
	Govinda Naicker's Middle School	...	...	391	163	...	554	...	936	206	...	1,142
	London Mission Institution	...	40	62	72	...	174	...	2,195	171	...	2,366
	Harris High School, Royapetah	...	36	56	65	...	157	...	2,165	427	...	2,592
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	55	93	69	27	244	...	2,128	568	88	2,784
	St. Anthony's Boys' School, Pudupet	...	...	11	125	...	136	...	210	420	...	630
	Chergalvaraya Naicker's Commercial School.	...	...	...	...	123	123	...	1,340	...	682	2,022
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64
	Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	...	29	59	...	88	...	563	1,124	...	1,687
	Hindu Middle School, Pudupet	...	...	56	122	...	178	...	13	27	...	40
	New Town Catholic Boys' School	...	...	19	56	...	75	...	193	215	...	408
	St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School	...	...	33	87	...	120	...	475	155	...	630
	Rajagopal Poor Boys' School	...	...	87	145	...	232	...	40	20	...	60
	S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	28	101	111	...	240	...	408	94	...	502
	St. Matthias' Boys' School, Vepery	...	...	9	62	...	71	...	68	57	...	125
	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	302
	Peddunaickspettah Middle School	...	...	105	173	...	278	...	93	90	...	183
	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	147	406	...	553	...	130	...	...	130
	Rent Grant to Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Madras Industrial School	...	...	3	40	42	85	...	...	...	1,354	1,354
	Anjumani Mafeedi Ali Islam's School	...	...	14	140	163	317	...	...	...	1,730	1,730
	Total	1,144	1,050	2,074	2,512	355	7,135	37,076	16,103	4,406	4,054	61,644
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	63	25	...	88	...	456	96	...	552
	Do. High School, Madurántakam.	...	17	33	30	...	80	...	471	68	...	539
	Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	...	5	41	...	46	...	...	249	...	249
	Railway School, Perambúr	...	...	17	83	...	100	...	122	183	...	305
	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	18	47	124	114	303	...	1,792	1,792	841	4,425
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	40	105	59	...	204	...	952	...	...	952
	Wesleyan Mission do. Tiruvallúr	...	21	33	44	...	98	...	449	31	...	480
	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	34	79	15	...	128	...	296	...	...	296
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	29	48	83	...	160	...	620	46	...	666
	Do. Middle School, Wálajábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
	Do. Primary School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total	...	159	430	504	114	1,207	...	5,358	2,531	841	8,730

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Bellary	Wardlaw College, Bellary	34	73	135	91	...	333	1,026	665	...	...	1,691
	Sanskrit Basha Manjari Patasala	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	121	...	...	121
	Total	34	104	135	137	...	364	1,026	786	...	...	1,812
Cuddapah	American Mission Middle School, Madanapalle	...	...	24	39	...	63	...	911	173	...	1,084
	Do. Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Váyalpád	...	...	12	62	...	74	...	18	...	...	18
	Total	...	...	36	101	...	137	...	929	173	...	1,102
North Arcot	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	77	123	132	...	332	...	749	...	...	749
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School Arkónam	...	...	55	25	...	80	...	537	...	...	537
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur	...	...	40	22	...	62	...	306	88	...	394
	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	19	57	64	...	140	...	432	...	225	657
	American Mission High School, Ranipet	...	25	27	...	...	52	...	1,404	...	...	1,404
	Do. do. Punganur	...	23	33	18	...	74	...	642	14	...	656
	American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	337	337
	Rent grants to Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	Total	...	144	335	261	75	815	...	4,070	131	562	4,763
South Arcot	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	77	146	101	85	...	409	2,359	792	...	...	3,151
	Town College, Cuddalore	28	65	61	...	...	154	550	245	...	...	795
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	66	69	74	...	209	...	488	...	...	488
	Total	105	277	231	159	...	772	2,909	1,525	...	...	4,434
Coimbatore	Coimbatore College	59	105	166	86	...	416	3,389	1,766	...	...	5,155
	St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	13	60	86	147	...	306	...	603	...	...	603
	Virapandi Committee's Middle School, Gopichettipalaiyam	...	...	51	25	...	76	...	336	74	...	410
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	1,946	1,946
	Total	72	165	303	258	64	862	3,389	2,705	74	1,946	8,114
Nilgiris	St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Wellington	...	...	19	42	...	61	...	750	980	...	1,730
	B.G.M. School, Kartery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
	B.G.M. Normal School, Kaity	...	...	9	49	5	63	...	...	...	238	238
	Total	...	...	28	91	5	124	...	750	1,071	238	2,059
Salem	Remount Depôt English School, Matigiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250
Tanjore	S.P.G. College, Tanjore	118	...	...	...	...	118	2,400	...	...	...	2,400
	Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	26	53	148	...	...	227	1,891	993	...	...	2,884
	Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	93	113	...	...	206	...	1,679	...	...	1,679
	Town do. do.	...	201	214	...	...	415	...	2,020	...	...	2,020
	Lutheran Mission High School, Tranquebar	...	45	67	...	...	112	...	886	...	...	886
	Pennington's High School, Shiyali	...	55	55	...	...	110	...	686	...	...	686
	St. Anthony's High School, Negapatam	...	59	125	12	...	196	...	164	...	...	164
	Aided Middle School, Kapistalam	...	...	28	12	...	40	...	28	15	...	43
	H. B. Grigg's Middle School, Tiruvádi	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	88	...	...	88
	Aryan Middle School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	260	...	...	260
	Central Primary School, Tiruvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Sri Vidya Vilasini Sanskrit School, Koneri—Rajapuram	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	150	...	...	150
	Anathandavapuram Advanced Sanskrit School, Mayavaram	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	50	...	...	50
	Wesleyan Mission Primary Schools, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
	Mahajana Sabha Middle School, Nannilam	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	37	...	...	37
	Balasamvarthini Sanskrit School, Inchikollai	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	110	...	...	110
	Sri Ganesa Vidyasala Ganapati Agraharam	...	...	28	52	...	80	...	5	2	...	7
	Sanskrit School, Therumisanallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	74
	E.L.M. Normal School, Poraiyar	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	355	355
	Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	333	333
	Total	144	506	1,033	76	68	1,827	4,291	7,230	108	688	12,317
Trichinopoly	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	389	282	389	190	...	1,250	10,343	...	...	...	10,343
	S.P.G. College, do.	212	...	...	...	...	212	5,251	...	...	...	5,251
	S.P.G. Secondary School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	331
	St. Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120
	Do. European Boarding School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	330
	Vestry School, Trichinopoly	...	...	27	123	...	150	...	360	437	...	797
	Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly (Schwartz grants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	600
	Wesleyan Mission Schools, Supervisor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	S.P.G. Middle School, Musiri	...	...	29	19	...	48	...	36	36	...	72
	Total	601	282	445	332	...	1,660	15,594	1,777	494	...	17,865
Madura	Native College, Madura	75	139	169	108	...	491	529	1,428	...	...	1,957
	American Mission High School, Madura	...	40	103	88	...	231	...	224	...	...	224
	S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	30	46	21	...	97	...	1,753	30	...	1,783
	Hindu Middle School, Paramakudi	...	...	22	37	...	59	...	90	...	...	90
	S.P.G. Schools, Ramnad (Schwartz grant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	720
	American Mission Schools, Pasumalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
	Do. Normal School, Pasumalai	...	...	...	...	49	49	...	...	11	674	685
	S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	558	558
	Total	75	209	340	254	63	941	529	4,215	138	1,232	6,114

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Tinnevelly.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	37	89	96	97	...	319	2,238	...	...	72	2,310
	Caldwell College, Tuticorin	32	53	...	...	...	85	3,132	...	...	...	3,132
	Hindu College, Tinnevelly	83	174	97	17	...	371	956	1,935	...	...	2,891
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	36	92	35	...	163	...	474	...	...	474
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	54	74	...	...	128	...	487	...	...	487
	Hindu Middle School, Srivilliputur	...	...	63	...	...	63	...	80	...	...	80
	S.P.G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram	...	...	133	...	...	133	...	570	...	...	570
	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pattamadai	...	...	43	16	...	59	...	120	...	...	120
	S.P.G. Middle School, Otapidaram	...	...	30	14	...	44	...	...	27	...	27
	C.M.S. Middle School, Srivilliputur	...	...	33	30	...	63	...	98	...	...	98
	S.P.G. Normal School, Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	1,372	1,372
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	718	718
	Art and Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	143	143	...	...	...	1,138	1,138
	Total	152	406	661	209	198	1,626	6,326	3,764	27	3,300	13,417
Malabar	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	58	78	...	...	136	....	625	...	...	625
	Do. do. Tellicherry	...	60	72	45	...	177	...	622	...	...	622
	St. Joseph's High School, Cochin	...	34	51	71	..	156	...	330	81	...	411
	Rajah's High School, Kollangod	...	16	44	...	...	60	...	417	...	...	417
	Basel Mission Christian High School, Nittur	...	16	49	57	...	122	...	526	95	...	621
	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	...	37	144	...	181	...	483	291	...	774
	Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	50	62	67	...	179	...	796	130	...	926
	Total	...	234	393	384	...	1,011	...	3,799	597	...	4,396
South Canara	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	77	157	196	...	...	430	4,836	...	...	...	4,836
	German Mission Town School, Mangalore	...	82	93	56	...	231	...	612	11	...	623
	Total	77	239	289	56	...	661	4,836	612	11	...	5,459
	Total for Boys	2,569	4,705	8,357	5,727	973	22,331	79,550	67,367	10,656	14,014	1,71,587
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Vizagapatam.	English Girls' School, Bimlipatam	...	...	1	12	...	13	...	94	155	...	249
	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam	...	4	20	87	...	111	...	946	324	...	1,270
	Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili	...	...	8	56	...	64	...	59	118	...	177
	L.M. Caste Girls' School, Chengalrowpeta	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	157	...	157
	Do. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta	...	...	5	64	..	69	...	76	155	...	231
	Total	...	4	34	295	...	333	...	1,175	909	...	2,084
Godávari	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	188	...	188
	Eurasian Girls' School, Dowlaishweram	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	90	...	90
	St. Joseph's Convent, Cocanada	...	...	20	37	...	57	...	633	...	...	633
	Artman Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	72	...	72
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ellore	...	...	5	122	...	127	...	50	...	...	50
	Total	...	...	25	216	...	241	...	683	350	...	1,033
Kistna	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Guntúr	...	...	10	52	...	62	...	237	1,225	...	1,462
	Home-Education Classes, Guntúr	...	...	2	10	...	12	...	22	118	...	140
	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	...	4	61	4	69	...	19	76	413	508
	A.E.L.M. Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
	A.E.L.M. Girls' Scohol, Narsaraopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	420	420
	Total	...	...	16	123	30	169	...	278	1,616	833	2,727
Nellore	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	..	3	3	40	...	46	...	200	139	...	339
Cuddapah	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Váyalpád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Madanapalle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	29	...	29
Madras	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	2	11	28	...	41	...	312	632	...	944
	F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Madras	...	1	37	69	17	124	...	858	1,064	...	1,922
	Do. Girls' Day School, Black Town	...	13	41	246	...	300	...	646	689	...	1,335
	Do. Balika Patasala	...	...	12	188	...	200	...	185	619	...	804
	Do. Chetty Girls' School	...	...	4	162	...	166	...	248	587	...	835
	Do. Girls' Schools, Black Town	...	...	16	124	...	140	...	211	928	...	1139
	Do. do. Rayapuram	...	...	5	156	...	161	...	204	578	...	782
	Do. do. Mint Street	...	...	8	208	...	216	...	293	959	...	1,252
	Do. do. Washermanpet	...	...	3	150	...	153	...	...	30	...	30
	Do. do. Muthialpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Do. Medical Mission Girls' Day School, Rayapuram	...	...	9	35	...	44	...	165	12	...	177
	Do. Home Education Classes	...	1	11	20	...	32	...	105	105	...	210
	St. Mary's Orphanage	...	9	41	58	...	108	...	120	120	...	240
	Presentation Convent Special or Free School, Vepery	...	39	29	48	...	116	...	590	360	...	950
	Presentation Convent Second School, Vepery	...	...	22	126	...	148	...	1,553	...	...	1,553
	Presentation Convent School, Black Town	...	11	26	28	...	65	...	2,523	...	550	3,073

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892. College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92. Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FRO PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madras—*cont.*	Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School, Popham's Broadway	...	3	14	32	...	49	...	790	285	...	1,075
	Do. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapetah	...	9		44	...	78	...	981	224	...	1,205
	Do. Caste Girls' School, do.	...	...	25	85	...	92	...	271	143	...	414
	Do. do. Tiruvateesvaranpet	...	...	7	93	...	97	...	237	191	...	428
	Do. do. Mirsahibpet	...	...	4	66	...	70	...	222	139	...	361
	Do. do. Mylapore	...	...	4	69	...	69	...	...	373	...	373
	Do. do. Exmore	...	...	...	54	...	56	...	207	117	...	324
	H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	2	86	...	88	...	48	506	...	554
	Do. do. Chintadripet	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	391	...	...	391
	Do. do. Black Town	...	...	...	109	...	123	...	108	496	...	604
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	14	98	...	98	...	...	450	...	450
	Do. do. Muthialpet	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	547	...	547
	Do. Kindergarten School	...	...	...	110	...	110	...	...	231	...	231
	Home Education Classes of the National Indian Association	...	1	...	34	...	35	...	272	1,173	...	1,445
	S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Vepery	...	8	...	16	...	62	...	842	507	...	1,349
	Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School	...	...	38	581	...	601	...	293	757	...	1,050
	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	22	20	69	52	185	...	1,824	923	600	3,347
	Davidson Street Girls' School	...	4	42	22	...	35	...	240	...	...	240
	Union School, John Pereira's	...	...	9	52	...	55	...	140	137	...	277
	Emmanuel Church Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	3	46	...	61	...	270	200	...	470
	Baptist Girls' Day School, Vepery (closed)	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	59
	English Girls' School, Purasavakum	...	...	...	70	...	71	...	158	101	...	259
	Sreenivasa Pillai's Girls' School (closed)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	318
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	...	75	...	82	...	311	321	...	632
	St. Ann's do. do.	...	...	7	116	...	127	...	55	37	...	92
	St. Matthias' Girls' School, New Town	...	...	11	81	...	85	...	200	250	...	450
	St. George's Cathedral Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	4	58	...	60	...	9	271	...	280
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	307
	St. Francis Xavier's English Girls' School	...	...	...	142	...	162	...	400	360	...	760
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery	...	...	20	35	...	52	...	174	107	...	281
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	...	17	103	...	103	...	...	244	...	244
	Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street	...	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	233	...	233
	Do. do. Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
	Do. do. Purasavakum	...	...	...	137	...	137	...	...	231	...	231
	Do. do. Chulai	...	...	...	201	...	201	...	...	533	...	533
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street	...	...	...	93	...	95	...	70	228	...	298
	Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	...	2	68	...	70	...	65	165	...	230
	Do. do. Rayapetah	...	...	2	57	...	58	...	60	597	...	657
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	1	83	...	89	...	48	128	...	176
	Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	6	15	...	18	...	15	187	...	202
	Lutheran Mission Girls' Boarding School, Purasavakum	...	...	3	83	...	100	...	44	...	...	44
	European Convent, Mylapore	...	5	17	43	...	56	...	244	...	...	244
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	...	8	261	...	297	...	34	20	...	54
	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	241
	Madras School of Music	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	410	410
	Rent grants to Result Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	F.C.M. Female Normal School	...	4	... 23	40	16	83	...	...	...	784	784
	Total	...	132	637	5,245	97	6,111	...	17,327	18,933	2,344	38,604
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	1	106	...	107	...	...	93	...	93
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurantakam	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	140	...	140
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	621	...	621
	Do. do. Periyanatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallur	...	...	...	95	...	95	...	...	256	...	256
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Central Conjeeveram	...	...	...	76	...	76	...	...	236	...	236
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	406	...	406
	Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	219	...	219
	Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total	...	...	1	567	...	568	...	...	1,995	...	1,995
Bellary	St. Philomena's Girls' School	...	3	16	75	...	94	...	914	...	...	914
	London Mission Telugu Girls' School,	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	144	...	144
	Do. Canarese do.	...	...	...	82	...	82	...	...	200	...	200
	Total	...	3	16	224	...	243	...	914	344	...	1,258
North Arcot	Fort Girls' School, Vellore	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	87	...	87
	Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	142	...	142
	Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	...	201	...	201
	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Wallajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Do. do. Kaveripak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Do. do. Chittoor	...	...	9	134	...	143	...	...	36	...	36
	Do. do. Ranipet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	American Mission Caste Girls' School, Sircar Mundy Street, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. Arasamaram Street, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Arcot American Mission Female Normal School, Allapuram	...	...	29	38	12	79	...	...	...	181	181
	Total	...	...	38	288	12	338	...	...	517	181	698

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary ept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
South Arcot.	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	...	186	...	186
	Hindu do. do. Manjakuppam ...	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	131	...	131
	Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore ...	...	...	5	37	...	42	...	45	135	...	180
	Home Education Classes, Cuddalore ...	...	...	5	18	...	23	...	33	147	...	180
	American Mission Girls' School, Tindivanam.	...	...	4	71	...	75	...	6	15	...	21
	R.C. Female Normal School, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	488	488
	Total ...	...	...	14	241	12	267	...	84	614	488	1,186
Coimbatore.	Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	9	17	36	...	62	...	559	319	...	878
	European Convent Girls' Boarding School ...	...	2	12	51	...	65	...	349	...	...	349
	All Souls School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	162	...	162
	Total ...	...	11	29	102	...	142	...	908	621	...	1,529
Nilgiris ...	Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	3	13	35	...	51	...	480	353	...	833
	St. Stephen's Girls' School, Ootacamund ...	...	...	3	17	...	20	...	194	66	...	260
	Stanes' Poor European Day School, Coonoor ...	...	...	14	47	...	61	...	313	627	...	940
	R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	259	...	259
	Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	...	5	47	...	52	...	80	420	...	500
	Total ...	...	3	35	206	...	244	...	1,067	1,725	...	2,792
Salem ...	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	2	132	...	134	...	...	26	...	26
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	145	...	145
	Total ...	...	...	2	140	...	142	...	...	171	...	171
Tanjore ...	Hindu Girls' School, Tiruvidamarudur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Do. Middle School, North Main Street	...	...	7	80	...	87	...	1	7	...	8
	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	8	77	...	85	...	5	109	...	114
	R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	English Girls' School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Hindu do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	95
	S.P.G. Dubirkulam Street School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total ...	...	...	15	157	...	172	...	6	271	...	277
Trichinopoly	Supervisor of Wesleyan Mission Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	266
	S.P.G. Girls' Schools, Andar Street, Tennore and Arialore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Worriore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	S.P.G. Gujili Street Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Wesleyan Mission Lady Hobart Girls' School	...	...	4	79	...	83	...	2	25	...	27
	East Indian Poor Girls' School	...	...	6	34	...	40	...	22	113	...	135
	Result Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Hindu Girls' School, Varaganery...	...	...	4	150	...	154	...	2	20	...	22
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Beemanaickunpalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	S.P.G. Female Training Institution	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	311	311
	Do. do. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	48	48
	Total ...	...	...	14	263	21	298	...	26	511	359	896
Madura ...	S.P.G. Schools, Ramnad (Schwartz grant) ...	...	...	4	46	...	50	...	85	395	...	480
	East Indian Girls' School, Madura	...	...	7	32	...	39	...	90	109	...	199
	West Gate Hindu Girls' School, Madura ...	...	...	4	54	...	58	...	2	3	...	5
	American Mission Female Normal School ...	...	...	72	63	16	151	...	...	...	436	436
	Total ...	...	...	87	225	16	328	...	177	507	436	1,120
Tinnevelly...	Central Girls' School, Palamcottah (Rent grant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58
	Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution.	...	...	80	102	24	206	...	40	...	620	660
	St. John's Female Normal School, Nazareth ...	...	...	45	92	30	167	...	...	...	923	923
	Victoria Female Normal School, Tuticorin ...	...	...	44	29	4	77	...	...	...	1,015	1,015
	Total ...	...	...	169	223	58	450	...	40	58	2,558	2,656
Malabar ...	St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' School, Calicut	...	10	41	125	...	176	...	1,319	263	...	1,582
	Do. Native Girls' School, Calicut	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	332	...	332
	St. Teresa's Convent, Cannanore	...	...	10	90	...	100	...	540	490	...	1,030
	Sacred Heart Girls' School, Tellicherry ...	...	4	11	71	...	86	...	520	535	...	1,055
	St. Sebastian Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	B.G.M. Combined Girls' School, Chambala ...	...	...	20	101	...	121	...	90	108	...	198
	Total ...	...	14	82	434	...	530	...	2,469	1,738	...	4,207
S. Canara ...	St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	12	56	133	14	215	...	1,468	585	900	2,953
	Victoria do. do.	...	...	12	102	...	114	...	660	583	...	1,243
	Muhammadan do. do.	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	12	...	12
	Total ...	...	12	68	272	14	366	...	2,128	1,180	900	4,208
	Total for Girls ...	...	182	1,285	9,261	260	10,988	...	27,482	32,228	8,099	67,809
	Total for Boys and Girls ...	2,569	4,887	9,642	14,988	1,233	33,319	79,550	94,849	42,884	22,113	*2,39,396

* Includes Rs. 1,248 grants to Private and Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(3) Institutions under the Management of Local Fund Boards.											
Ganjam	Board Normal School, Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	206
	Do. do. Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	186
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	392
Vizagapatam	Board Middle School, Parvatipur	...	...	40	38	...	78	...	11	...	...	11
	Board High School, Yellamanchili	...	13	39	...	...	52	...	226	...	...	226
	Board Normal School, Palkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	287
	Do. do. Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	277
	Board Middle School, Palkonda	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	320	...	...	320
	Do. do. Kasimkota	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	325	...	...	325
	Board Girls' School, Razam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
	Total	...	13	141	38	...	192	...	903	...	564	1,467
Godavari	Board High School, Amalapuram	...	32	97	53	...	182	...	150	...	...	150
	Board Middle School, Viravasaram	...	...	34	9	...	43	...	312	...	...	312
	Board Normal School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	769
	Total	...	32	131	62	...	225	...	462	...	769	1,231
Kistna	Board Lower Secondary School, Kollur	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	7	...	...	7
	Board Middle School, Tenali	...	...	32	8	...	40	...	79	40	...	119
	Do. do. Gudivada	...	...	38	26	...	64	...	262	54	...	316
	Board Normal School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	792
	Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	100	100
	Total	...	...	102	34	27	163	...	348	94	892	1,334
Kurnool	Board Middle School, Nandyal	...	...	35	26	...	61	...	168	60	...	228
Cuddapah	Board Middle School, Proddatur	...	...	20	51	...	71	...	255	...	...	255
	Do. do. Badvel	...	...	8	33	...	41	...	131	36	...	167
	Board Normal School, Royachoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	225
	Total	...	...	28	84	...	112	...	386	36	225	647
Anantapur	Board Normal School, Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	367
	Board Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	367	396
Bellary	Board High School, Harpanahalli	...	27	52	...	...	79	...	663	...	...	663
	Board Middle School, Rayadrug	...	...	16	65	...	81	...	145	...	...	145
	Do. do. Hospet	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	351	...	...	351
	Do. do. Harpanahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	177
	Board Primary School, Hospet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	83
	Do. do. Kottur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Do. do. Narrainkeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
	Do. do. Hadagali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
	Board Normal School, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
	Total	...	27	107	65	...	199	...	1,336	448	60	1,844
Nellore	Board Middle School, Venkatagiri	...	...	16	42	...	58	...	180	60	...	240
	Board Normal School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	444
	Board Middle School, Kavali	...	...	18	57	...	75	...	244	122	...	366
	Total	...	...	34	99	...	133	...	424	182	444	1,050
Chingleput	Board Normal School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
	Board Upper Primary School, Saidapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	57	129
North Arcot	Yeomiah School, Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
	Board High School, Chittur	...	48	107	17	...	172	...	1,846	...	...	1,846
	Board Middle School, Karvetnagar	...	...	14	11	...	25	...	8	...	...	8
	Do. do. Arni	...	...	59	57	...	116	...	432	78	...	510
	Do. do. Kuppam	...	...	19	56	...	75	...	41	21	...	62
	Board Normal School, Ranipet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	230	313
	Total	...	48	199	141	...	388	...	2,327	1,382	230	3,939
South Arcot	Board Middle School, Panruti	...	...	23	71	...	94	...	186	62	...	248
	Do. do. Porto Novo	...	...	19	13	..	32	...	165	83	...	248
	Do. do. Tirukoilur	...	...	35	29	...	64	...	382	47	...	429
	Do. do. Kallakurchi	...	...	20	20	...	40	...	305	76	...	381
	Do. do. Vriddhachalam	...	...	28	23	...	51	...	367	77	...	444
	Do. do. Tiruvannamalai	...	...	33	19	...	52	...	266	80	...	346
	Board Normal School, Villupuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	552
	Do. do. Kallakurchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
	Elementary Normal School, Mannargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
	Total	...	...	158	175	...	333	...	1,671	425	802	2,898
Coimbatore	Board High School, Udumalpet	...	34	58	...	...	92	...	565	...	...	565
	Do. do. Dharapuram	...	14	45	...	...	59	...	520	...	...	520
	Board Middle School, Pollachi	...	...	56	...	...	56	...	155	...	...	155
	Board Primary School, Udumalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Do. do. Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108
	Board Normal School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,074
	Do. do. Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	514
	Total	...	48	159	...	...	207	...	1,240	188	1,588	3,016

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*											
Salem ...	Board High School, Namakal	...	40	71	91	...	202	...	941	95	...	1,036
	Board Middle School, Hosur	...	13	26	26	...	65	...	287	...	...	287
	Do. do. Dharmapuri	...	...	29	32	...	61	...	505	...	...	505
	Do. do. Sankaridrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	230
	Do. do. Tiruchengod	...	...	16	74	...	90	...	100	...	...	100
	Board Normal School, Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	351
	Total ...	...	53	142	223	...	418	...	2,063	95	351	2,509
Tanjore ...	Board High School, Tiruvallur	...	36	128	...	...	164	...	1,111	...	...	1,111
	Board Normal School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	540
	Total ...	...	36	128	...	...	164	...	1,111	...	540	1,651
Trichinopoly	Board Normal School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	350
	Board High School, Kulitalai	...	13	57	...	...	70	...	699	...	...	699
	Do. Middle School Lalgudi	...	...	50	29	...	79	...	280	102	...	382
	Do. do. Perambalur (closed)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	93
	Total ...	...	13	107	29	...	149	...	1,072	102	350	1,524
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute	...	...	...	...	66	66	...	...	...	1,919	1,919
Tinnevelly ...	Alwartirunagari Govindappayya's Chatram Sanskrit School	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	60	...	...	60
	Board Normal School, Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...	427	427
	Total ...	...	...	28	...	52	80	...	60	...	427	487
Malabar ...	Board Middle School, Angadipuram	...	...	20	49	...	69	...	160	43	...	203
	Do. do. Betatnad	...	...	38	28	...	66	...	333	...	...	333
	Do. do. Manjeri	...	...	42	38	...	80	...	389	...	...	389
	Do. do. Cherpalcheri	...	...	30	32	...	62	...	216	77	...	293
	Do. do. Kottayi	...	...	30	37	...	67	...	357	75	...	432
	Do. do. Koduvayur	...	...	43	74	...	117	...	376	110	...	486
	Do. do. Badagara	...	...	29	40	...	69	...	308	50	...	358
	Do. do. Alatur	...	...	79	42	...	121	...	351	71	...	422
	Board Mappilla Normal School, Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	10	10
	Do. do. Tirur	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	90	90
	Do. do. Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	518
	Board Hindu do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	725
	Do. do. Nadapuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	475
	Board Middle School, Chavakad	...	...	41	32	...	73	...	290	88	...	378
	Board Preparatory Normal School, Malapuram	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	120	120
	Board Female Normal School, Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	120	...	720	840
	Total ...	...	...	352	372	45	769	...	2,900	514	2,658	6,072
South Canara	Board Middle School, Kasaragod	...	...	54	23	...	77	...	7	...	...	7
	Do. do. Puttur	...	...	37	51	...	88	...	58	21	...	79
	Do. do. Kundapur	...	28	66	60	...	154	...	501	336	...	837
	Board Normal School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	660
	Total ...	...	28	157	134	...	319	...	566	357	660	1,583
	Total Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Local Funds ...	...	298	2,008	1,482	190	3,978	...	17,037	3,984	13,295	34,316
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.											
Ganjam ...	Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	80	39	...	...	119	...	859	...	...	859
Vizagapatam..	Municipal Middle School, Bimlipatam	...	...	67	...	...	67	...	10	...	...	10
Kurnool ...	Municipal High School, Kurnool (Net cost) ...	...	20	82	63	...	165	...	1,559	...	...	1,559
Bellary ...	Municipal High School, Bellary	...	51	75	...	...	126	...	1,476	...	43	1,519
Anantapur ...	Municipal High School, Anantapur	...	22	47	21	...	90	...	627	...	...	627
Cuddapah ...	Municipal High School, Cuddapah (Net cost).	...	34	70	...	...	104	...	2,752	...	...	2,752
Nellore ...	Result Schools in the Ongole Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
North Arcot ...	Municipal Middle School, Walajapet	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	20	...	...	20
Chingleput ...	Municipal Salary Result Schools, Conjeeveram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
Coimbatore ...	Municipal High School, Karur	...	14	54	...	...	68	...	385	...	...	385
Nilgiris ...	Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund	...	12	14	32	...	58	...	1,793	639	...	2,432
Salem ...	Municipal College, Salem	27	54	94	...	...	175	1,296	1,533	...	...	2,829
	Do. High School, Tirupatur	...	14	65	18	...	97	...	156	...	...	156
	Total ...	27	68	159	18	...	272	1,296	1,689	...	...	2,985
Tanjore ...	Municipal High School, Mayavaram	...	86	179	...	...	265	...	749	...	...	749
	Primary Schools, Kumbakonam Municipality...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Municipal Girls' School, Mayavaram	...	...	7	89	...	96	...	6	40	...	46
	Do. Primary Schools, Kumbakonam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
	Primary Schools (Gymnastic Instructor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
	Secondary and Primary Schools, Tanjore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	90	...	128
	Total ...	...	86	186	89	...	361	...	793	330	...	1,123

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*											
Trichinopoly	Mrs. Pennington Girls' School, Srirangam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Municipal Girls' School, Tiruvanaikaval ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Madura ...	Municipal Industrial School, Madura	...	...	...	...	159	159	...	...	...	127	127
	Result School, Periakulam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	159	159	...	...	44	127	171
Tinnevelly ...	Result Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality (Gymnastic Instructor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Pyal Schools, Palamcottah Municipality (Gymnastic Instructor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	Municipal Industrial School, Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	61	119
Malabar ...	Brennen College, Tellicherry	62	75	61	...	...	198	1,429	320	...	...	1,749
	Victoria College, Palghat	124	213	85	...	...	422	1,803	1,370	...	...	*3,173
	Municipal High School, Cannanore	...	29	61	...	...	90	...	773	...	...	773
	Municipal Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
	Total ...	186	317	207	...	...	710	3,232	2,463	81	...	5,776
SouthCanara..	Primary Schools, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants to Municipal Funds	218	704	1,060	223	159	2,359	4,528	14,426	1,207	231	20,392
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds	2,782	5,889	12,707	16,681	1,582	39,641	84,078	1,26,312	48,075	35,639	2,94,104
	II.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.											
Godavari ...	Lower Primary Schools paid by the Ellore Taluk Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69
Kurnool ...	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
Chingleput...	F.C.M. High School, Tiruvallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	68
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
	Wesleyan Mission School, Alandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	211
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	370
Cuddapah ...	Mission BoardingPrimary School, Madanapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Nilgiris ...	St. Lewis School, Gudalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
	A.V. Combined System School, Wellington ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	107
	Twenty-two Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872	...	1,872
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,129	...	2,129
Tanjore ...	Pennington High School, Shiyali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Middle School, Kapistalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	* 16
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,634	...	2,634
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.											
Vizagapatam.	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam Hindu High School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	816	...	...	816
Godavari ...	Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	498
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	689	...	...	689
	Union High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	80	...	251
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	80	...	1,438
Kistna ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	438
	Hindu do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	370
	C.M.S. do. Bezvada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	170	...	470
	Sanskrit do. Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	244
	A.E.L.M. Middle School, Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	213
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565	170	...	1,735
Nellore ...	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	...	...	569
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	405
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	9	...	257
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	9	...	1,231
Chingleput...	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	322
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	...	...	505
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	...	826

* Includes Rs. 807 net cost.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1891-92—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1892.						Amount of grant drawn in 1891-92.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary ...	Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	31	...	436
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	S.P.G. Middle School, Old Town, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	158
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	410
	Town Middle School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	197	...	476
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	384	...	1,073
North Arcot.	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	339	...	1,089
	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	183	...	294
	Salary Grant Schools, Walajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	576
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	522	...	1,959
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	257	...	898
	R. C. High School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	...	...	305
	Upper Primary School for Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	240
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	497	...	1,443
Nilgiris ...	St. Joseph's School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	402	...	752
	Upper Primary Schools, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	115
	St. Antony's School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	240	...	590
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	757	...	1,457
Salem ...	London Mission School, Vaniyambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	200	...	433
Tanjore ...	Tanjore St. Joseph's Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	81
	Do. St. Antony's do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	88	...	194
	Do. G.L.M. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	181
	Do. Vedavalliammal's School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
	Do. Central School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	228
	Do. Hindu Chinnaya Pillai's School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	69
	Do. S.P.G. Middle School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	335
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	...	...	967
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	41	...	374
	St. Mary's Middle School, Velipalayam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	129	...	2,533
Madura ...	Native College, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	295	...	1,070
	A.M. High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	94	...	565
	Town do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	534
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	389	...	2,169
Tinnevelly...	C.M.S. College High School, Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	153	...	591
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	292	...	539
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132
	Muhammadan Lower Primary Schools, Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	632	...	1,317
Malabar ...	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	...	...	585
	Church of England Middle School, Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	72	...	188
	St. Joseph's High School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	70	...	218
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	142	...	991
South Canara.	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	139	...	359
	Rozario's Middle School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	220
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	139	...	579
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,355	4,081	...	20,436

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th October 1892, No. 13907.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copies of the Public Instruction Report for 1891–92.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd November 1892, No. 14603.
" " " " 17th " " " 15221.

ORDER—dated 13th January 1893, No. 16, Educational.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction is concise and clear and is free from the defects pointed out in the review upon the report for the preceding year. The year 1891–92 witnessed considerable changes; among these the most important were the transfer of almost all the Training schools maintained from public funds to departmental management, the publication of additional sections of the Educational rules, the issue of a new School-fee notification, the transfer to Government of a large number of girls' schools, the holding of the Lower Secondary examination for the first time, the application of the new Public Service notification to certain superior appointments with effect from the 1st April 1891, and the amendment of the University bye-laws in respect of the Matriculation, F.A. and B.A. examinations. The effect of the Educational rules which came into force early in 1891 is already noticeable and they will doubtless have considerable influence upon the course of education in the future. A beginning has been made in the enforcement of the recognition system, which, having been happily accepted by the University, will put an end to speculative, ill-equipped and inefficient schools at one time threatening to become numerous, and will greatly strengthen the department in controlling secondary instruction. The report contains but little information as to the working of this system and as to the degree of strictness with which it has been applied. The Director will now submit a special report on this subject. The new School-fee notification was not introduced until the 1st January 1892 and, therefore, did not greatly affect the statistics for the year under review, but its operation, combined with the Primary School examination notification, is certain to result in a very great extension of primary education. The Primary School examination has already had a most stimulating effect, as will be seen later on. The results of the transfer to departmental control of the Board Training schools cannot yet be ascertained, but they will doubtless prove to be highly beneficial.

2. *General Statistics.*—It was remarked in the review of the report for 1890–91 that the statistics relating to public institutions would have been more satisfactory if they had shown more marked signs of increasing concentration; it is gratifying to observe that the pupils in public institutions in 1891–92 increased, as compared with 1890–91, by 7·9 per cent., while the corresponding advance in the number of such institutions was only 5·1 per cent. This concentration is attributed by the Director

of Public Instruction to the influence of the new Educational rules. The figures relating to attendance for a series of years are compared below:—

Year.	Number of public institutions.	Number of institutions of all classes.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	
			In public institutions.	In all classes of institutions.
1887–88	14,813	17,355	464,654	505,658
1888–89	15,379	18,931	492,514	552,152
1889–90	16,226	20,512	517,055	600,551
1890–91	18,839	22,028	583,137	644,164
1891–92	19,801	23,204	629,512	693,985

Further details relating to public institutions are given in the following statement:—

—	Colleges.			Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.			Special Schools.		
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
Number of public institutions ..	37	40	40	770	815	813	15,325	17,885	18,855	94	99	93
Number of pupils in public institutions.	3,526	3,723	4,450	33,302	32,507	33,556	476,819	543,288	587,558	3,408	3,619	3,948
Rate per cent. of advance or decline in number of pupils as compared with preceding year ..	1·2	5·6	19·5	— 1·3	— 2·4	3·2	5·4	13·9	8·1	13·9	6·2	9·1

The most noticeable points in this table are (1) the large advance in the attendance at colleges and (2) the cessation of the decline in the attendance at Secondary schools. Taking all classes of schools into consideration, only one district (Chingleput) showed a decrease, as compared with 1890–91, in the number of pupils, though five showed a decline (large in the case of Trichinopoly) in the number of institutions; it is probable, therefore, that the abolition of schools in some districts has been advantageous to the cause of education. It is noticeable that in spite of agricultural distress, the number of schools and scholars increased in the Ceded Districts.

3. The proportion of pupils to population rose from 1 in 55 in 1890–91 to 1 in 51, and 22·5 per cent. of the boys of school-going age were under instruction as against 21·1 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of girls under instruction advanced by 12·3 per cent. The relative advance made by Hindus, Native Christians and Muhammadans since 1880–81 appears from the following figures:—

—	Proportion of pupils to population.		
	1880–81.	1890–91.	1891–92.
Hindus	1 in 101	1 in 62	1 in 58
Native Christians	1 in 23	1 in 17	1 in 16
Muhammadans	1 in 87	1 in 29	1 in 27

The progress in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans which these figures denote is remarkable. If, however, the stages of education reached by the various sections of the community be taken into consideration, it will be found that the apparent superiority of the Muhammadans is limited to primary education as the following statement shows:—

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Arts Colleges	0·6	0·5	0·1	3·0	0·2	0·0
Professional Colleges	0·8	0·1	0·0	0·4	0·0	0·0
Upper Secondary Schools	5·2	1·6	0·4	5·3	0·6	0·1
Lower ,, ,, ...	21·0	8·0	1·5	10·2	2·2	1·4
Primary Schools	67·2	88·0	97·3	80·2	96·6	98·3
Training and Special Schools ..	5·2	1 8	0·7	0·9	0·4	0·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It appears from the above figures that the Brahman community contributes the largest proportion of its numbers to Arts colleges and Upper Secondary schools, and the Europeans and Eurasians to Professional colleges, Lower Secondary schools and Training and Special schools, while nearly all the Muhammadans, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Paraiyas and kindred classes are at Primary schools. So far as higher education is concerned, the Muhammadans are very little more advanced than the Paraiyas and such-like classes.

4. The very large increase in the number of pupils reading English in 1891–92 is satisfactory, and it is also gratifying to observe that the statistics show a considerable extension of education among the Uriyas; the figures relating to these two languages appear below:—

—	Number under instruction in English and Uriya.					Percentage of increase in four years.
	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	
English	78,687	84,101	84,561	85,877	100,350	27·5
Uriya	19,795	22,090	23,926	27,629	30,679	54·9

These figures are particularly favorable in respect of Uriya, for, while the pupils reading that language have advanced by 54·9 per cent., the attendance at all classes of institutions has increased by only 37 per cent. Inasmuch as the extension of education is mainly downwards, the number of pupils learning English cannot be expected to progress at the same pace as the attendance at all classes of schools. The sudden advance in the number of pupils learning English which occurred in the year under review has not been explained by the Director. It is observed that only 187 pupils were reading Tulu, though that language is spoken by about half the inhabitants of South Canara. The statistics relating to Vaccination are not altogether satisfactory, for the proportion of unvaccinated girls was 11·7 per cent., while in 1887–88 the corresponding figure was only 9·1 per cent.; the percentage of unprotected boys has, however, fallen during the same period from 13·1 to 9·6.

5. *Finance.*—The subject of finance has been dealt with carefully by Dr. Duncan. It appears that the total expenditure upon public institutions in 1891–92 was Rupees 57,44,342 against Rs. 53,85,774 in the preceding year. Meanwhile, the attendance at these institutions rose from 583,137 to 629,512, so that the average cost of each pupil fell from Rs. 9·2 in 1890–91 to Rs. 9·1; in 1887–88 the cost of each pupil was Rs. 10·2.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 57,44,342, the sum of Rs. 46,73,097 was expended upon University and School education and the rest on objects of general expenditure. The said sum of Rs. 46,73,097 was distributed in the following proportions:—

—	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	Total.
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100·0
Compare 1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100·0

The proportionate expenditure upon Secondary education has continued to decline, while that on Primary education has advanced; this is the natural consequence of the downward extension of education.

The sum of Rs. 57,44,342 expended upon public institutions was derived from the following sources in the proportions shown below :—

Year.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, &c.	Total.
1887–88	29·0	11·0	3·3	33·2	23·5	100·0
1888–89	25·2	11·8	3·5	33·9	25·6	100·0
1889–90	28·5	12·4	3·7	33·2	22·2	100 0
1890–91	29·6	13·2	3·4	31·1	22·7	100·0
1891–92	30·4	14·3	3·8	30·2	21·3	100·0

The steady increase in the proportion met by Local and Municipal funds is noticeable, but, on the other hand, there has been a continuous decline in the proportion met from fee-revenue, and in consequence of the decrease under this head and also under the head "Subscriptions, &c.," as well as of the increase in the Provincial grant for education, the proportionate share borne by Provincial funds shows a tendency to increase. What effect the new School-fee notification will have on the fee-revenue cannot yet be calculated, but it is possible that there will be for a time a further fall in the collections under this head which can only be counteracted by a strict enforcement of the requirements of the Educational rules. The distribution of the expenditure is shown in more detail in the following table :—

Objects of expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure on the objects specified in the first column which was met from the following funds :—					
	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fee receipts.	Other sources.	Total.
University education. 1890–91	51·6	..	0·2	31·2	17·0	100·0
University education. 1891–92	48·7	..	..	33·4	17·9	100·0
Secondary education. 1890–91	21·2	2·1	2·9	43 6	30·2	100·0
Secondary education. 1891–92	20·9	3·1	3·1	42·4	30·5	100·0
Primary education. 1890–91	10·1	28·7	6·1	34·7	20·4	100·0
Primary education. 1891–92	11·5	29·8	6·3	33·7	18·7	100·0
Special education. 1890–91	55·3	15·8	2·4	5·3	21·2	100·0
Special education. 1891–92	57·4	14·0	1·8	3·2	23·6	100·0

Fees contributed a larger proportion than in 1890–91 in the case of University education only. Provincial funds contributed more largely to Primary education and Special schools in consequence, no doubt, of the opening of new Government Primary schools and the transfer of Training schools to departmental management. For a similar reason, probably, Local Funds contributed less to Special education and more to Primary education than in 1890–91.

From the table appearing in paragraph 22 of the report, it seems that, while attendance in all institutions rose by 7·7 per cent. as compared with 1890–91, the fee income advanced by only 2·7 per cent. If, however, the year under review be compared with 1882–83, it will be found that the receipts from fees have advanced by 59·9 per cent., while the attendance has increased by only 55·5 per cent. The average fee continues to decline, and in the case of Professional colleges there was a very large decrease as compared with 1890–91, which has not been explained. Direct expenditure has not advanced since 1882–83 at the same rate as attendance, but the rates of advance have been closer than might have been anticipated.

6. Grants-in-aid declined in amount as compared with 1890–91, the total sum paid out being Rs. 9,53,788 against Rs. 9,58,051; the decrease has been adequately explained. It is satisfactory to observe that in the case of results grants from Provincial funds the revised estimate for 1891–92 was exceeded; grants amounting

to no less than Rs. 43,620 remained, however, unpaid at the end of the year. The discrepancy referred to in paragraph 24 (ii), page 24, of the report, in connection with grants-in-aid from Local Funds, will be explained by the Accountant-General. The expenditure from Local Funds upon grants-in-aid was in excess of the budget, except under Combined and Building grants; the expenditure under Building grants was particularly meagre. At the end of the year, outstanding result-grants payable from Local Funds are reported to have amounted to Rs. 23,536. With regard to grants from Municipal Funds, the Director of Public Instruction notes a discrepancy in the figures. It is observed that in several Municipalities the estimates for results-grants were not worked up to. Only 63 per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female pupils registered were actually examined for grants, as against 65 per cent. and 47 per cent., respectively, in 1890–91; this is much to be regretted. The great difference between the numbers registered and presented for results grant examinations which is noticeable every year is ascribed by the Director to the estimate system, and if in revising chapter III of the Code Dr. Duncan can see his way to the abolition of the system, the Government will be glad. The average grant earned by each pupil was less than in 1890–91; on the other hand, more than 50 per cent. of the amount earned took the form of merit grants.

7. *University Education.*—The most noticeable features in connection with University education were the foundation of the Law College as a separate institution and the various changes in the University by-laws which are summarized in para. 36 of the report. There was a large increase in the attendance at both Arts and Professional colleges, but the number examined (excluding candidates for the Matriculation examination) fell from 3,361 to 3,302, as shown in the following statement:—

	Number examined.			Percentage passed.		
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
M.A.	10	10	16	30	60	37
B.A.	930	1,046	946	52	59	58
F.A.	2,013	2,052	2,016	18	33	37
M.L.	..	2	3	..	50	..
B.L.	120	128	151	29	30	32
M.B. and C.M.	4	6	6	50	33	50
Preliminary Scientific	4	4	7	25	50	14
L.M.S.	74	84	109	24	21	26
B.C.E.	13	10	14	31	10	43
L.T.	9	19	* 35	56	37	* 66
Total ..	3,177	3,361	3,303	29	40	42

* Includes candidates for both the written and the practical examinations.

These figures are fairly satisfactory. It is noticeable that all the candidates who passed for the M.A. Degree were Brahmans, and that 67·8 per cent. of the successful candidates for the B.A., Language Branch, 70·6 per cent. of those for the B.A., Optional branch, and 72·0 per cent. of those for the F.A. examination, were of the same class. Native Christians also did well in these examinations. The attendance at Arts colleges as compared with the preceding year rose by no less than 19 per cent.; the Director of Public Instruction attributes the increase mainly to the effects of the new School fee notification. There were 12 First-grade colleges, of which 3 were under departmental management and 1 was unaided. The Madras Christian College had by far the largest attendance. The various Professional colleges are reviewed separately by Government and call for no particular notice here.

8. *Secondary Education for Boys.*—The Government has already dealt with most of the examinations which form the tests of Secondary and Primary education in connection with the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and few remarks on this subject are therefore called for. Not a single candidate passed the complete test of the Upper Secondary examination. The figures relating to the Matriculation examination for a period of 5 years are given below.

—	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
Number of examinees	6,582	7,327	7,104	7,002	7,907
Percentage of success	29·8	25·3	22·7	23·5	30·1

The Director of Public Instruction has suggested in paragraph 54 of the report a probable reason for the great increase in the number of candidates in the year under review. The best results in this examination were obtained by Board schools and the worst by private pupils; Muhammadan candidates obtained a very low percentage of success.

Upper Secondary education shows few signs of growth. The considerable decline in 1891–92 in the number of Upper Secondary schools is not indeed an unfavorable feature, inasmuch as the number of scholars in the remaining schools increased, but this increase is probably altogether due to the existence of a third form in the Upper Secondary departments of schools for the first time in the year under review. The strength of the Lower Secondary and Primary departments of Upper Secondary schools declined. The Lower Secondary examination was held for the first time in the year under review; 3,134 candidates appeared and 1,273 secured complete certificates; the results obtained by candidates belonging to the class "Teachers" were very poor. Muhammadans contributed only 141 candidates to this examination against 1,524 Brahmins, and only 31 per cent. of the former passed as compared with 41 per cent. of the latter. Taking into consideration the Lower Secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, the attendance in boys' schools in the Lower Secondary stage amounted to 22,328 against 21,878 in 1890–91; the advance was very small and the figure is still below that reached in 1889–90; causes for this unsatisfactory state of affairs were suggested in paragraph 2 (2) of the last review. It would be more gratifying to find signs of increasing concentration in Lower Secondary schools; during the year the number of these schools advanced by 37—a figure greatly out of proportion to the increase in attendance. In the Lower Secondary departments of Vernacular schools for boys, the attendance averaged only 7; doubtless in many cases the abolition of the Lower Secondary department would be a gain to the school.

Particulars regarding the Secondary standards, so far as concerns boys, appear below:—

Years.	Number of boys presented in Secondary standards.				Percentage passed.			
	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
1887–88	1,692	1,023	860	3,575	71·6	56·1	35·1	58·4
1888–89	1,596	1,060	969	3,625	69·2	63·0	33·4	57·8
1889–90	1,551	1,060	901	3,512	68·5	64·9	31·7	58·0
1890–91	1,667	1,147	887	3,701	72·0	70·4	43·2	64·6
1891–92	1,661	1,079	472	3,212	70·7	74·1	68·4	71·5

The large decrease in the number presented for the VII Standard in the year under review has been explained.

9. *Primary Education for Boys.*—It is abundantly clear that the institution of the Primary School examination has given an extraordinary impetus to Primary education; in the three years during which this examination has been held, the number of Upper Primary schools for boys has increased by more than 38 per cent. and the number of pupils therein by more than 42 per cent. The impetus thus given must obviously be communicated to lower primary education also and must in time produce a corresponding increase therein. The results of the Primary School examination in 1891–92 have already been discussed in connection with the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations and it need not be further referred to here beyond mentioning that the candidates for the examination increased by more than 41 per cent. over the number registered in 1890–91. Another effect of this

examination has been to raise the proportion of pupils in the Upper Primary stage to 32 per cent. of the total number of Primary pupils; in 1890–91 the proportion was 29 per cent. and, in 1889–90, 28 per cent. The percentage of boys under Primary instruction in Public schools to the total male population of school-going age was 18·8 and varied from 50·3 in Madras to 10·5 in Vizagapatam. It is observed that the shading in the map attached to paragraph 75 of the report is wrong in the case of no less than six districts.

Information regarding the number of boys presented for the Primary standards is given in the following table :—

Year.	Number of boys presented for the Standards.				
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
1887–88	30,173	56,210	41,560	29,544	10,361
1888–89	37,314	59,546	43,950	28,800	10,451
1889–90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890–91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891–92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688

The increase which these figures show under every head and especially in the Infant standard is remarkable. For all practical purposes the IV Standard examination is the Primary School examination, and of the 17,405 male pupil-candidates who presented themselves for this latter test, the Director of Public Instruction calculates that only about 3,800 presented themselves with the object of qualifying for the Public service or for the profession of teaching, but it is probable that the Director's estimate is below the mark.

10. *Special Education.*—As observed in the review on the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, the results of the Government Technical examination, were better on the whole than in 1890–91, and in some respects the advance was very considerable as the following figures show :—

—	Number of subject candidates who passed.		
	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced.
1891–92	275	709	23
1890–91	400	435	29

The apparent decline in the elementary grade has been explained in the report on Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations as being due to the fact that in 1890–91 the Elementary examination formed part of the Middle School examination, which was held twice in that year. Particulars regarding Special schools and classes for the last five years are given below (the figures exclude Colleges and College Departments) :—

Classes of Institutions.	Strength.				
	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
Training Schools for Masters	967	1,039	1,215	1,174	1,384
„ „ for Mistresses	311	331	289	253	243
Schools of Art	299	212	364	424	426
„ of Medicine	197	225	209	261	347
„ of Engineering	75	76	113	156	185
„ of Agriculture	32	28	40	34	..
„ of Commerce	314	169	162	117	150
„ of Industry	640	739	739	992	997
Ordnance Artificers' School	84	87	94	..	..
Reformatory School	..	85	109	140	152
Schools of Music	..	..	74	68	64
	2,919	2,991	3,408	3,619	3,948
Special Classes	296	689	1,019	1,000	608
Total ..	3,215	3,680	4,427	4,619	4,556

These figures are fairly satisfactory; the decline in the attendance at special classes is not a matter of much moment provided that the strength of the regular institutions continues to grow, and in these institutions a very considerable increase of strength has taken place since 1887–88. The least satisfactory feature of the above table is the position of Training Schools for Mistresses. Training Schools for Masters show a fair rate of progress, though the advance is not so rapid as might have been hoped, and it will be long before the supply of trained teachers approaches sufficiency at the present rate of production. But the strength of Training Schools for Mistresses has been declining since 1888–89, and for this no adequate explanation is forthcoming. The fact is much to be regretted, and it will, no doubt, receive the particular consideration of the Director. As the application of the Educational Rules becomes more stringent, a rapid accession of strength to training institutions may be confidently expected. The Government observes with pleasure that the transfer of these schools to Departmental control has already been productive of beneficial results. It is gratifying to find that of 1,384 students in Training Schools for Masters, 155 were Muhammadans and 12 Paraiyas; and that the proportion of untrained teachers in these institutions was lower than in 1890–91. In this last respect Training Schools for Mistresses also showed an improvement. The sum realized by the sale of articles manufactured in Industrial schools was higher than in 1890–91 and the qualifications of the teaching staff were superior.

11. *Female Education.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in female education, as the marginally-noted figures show. It is noticeable that more than 50 per cent. of the girls under instruction were reading in boys' schools. General Table (5) shows that out of 93,439 girls under instruction in public schools for general education, no fewer than 86,841 (or 93 per cent.) were in the Lower Primary stage, and of these 20,124 (or 22 per cent. of the total) were not reading printed books; the very elementary nature of the education imparted to girls is apparent from these facts. There was a considerable increase in the number of female candidates who appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination, the number successful being 49, of whom 48 were Christians; the remaining candidate was a Brahman, and this is the first instance of a girl of that class appearing for the examination. The number of girls that passed the Higher Examination for Women was the same (160) as in the previous year; of these all except 3 were Christians. For the Lower Secondary examination 189 female candidates passed fully or partially, while the successful female candidates for the Middle School examination held in 1890–91 numbered 269; of the 113 candidates who gained complete certificates at the Lower Secondary examination only 7 were not Christians. Owing to the operation of the Educational Rules the number of Lower Secondary schools for girls fell by 23, and it is less satisfactory to observe that the attendance in the Primary Departments of the remaining Lower Secondary schools declined. For the Primary School examination there were 561 successful female candidates, whereas there were only 398 in 1890–91; of the 561 successful candidates, 276 obtained complete certificates, and of these 98 were Hindus or Muhammadans.

	Number of girls in all classes of institutions.	Percentage of advance in preceding year.
1887–88	65,535	0·6
1888–89	69,873	6·6
1889–90	78,344	12·1
1890–91	87,715	12·0
1891–92	98,471	12·3

The figures relating to the Primary education of women are decidedly satisfactory, the schools having increased by 9·3 in number and by 14·0 per cent. in strength. Madura still shows remarkably poor results in female primary education, and in that and five other districts the number of girls receiving primary instruction was under 2 per cent. of the female population of school-going age; in the five districts of Madras, Nílgiris, Malabar, Tinnevelly and Kistna, on the other hand, the proportion was over 5 per cent. The attention of the Municipal Council of Bellary will be drawn in the Local and Municipal Department to the Director's suggestion in paragraph 138 of the report. Particulars of the Standard examinations for girls for a period of five years appear below.

Year.	Number of girls who passed each Standard.							
	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1887–88	6,553	5,410	3,483	2,130	868	272	129	17
1888–89	6,349	4,936	3,156	1,866	811	265	132	10
1889–90	7,441	5,778	3,679	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890–91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891–92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
Rate of advance in 4 years..	79 per cent.	39 per cent.	28 per cent.	22 per cent.	25 per cent.	68 per cent.	84 per cent.	147 per cent.

The increase under every standard, and especially the seventh, is encouraging. In paragraph 186, the Director suggests that the time has come for reducing the double rates of results grants now allowed to girls, so as to set free money for other pressing requirements. This is an important question on which Government desires a full expression of his views. The expenditure from Public funds on girls' schools is shown in table 4 as Rs. 2,66,508 or 11·8 per cent. on the total outlay from Public funds, less indirect charges. This is not an excessive proportion, and unless the money saved by reduction of grants can be more beneficially expended otherwise on female education the reduction seems uncalled for.

12. *Education of Special Classes.*—The extent to which various classes of the community have shared in the educational progress of the Presidency has already been referred to above and few further remarks are called for. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in 1891–92 in public schools advanced by 15 per cent.; if those reading in private schools be included, the advance was somewhat over 10 per cent. The proportion of pupils to boys of school-going age in the case of Muhammadans was highest in Salem (73·5 per cent.); the corresponding proportion for the whole Presidency was 42·2 per cent. as against 38·8 per cent. in 1890–91, and the figure compares very favorably with the proportion of pupils to boys of school-going age of all classes which was only 22·5 per cent. The attention of the District Boards concerned will be drawn in the Local and Municipal Department to the remarks in paragraph 155 of the report on the subject of opening more schools for Muhammadans.

The education of the Pariahs and kindred classes remains on the most unsatisfactory footing, but the question of facilitating their instruction is at present under the consideration of Government, and it must not be forgotten that a large number of Native Christians belong to these classes and appear in the Educational returns under their adopted faith. The education of these backward classes is most advanced in Madras, Nílgiris and Tinnevelly. The comparative success obtained in the last named district is doubtless due to the efforts of Mission Societies. The education of the hill-tribes of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari shows some signs of improvement, but the subject has been dealt with separately in connection with the Agency reports and no further remarks are called for here.

Indigenous and private schools show a fair rate of advance.

13. *Books and Scholarships.*—The institution of a Standing Text Book Committee was an important improvement carried out during the year under review; its functions are described in paragraph 165 of the report. The stock of Government books in hand on the 1st April 1892 was of the nominal value of Rs. 29,355; this figure shows a considerable decline when compared with the corresponding figure for 1890–91, but it is still very high and the Director of Public Instruction does not seem to have taken the active steps to get rid of unsaleable stock which were suggested by Government when reviewing the report for 1890–91.

It is observed that one-quarter of the scholarships intended for Matriculates studying for the F.A. examination were not awarded during the year.

14. *General Remarks.*—The utilization of the villagewar census statistics for the purpose of ascertaining the villages where schools are required, which the Director proposes in paragraph 176, should be productive of useful results. The information

given in paragraphs 177 and 178 of the report is novel and interesting and will be brought to the notice of the Government of India; the Director shows that the arbitrary proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population which is taken, under orders of the Government of India, to represent the number of children of school-going age does not even approximate to the reality. Adopting the proportions calculated by the Director of Public Instruction, it appears that 23 per cent. of the boys of Primary school-going age were under instruction in Primary schools and classes in 1891–92, the rate varying from 12 per cent. in Vizagapatam to 75 per cent. in Madras. It also appears that only 1·2 per cent. of the boys of Lower Secondary school-going age were receiving Lower Secondary instruction; that only ·59 per cent. of the boys of Upper Secondary school-going age were under instruction in Upper Secondary institutions; and that only ·26 per cent. of males of college-going age attended Arts colleges. These figures show clearly the rudimentary state of education in the Presidency. While, however, the Director's figures show that the 15 per cent. of the population ordinarily assumed under-rates the numbers of children of school-going age, the Government would not follow the Director in striking separate proportions for the several stages of study. Paragraphs 178 and 179 should have the particular attention of all Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

The continuous decline in the percentage of unpassed teachers in Primary schools is satisfactory, though it is necessarily slow. The number of teachers in public Primary schools for boys advanced by 5·5 per cent. on 1890–91, while the attendance increased by only 8·3 per cent.; the large increase in the number of teachers in the year under review was the result probably of the application of the Educational Rules.

Sessional schools were less by 2 than in 1890–91, but night schools continued to advance and had a strength of 14,771 at the close of 1891–92, thus showing an extraordinary advance in attendance of 112 per cent. since 1885–86.

In paragraph 185 the Director gives some encouraging statistics regarding the number of Matriculates and F.A. men proceeding to the F.A. and B.A. examinations respectively.

The figures given in paragraph 190 of the report institute a favorable comparison between the educational condition of Madras and the rest of India, but the following table does not give such gratifying results:—

Province.	Number of pupils in all institutions.	Percentage to total population.
Madras (1891–92)	693,985	1·9
Bengal (1890–91)	1,468,943	2·0
Bombay (1890–91)	620,498	2·3
Punjab (1890–91)	245,713	1·3
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (1890–91) ..	289,521	0·6

The Director sums up the results of 1891–92 in paragraph 176 as follows:—

"On the literary side it will be noticed that there was an increase in the number of scholars in public institutions in each of the different stages of instruction, especially in the Collegiate and Upper Primary stages; that the results of the various public examinations conducted by the University and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations were in general more favorable than those of the preceding year; that a larger sum was expended from public funds—Provincial, Local and Municipal—on the development of Primary education; and that public institutions improved with regard to staff, accommodation and sanitation and were better supplied with furniture and apparatus, scientific and gymnastic, to satisfy the requirements of the Educational rules. Professional colleges and schools for special instruction also made appreciable progress, though the attendance slightly fell in certain cases, and they secured on the whole better results at the University and Technical examinations held during the year."

With these remarks the Government agrees, and His Excellency in Council desires to express his appreciation of the work done by the Department during the year under review.

15. The following errors have been noticed in the report:—

Page	2,	statement	2,	column	2,	"17,335"	should be "17,355"
„	2,	„	2,	„	4,	"698"	„ "718"
„	2,	„	2,	„	4,	"1,596"	„ "1,576"
„	5,	„	2,	„	6,	"35"	„ "34"
„	6,	paragraph	3,	line	5,	"21·1"	„ "21·05"
„	7,	statement	2,	column	6,	"·3"	„ "3·47"
„	18,	paragraph	3,	line	10,	"16"	„ "15·4"
„	21,	„	1,	„	9,	"As. 3-6"	„ "As. 3-5"
„	21,	„	1,	„	9,	"A. 1-7"	„ "A. 1-8"
„	96,	„	2,	„	4,	"125"	„ "130"

[Hear enter No. 17, dated 13th January 1893.]

(True Extract.)

C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Commissioner, U.C.S. Examinat
„ Revenue Department.
„ Local and Municipal Departmer
„ Surgeon-General.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Registrar, University of Madras
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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JANUARY.

Report on Public Instruction.

Reviewing the — for the year 1891-92.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1892-93.

MADRAS:
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1893.

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No. 10893.

From

D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

To

The Honourable Mr. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

Introduction.

I have the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during 1892–93. Every effort has been made to further curtail the size of the report without, however, omitting any useful information. In the subsidiary tables, forming the bulk of the appendix, particulars as to the wealth-condition, occupation, language and vaccination of pupils have been omitted, as the totals of the figures appertaining to each class of institutions have been embodied either in the text of the report or in the general tables. It seems sufficient if the particulars under the above heads, which are not to be found in the Public Instruction Reports of the other provinces, are given once in five years, that is, in the report for the last year covering the quinquennial period for which the Government of India has been required to submit to the Secretary of State a general report on education in India.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Results.

2. From the general summary of institutions and scholars borne on the departmental returns, it will be seen that the year, like its predecessor, tended to bring about that greater concentration of educational effort which, as noticed in my last report, the Educational Rules have been specially designed to secure. Scholars are arranged below according to stages of instruction, but boys and girls are not distinguished.

Institutions, public and private, advanced by 1,112 or by 4·8 per cent. and scholars therein by 40,419 or by 5·8 per cent. The percentage of increase continued thus to be in favour of scholars. If public institutions alone be considered, scholars showed an increase of 6·2 per cent. and institutions of 5·4 per cent. This is what was anticipated from the operation of the Educational Rules and the School Fee Notification. The revised Grant-in-aid Code, now before Government, will, if approved, tend to give a permanent character to recognized schools by ensuring to the managers a contribution from public funds fairly adequate for efficient maintenance. Petty inefficient schools will gradually be absorbed by strong recognized schools, leading to a further consolidation of educational efforts.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	1891-92. Number of institutions.	1891-92. Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	1892-93. Number of institutions.	1892-93. Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges	35	3,818	35	3,537
Professional colleges	5	632	6	759
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English	136	8,594	134	10,071
Lower Secondary, English	355	21,707	226	19,824
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	89	621	234	3,682
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English	25	198	25	271
Lower Secondary, English	46	1,302	35	956
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	1	2	2	7
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	161	1,132	161	1,678
Primary schools—				
For boys, Upper Primary	3,781	32,905	4,207	36,663
For boys, Lower Primary	14,278	507,183	14,890	538,005
For girls, Upper Primary	319	3,207	305	3,233
For girls, Lower Primary	477	44,263	503	45,468
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	50	1,384	54	1,416
Do. for mistresses	15	243	17	342
Other special schools for boys	28	2,321	19	2,176
Do. for girls			8	422
Total, Public Institutions	19,801	629,512	20,861	668,510
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys	28	1,812	42	2,291
Sanskrit for boys	118	2,397	84	1,526
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly, Boys	2,845	48,295	2,788	47,722
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly, Girls			1	15
Elementary, teaching the Quran, Boys	412	11,969	516	13,684
Elementary, teaching the Quran, Girls			16	266
Other schools for boys not conforming to departmental standards.	...	...	8	390
Total, Private Institutions	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894
Grand Total	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.
1888-89	1,576	46,494
1889-90	1,581	48,399
1890-91	1,516	43,613
1891-92	1,176	49,821
1892-93	1,112	40,419

The advance in schools and in the school population during the past five years is compared in the margin. For each unit of increase in schools, there was an increase during the respective years of 30, 31, 29, 42 and 36 scholars. The rate of advance in pupils since the promulgation of the Educational Rules contrasts favourably with that in the previous years.

Public institutions rose in number by 1,060, towards which colleges contributed one, Secondary schools four, and Special and Technical schools five, while Primary schools covered over 99 per cent. of the increase. Viewing scholars by stages of instruction, it will be observed that 154 fewer were receiving collegiate education, but in the secondary and primary stages of instruction there were 2,933 and 35,811 more pupils respectively, and 408 additional pupils were also in receipt of special and technical education.

In consequence of the submission of returns from a larger number of Quran schools, private schools received an accession of 52 schools and 1,421 scholars, showing an increase of 1·5 per cent. in schools and 2·2 per cent. in scholars against 6·7 per cent. and 5·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The registration of private schools, however, cannot be considered complete.

Distribution of schools by districts.

3. In the following table institutions and scholars are distributed by districts:—

Districts and Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of pupils in 1890-91.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circle.											
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	37,784	1,599	41,976	1,643	42,392	44	416	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	24,142	1,021	28,792	992	28,397	...	...	29	395
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	32,255	1,268	36,914	1,420	40,969	152	4,055	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	36,735	1,740	39,645	1,774	43,003	34	3,358	...	...
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	10,275	557	11,772	609	13,459	52	1,687	...	...
Central Circle.											
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	21,836	1,020	22,116	1,029	22,788	9	672	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	34,948	570	37,430	579	38,468	9	1,038	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	24,724	811	24,047	905	26,684	94	2,637	...	...
Bellary	5,975	900,126	18,911	899	19,847	953	21,575	54	1,728	...	...
Anantapur ...	5,275	708,549	8,024	427	9,400	480	10,220	53	820	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	14,329	750	15,218	834	17,626	84	2,408	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	37,906	1,489	40,879	1,583	45,299	94	4,420	...	...
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	32,189	1,305	33,141	1,400	37,667	95	4,526	...	...
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,839	26,946	976	27,009	1,084	30,986	108	3,977	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	2,938	85	3,666	83	3,627	...	...	2	39
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	23,171	845	23,350	969	26,194	124	2,844	...	...
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	47,670	1,651	52,107	1,682	53,262	31	1,155	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	24,728	848	24,977	870	27,388	22	2,411	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	42,506	1,387	45,296	1,422	46,614	35	1,318	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,387	1,916,095	53,130	1,767	58,944	1,776	59,806	9	862	...	...
Western Circle.											
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	70,329	1,590	77,033	1,650	77,523	60	490	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	18,688	599	20,426	579	20,457	...	31	20	...
Total ...	141,189	35,630,440	644,164	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	1,163	40,853	51	434

Three districts—Vizagapatam, Nilgiris and South Canara—show a decrease in schools and two districts—Vizagapatam and Nilgiris—in scholars as well, while all the other districts indicate a general improvement. The fall in Vizagapatam was confined to the Palkonda taluk, which seems to have been somewhat affected by distress and which also suffered owing to the want of an Inspecting Schoolmaster. In the Nilgiris the decrease was but trifling. Only seven against 30 indigenous schools in South Canara furnished returns, which explains the decrease in that district. South Arcot is credited with the largest advance in scholars and Gódávari with the largest increase in schools. Salem, Coimbatore and Chingleput were fast recovering from the effects of famine and more than made good the loss in schools sustained in the previous year, but Nellore and Trichinopoly did not fully recover the lost ground. The Ceded districts made very steady progress, though Anantapur contained the smallest number of schools, Nilgiris excepted.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. The next statement distributes institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction. Public and private schools are not distinguished, nor are boys and girls:—

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.											Scholars.										
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Special schools.	Total.
Ganjám ...	1	...	3	43	1,562	...	...	31	3	...	...	1,643	17	...	216	698	40,268	...	...	1,232	56	...	...	42,392
Vizagapatam ...	2	...	6	53	893	...	9	24	4	...	1	992	133	...	444	1,373	24,669	...	56	1,631	84	...	7	28,397
Gódávari ...	2	...	5	28	1,313	1	12	63	1	...	...	1,420	135	...	414	1,071	36,191	1	72	3,036	49	...	...	40,969
Kistna ...	2	...	5	36	1,650	...	9	65	3	2	2	1,774	84	...	316	1,129	38,129	...	69	3,122	59	12	83	43,003
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	7	588	...	...	11	1	...	...	609	...	...	46	227	12,745	...	...	406	35	...	...	13,459
Nellore ...	...	...	3	5	986	...	10	20	3	1	1	1,029	...	...	235	429	20,663	...	60	1,291	58	14	38	22,788
Madras ...	7	3	18	28	407	15	42	41	2	4	12	579	1,569	660	1,863	3,422	20,663	172	830	7,487	83	111	1,608	38,468
Chingleput ...	...	2	11	25	817	...	6	39	3	...	2	905	...	93	342	1,160	22,656	...	39	2,031	63	...	300	26,684
Bellary ...	1	...	11	9	910	1	2	18	1	...	...	953	17	...	203	480	19,914	7	23	895	36	...	...	21,575
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	13	451	...	...	14	1	...	...	480	...	...	23	267	9,248	...	...	651	31	...	...	10,220
Cuddapah ...	...	...	2	11	811	...	2	7	1	...	...	834	...	...	57	268	16,872	...	18	379	32	...	...	17,626
North Arcot ...	...	...	8	19	1,495	...	6	49	4	1	1	1,583	...	...	295	1,098	41,178	...	46	2,483	94	16	89	45,299
South Arcot ...	2	...	4	39	1,319	...	10	20	5	1	...	1,400	91	...	376	1,318	34,055	...	53	1,650	108	16	...	37,667
Coimbatore ...	2	...	7	14	1,020	2	10	26	1	1	1	1,084	74	...	427	1,054	27,430	9	118	1,722	49	24	79	30,986
Nilgiris ...	...	...	2	15	54	3	2	6	1	...	...	83	...	...	11	464	2,528	17	71	530	6	...	...	3,627
Salem ...	1	...	5	20	906	...	4	30	3	...	...	969	18	...	224	1,102	22,951	...	31	1,808	60	...	...	26,194
Tanjore ...	3	...	14	69	1,519	...	14	59	3	...	1	1,682	358	...	1,276	3,333	44,404	...	148	3,695	86	...	22	53,262
Trichinopoly	2	...	5	18	796	1	6	38	1	1	2	870	512	...	807	1,512	22,217	6	93	2,155	89	11	36	27,388
Madura ...	2	...	7	27	1,345	...	10	26	2	1	2	1,422	83	...	483	1,156	42,814	...	112	1,701	80	35	150	46,614
Tinnevelly ...	3	...	10	52	1,496	2	22	183	3	3	2	1,776	142	...	793	1,961	48,902	38	455	7,141	104	74	186	59,806
Malabar ...	3	1	12	33	1,528	1	18	46	7	1	...	1,650	193	6	894	2,783	70,012	14	224	3,220	162	15	...	77,523
South Canara ...	2	...	5	17	541	1	2	9	1	1	...	579	111	...	534	946	17,914	14	106	776	42	14	...	20,457
Total ...	35	6	146	576	22,407	27	196	825	54	17	27	24,316	3,537	759	10,279	27,156	636,423	278	2,684	48,982	1,416	342	2,598	734,404

The poor results of the last Matriculation Examination prejudicially affected the strength of the College classes in 12 out of 15 districts, Madras, Coimbatore

and South Canara only showing an improvement in this respect. Malabar returned for the first time six students under Professional Colleges; these were the Second-grade Collegiate students in the Calicut Training College. Three districts, including Cuddapah, had fewer upper secondary, and six districts fewer lower secondary, pupils in boys' schools than in 1891–92; while as regards primary pupils in boys' schools, Vizagapatam and Nilgiris alone retrograded. Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary girls' schools are credited with an increase of 78 and 200 pupils respectively. Training schools for mistresses received an accession of two to their number and 99 students to their strength. This is very encouraging, considering that there had been a steady decline in this respect for the past few years.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

5. Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Institutions.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.		Increase.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.						
Managed by the Department	371	19,756	392	21,766	21	2,010
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards ...	3,101	130,479	3,397	145,409	296	14,930
Under Private Management.						
Aided from Public funds	10,359	347,520	10,501	353,545	142	6,025
Unaided	5,970	131,757	6,571	147,790	601	16,033
Private and indigenous	3,403	64,473	3,455	65,894	52	1,421
Total ...	23,204	693,985	24,316	734,404	1,112	40,419

Improvement will be noticed all round, but 54 per cent. of the increase in schools and 40 per cent. of that in scholars appertained to unaided schools. Board schools ranked next; but the increase here was not as marked as in the previous years. A substantial increase was not expected, as most of the Boards have established as many schools as their resources admit of. Nor could I, on administrative grounds, recommend the multiplication of Board schools, seeing that the subordinate Inspecting staff employed in most districts is quite inadequate for the efficient control of even the existing *quasi*-State schools. Moreover, as private effort steps in, it is in harmony with the principles enunciated by the Education Commission that the Department and Local Boards should retire from the direct management of schools. So far as statistics go, aided schools would seem to have received a comparatively small addition; but, as explained in my last report, this was due to the schools that received certifying memoranda having been returned in 1891–92 as aided schools, while in the returns for 1892–93 such schools only as actually received aid during the year have been classed as such. For every unit of increase in Government, Board, aided and unaided institutions the average strength rose by 96, 50, 42 and 27 respectively. These figures are significant.

It is noteworthy that the average strength of aided, unaided and private schools has continued the same during the past three years, while it has advanced slightly in departmental and Board schools.

Education in relation to population.

6. The extent of education in each district in relation to its population is indicated in the following statement, districts being arranged in order of proportion of scholars to population,

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of scholars to population.	
		1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Madras	452,518	37,430	38,468	1 in 12	1 in 12
Nilgiris	99,797	3,666	3,627	1 „ 27	1 „ 27
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	58,944	59,806	1 „ 33	1 „ 32
Malabar	2,652,565	77,033	77,523	1 „ 34	1 „ 33
Bellary	900,126	19,847	21,575	1 „ 45	1 „ 42
Tanjore	2,228,114	52,107	53,262	1 „ 43	1 „ 42
Kistna	1,855,582	39,645	43,003	1 „ 47	1 „ 43
Chingleput	1,136,928	24,047	26,684	1 „ 47	1 „ 43
Ganjám	1,896,803	41,976	42,392	1 „ 45	1 „ 45
North Arcot	2,180,487	40,879	45,299	1 „ 53	1 „ 48
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	24,977	27,388	1 „ 55	1 „ 50
Gódávari	2,078,782	36,914	40,969	1 „ 56	1 „ 51
South Canara	1,056,081	20,426	20,457	1 „ 52	1 „ 52
Madura	2,608,404	45,296	46,614	1 „ 58	1 „ 56
South Arcot	2,162,851	33,141	37,667	1 „ 65	1 „ 57
Kurnool	817,811	11,772	13,459	1 „ 70	1 „ 61
Nellore	1,463,736	22,116	22,788	1 „ 66	1 „ 64
Coimbatore	2,004,839	27,009	30,986	1 „ 74	1 „ 65
Anantapur	708,549	9,400	10,220	1 „ 75	1 „ 69
Cuddapah	1,272,072	15,218	17,626	1 „ 84	1 „ 72
Salem	1,962,591	23,350	26,194	1 „ 84	1 „ 75
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	28,792	28,397	1 „ 97	1 „ 99
Total ...	35,630,440	693,985	734,404	1 in 51	1 in 49

The proportion rose from one in 51 to one in 49. Nine districts, including Madras, retained the position they held in 1891–92, eight districts gained and three districts lost one place each, Ganjám lost two places and South Canara three places. In 11 against nine districts 2 or more than 2 per cent. of the population were at school.

Education in relation to population of school-going age.

7. The percentages of male and female scholars to the male and female population of school-going age, calculated as usual at 15 per cent. of the entire male and female population, are exhibited in the table appended:—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Scholars.		Percentages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám	138,488	146,032	40,102	2,290	28·9	1·6
Vizagapatam	210,087	210,362	25,057	3,340	11·9	1·6
Gódávari	154,071	157,747	32,761	8,208	21·3	5·2
Kistna	140,753	137,585	34,623	8,380	24·6	6·1
Kurnool	62,120	60,551	11,670	1,789	18·8	3·0
Nellore	110,491	109,069	18,372	4,416	16·6	4·0
Madras	33,873	34,005	28,980	9,488	85·6	27·9
Chingleput	85,917	84,623	22,867	3,817	26·6	4·6
Bellary	68,850	66,169	19,894	1,681	28·9	2·5
Anantapur	54,345	51,937	9,153	1,067	16·8	2·1
Cuddapah	96,951	93,860	15,904	1,722	16·4	1·8
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	40,129	5,170	24·4	3·2
South Arcot	161,870	162,558	34,594	3,073	21·4	1·9
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	27,512	3,474	18·7	2·3
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	2,869	758	34·1	11·6
Salem	144,243	150,146	22,766	3,428	15·8	2·3
Tanjore	159,907	174,310	46,929	6,333	29·4	3·6
Trichinopoly	99,535	106,372	24,191	3,197	24·3	3·0
Madura	187,735	203,525	43,424	3,190	23·1	1·6
Tinnevelly	140,020	147,394	49,811	9,995	35·6	6·8
Malabar	197,154	200,731	60,326	17,197	30·6	8·6
South Canara	76,640	81,772	17,482	2,975	22·8	3·6
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	629,416	104,988	23·8	3·9

Male and female scholars advanced by 5·7 and 6·6 per cent., respectively, against 7·0 and 12·3 per cent. in the previous year. This increase must be held to be satisfactory, considering that additional funds cannot be spared to strengthen the Inspecting staff or to establish or aid any large number of schools for boys or girls. Further, as education advances the field for extension gets of necessity

gradually narrowed. The percentages of male scholars during the past three years were 21·1, 22·5, and 23·8 and those of female scholars 3·2, 3·6 and 3·9 respectively. The rate of advance was thus in each case less than in the previous year by ·1 per cent., and if the annual increment of population be taken into account, it must be held to have been somewhat smaller still. Notwithstanding the increase under female scholars, eight districts only against nine show percentages higher than the average, South Canara having lost a few pupils during the year.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. In the following table will be found particulars of the classes of the community as represented in public and private institutions for the past two years. The aborigines or hill tribes do not profess orthodox Hinduism and have, accordingly, been exhibited separately:—

Classes of the community.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Population.	Proportion of scholars to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,808	3,253	7,061	3,870	3,282	7,152	40,060	1 in 6	1 in 6
Native Christians	33,314	17,526	50,840	34,591	17,957	52,548	825,468	1 „ 16	1 „ 16
Muhammadans	70,308	14,083	84,391	72,880	14,977	87,857	2,250,386	1 „ 27	1 „ 25
Hindus	486,688	63,448	550,136	515,608	68,617	584,225	31,998,245	1 „ 58	1 „ 55
Aborigines	821	34	855	2,296	93	2,389	472,808	1 „ 553	1 „ 198
Others	575	127	702	171	62	233	43,473	1 „ 62	1 „ 187
Total ...	595,514	98,471	693,985	629,416	104,988	734,404	35,630,440	1 in 51	1 in 49

All the classes of the community participated in the general increase of both male and female scholars, the decrease under "others" being probably due to a change in the classification. As all pupils, for whom particulars are not furnished, are included under this head, the entries are subject to wide fluctuations from year to year. The increase in the number of European and Native Christian scholars was comparatively small and did not, therefore, affect the proportion of pupils to population. On the other hand, there was a substantial advance in the number of Muhammadans and aborigines under instruction. So far as elementary education is concerned, Muhammadans, as observed in my last report, have made better progress than Hindus as a class, having had at school one in every 25 of the population against one in 55 among Hindus.

Fuller particulars will be found in the next table of scholars belonging to the several classes and the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age.

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	3,870	3,282	120	118
Native Christians	60,862	62,958	34,591	17,957	57	28
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	72,880	14,977	44	9
Hindus. Brahmans	83,766	86,490	80,092	15,971	96	18
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	413,577	48,955	22	3
Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	21,939	3,691	5·1	·8
Hindus. Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,296	93	6·2	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	171	62	5·1	2·0
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	629,416	104,988	23·8	3·9

Every section of the population contributed a larger number of male scholars, excepting Brahmans, who supplied 2,377 fewer pupils; the number of Muhammadan male scholars rose by 2,572. The increase under female scholars was shared by all the classes. A comparison of the percentages of pupils to population with each other and with the figures of the previous year would be very interesting. In proportion to the respective populations, Muhammadans had twice as many boys and thrice as many girls as the non-Brahman Caste Hindus, though they stood in

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unfavourable comparison with Brahmans and much more so with Europeans. The figures would imply that all the European boys and girls and 96 per cent. of the Brahman boys of school-going age were attending school. The Native Christian element was not sufficiently represented, as only 57 boys out of every 100 found their way into schools furnishing returns to the Department. Of Paraiyas and kindred classes, there was an increase of 2,463 boys and 279 girls; the increase, though slight, was steady and, therefore, encouraging.

Classes of the community to which scholars in the different stages of instruction belonged.

9. The following statement distributes the scholars belonging to the different sections of the community among the different stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,534	48	257	48	2,434	741	...	...	6
	Girls.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	Boys.	750	39	59	9	490	150	...	...	3
	Girls.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,067	238	981	302	5,589	2,924	22	1	10
	Girls.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	19,732	865	2,025	920	8,420	7,328	130	9	35
	Girls.	92	58	27	...	1	5	...	...	1
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	3,635	7	571	131	1,468	1,422	26	10	...
	Girls.	47	1	24	...	6	15	1	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	262	150	96	...	1	14	...	...	1
Lower do. do.	Boys.	31	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	925	528	271	...	8	107	5	...	6
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	25	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,653	7	1,110	27	73	380	56	...	...
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	525,333	1,785	28,896	56,117	56,182	359,309	20,688	2,255	101
	Girls.	49,335	420	7,635	7,532	8,760	22,397	2,520	68	3
Girls	Boys.	1,647	583	539	163	42	241	63	7	9
	Girls.	47,054	1,756	8,230	4,744	6,943	24,249	1,058	25	49
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,412	1	225	141	609	422	13	1	...
	Girls.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	342	32	254	14	4	28	8	...	2
Special schools	Boys.	2,136	261	491	284	231	829	28	5	7
	Girls.	462	312	91	56	1	2	...	...	...
Total, Public Institutions ...		668,510	7,146	51,817	70,488	91,262	420,565	24,618	2,381	233
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian.	Boys.	2,207	...	...	2,207	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	84	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	1,526	...	...	...	1,479	47	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A Vernacular ...	Boys.	45,718	4	308	1,151	3,143	40,135	969	8	...
	Girls.	2,019	2	41	1	174	1,758	43	...	...
The Quran	Boys.	11,431	...	...	11,407	...	24	...	...	...
	Girls.	2,519	...	...	2,519	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	223	...	215	...	5	3	...	...	...
	Girls.	167	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		65,894	6	731	17,369	4,801	41,967	1,012	8	...
Grand Total ...		734,404	7,152	52,548	87,857	96,063	462,532	25,630	2,389	233

Arts colleges lost on the whole 279 male scholars, the bulk of the loss being borne by Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus, whose numbers were, respectively, 166 and 103 fewer than in the previous year. Native Christian and Muhammadan students were also seven and eight fewer, while Europeans and Eurasians contributed eight more students.

Professional colleges received, on the whole, an accession of 126 male scholars, Brahmans contributing 129 students more than in 1891–92. The decrease under Europeans and Muhammadans is matter for regret.

Both upper secondary and lower secondary boys increased, and, while all the sections of the population shared in the increase in the number of upper secondary pupils, Native Christian and Paraiya boys in the lower secondary stage were fewer by 55 and 100 respectively. The decline, especially in the number of Paraiya boys, is to be regretted.

Upper secondary and lower secondary girls also show an improved attendance on the whole. Of the 266 girls in the former stage, 154 were Europeans and Eurasians and 96 Native Christians; there was but one Brahman girl as in the previous year, while the number of non-Brahman Caste Hindus fell from 17 to 14. European, Muhammadan and Brahman girls in the lower secondary stage fell. Native Christians made a substantial advance, as well as non-Brahman Caste Hindus, and the number of Paraiya girls rose by 50 per cent. approximately.

In the primary stage, fewer European and Brahman boys and fewer European girls were under instruction. The increase in the number of Muhammadan and Panchama boys and girls is a gratifying feature of the year.

The proportion of male scholars belonging to Europeans (including Eurasians), Native Christians, Muhammadans, Brahmans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction to the total number of scholars in those stages will be seen from the following table :—

Stages of instruction.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.
Collegiate	2	7	1	68	21
Upper secondary	2	10	3	55	29
Lower secondary	4	11	4	42	37
Primary	1	6	11	11	68

The figures need no comment. Muhammadans have to make good a great deal of leeway in order to secure a moderate representation in the collegiate and secondary stages. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus should also exert themselves to raise their educational status. Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians must be considered to have secured a fair percentage, considering the proportion of their numbers to the total population.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. Scholars are distributed in the following table according to the wealth of their parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts colleges	Boys.	3,534	167	2,567	800
	Girls.	3	...	3	...
Professional colleges	Boys.	750	58	644	48
	Girls.	9	2	7	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Upper Secondary, English ...	Boys.	10,067	383	6,159	3,525
	Girls.	4	...	4	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	19,732	610	10,070	9,052
	Girls.	92	1	57	34
Do. do. Vernacular ...	Boys.	3,635	75	1,224	2,336
	Girls.	47	...	14	33

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions—cont.					
Secondary schools for girls—					
Upper Secondary, English ...	Boys.	9	...	9	...
	Girls.	262	24	177	61
Lower do. do.	Boys.	31	...	28	3
	Girls.	925	46	577	302
Upper do. Vernacular ...	Boys.	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	7	...	3	4
Lower do. do. ...	Boys.	25	2	6	17
	Girls.	1,653	15	493	1,145
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys.	525,333	3,602	91,335	430,396
	Girls.	49,335	400	8,738	40,197
Girls	Boys.	1,647	25	552	1,070
	Girls.	47,054	448	10,893	35,713
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys.	1,412	4	440	968
	Girls.	4	...	...	4
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	342	7	159	176
Special schools	Boys.	2,136	17	705	1,414
	Girls.	462	24	233	205
Total, Public Institutions ...		668,510	5,910	135,097	527,503
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys.	2,207	198	641	1,368
	Girls.	84	1	22	61
Sanskrit	Boys.	1,526	4	195	1,327
	Girls.	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—					
A Vernacular only or mainly ...	Boys.	45,718	228	6,426	39,064
	Girls.	2,019	24	464	1,531
The Quran	Boys.	11,431	244	2,074	9,113
	Girls.	2,519	65	540	1,914
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	223	...	17	206
	Girls.	167	...	...	167
Total, Private Institutions ...		65,894	764	10,379	54,751
Grand Total ...		734,404	6,674	145,476	582,254
Total, 1891–92 ...		*693,985*	*6,375*	*132,375*	*555,235*

The richer, middle and poorer classes advanced by 5, 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, against an increase of 7, 12 and 7 per cent. in the previous year. In Arts colleges and Upper Secondary schools for boys, the middle classes contributed 1·4 per cent. and 2 per cent. more than in 1891–92, while there was almost a corresponding decrease in the representation of the poorer classes; but in Lower Secondary and Primary schools for boys there was no variation in the proportion of the several classes. In the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, the richer classes formed 5, 4, 3 and ·7 per cent. of the total male attendance and the middle classes 73, 61, 48 and 17 per cent. In Professional colleges the poorer classes constituted 6 against 4 per cent. of the total strength. In Training schools for masters and mistresses the percentages of the poorer classes fell from 76 and 56 to 69 and 51 respectively.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. The following statement distributes scholars, male and female, according to the occupation of parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,534	1,105	212	228	1,689	10	6	9	275
	Girls.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Professional colleges.	Boys.	750	247	3	52	379	...	...	2	67
	Girls.	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,067	3,348	1,012	973	3,780	94	54	156	650
	Girls.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	19,732	5,319	3,262	2,474	5,924	496	513	641	1,103
	Girls.	92	30	7	2	3	29	1	13	7
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	3,635	449	577	399	1,683	95	248	99	85
	Girls.	47	2	8	6	23	4	1	1	2
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Girls.	262	141	27	14	20	5	...	17	38
Lower do. do.	Boys.	31	20	2	4	...	1	...	...	4
	Girls.	925	392	145	64	41	41	10	86	146
Upper Secondary Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	25	9	3	2	9	2	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,653	363	425	182	239	80	205	54	105
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	525,333	11,225	40,232	80,949	249,497	47,598	83,216	6,082	6,534
	Girls.	49,335	1,135	4,311	6,398	22,685	4,202	8,967	432	1,205
Girls	Boys.	1,647	349	230	167	301	123	283	19	175
	Girls.	47,054	5,509	6,920	8,589	10,898	3,842	8,210	1,118	1,968
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,412	126	378	74	683	19	44	10	78
	Girls.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	342	139	82	21	40	18	2	9	31
Other special schools	Boys.	2,136	400	365	234	297	185	313	214	128
	Girls.	462	117	91	113	8	...	48	...	85
Total, Public Institutions ...		668,510	30,453	58,297	100,945	298,199	56,845	102,121	8,962	12,688
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	2,207	9	88	788	452	44	709	26	91
	Girls.	84	1	14	38	8	...	23	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	1,526	9	20	48	847	1	6	485	110
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A Vernacular only or mainly.	Boys.	45,718	225	2,135	6,389	25,022	3,501	7,972	163	311
	Girls.	2,019	24	64	105	1,309	133	337	...	47
The Quran	Boys.	11,431	39	217	4,001	2,946	1,039	2,891	98	200
	Girls.	2,519	2	44	809	800	210	555	8	91
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	223	1	29	6	150	1	29	...	7
	Girls.	167	...	10	3	128	...	26	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		65,894	310	2,621	12,187	31,662	4,929	12,548	780	857
Grand Total ...		734,404	30,763	60,918	113,132	329,861	61,774	114,669	9,742	13,545
Total, 1891-92 ...		*693,985*	*30,316*	*59,148*	*109,521*	*307,303*	*56,505*	*105,367*	*9,240*	*16,085*

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Every occupation was better represented than in the previous year, though the bulk of the increase related to landholders, coolies and artisans. Under "others" there was a large decrease; this was the result of a more correct classification. It is curious to note that, as in 1890–91, 85, 80, 70 and 65 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction were contributed by officials, traders and landholders against 83, 78, 69 and 65 per cent., respectively, in 1891–92. The increased percentages seem to indicate that the poorer classes lost the ground they had gained in the previous year, and this is borne out to some extent by the increase in the proportion of the middle classes in the collegiate and upper secondary stages adverted to in the preceding paragraph. The fluctuations are not, however, so serious as to warrant any general inference being drawn from them. Over 90 per cent. of the scholars in Professional colleges belonged to the above classes. It will be noted that 67, 50 and 57 per cent. of the female scholars in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages were contributed by the above classes. This points to a growing apathy or at least indifference on the part of the well-to-do classes towards the education of their daughters, which is strangely at variance with their professions as to the paramount importance and necessity of securing the intellectual, and thereby the social and moral, emancipation of women as the foundation of national advancement.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. In the following statement, male and female scholars are distinguished according to the languages they were studying or through which they were receiving instruction:—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
English	92,308	100,461	8,042	9,001
Latin	962	986	151	155
Greek	32	41	...	...
Arabic	14,564	33,033	4,103	10,128
Persian	719	825	14	5
Sanskrit	8,418	7,702	66	95
Tamil	276,385	293,727	40,038	41,353
Telugu	174,410	188,533	29,358	32,502
Malayalam	54,573	55,252	15,060	15,482
Canarese	27,214	28,040	3,015	3,202
Hindustani	16,915	17,362	4,880	5,836
Uriya	29,845	30,548	834	1,007
Tulu	115	130	72	60
Marathi	55	22	31	15
Konkani	...	182	...	167

The year witnessed a further advance of 8·8 per cent. in the number of male and of 11·9 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English. The marked increase during the past two years is partly the result of the operation of the course of instruction prescribed in the Educational Rules, which permits English to be brought up as an optional language from the First standard upwards, instead of only in the Third and higher standards as laid down in the old curriculum. The increase in the strength, especially of Secondary schools, also accounts for the above advance to a considerable extent. Arabic was brought up by a much larger number of male and female pupils, but a comparison with the figures of 1890–91 will show that no uniform principle appears to have been adopted by Private schools in the returns they have furnished to the Department. It is to be regretted that Sanskrit was becoming less and less popular; fewer students were studying this language on the 31st March last than on the corresponding date in 1891. There was a general improvement under the different vernacular languages.

In the margin the number of male scholars learning the five important Dravidian languages of the Presidency is compared with the male population speaking the languages. It is noteworthy that Uriyas show the highest and Telugus the lowest percentage. Though in certain cases a pupil studies at school a vernacular language other than his mother-tongue, it may be safely assumed that the general proportion will not be vitiated by such exceptional cases. It is hoped that the Telugu population will realize how low its educational position is as indicated above, and endeavour to work its way up to the status of the other classes of the people. The position occupied by the Uriyas is very creditable to that community.

Languages.	Male population.	Male scholars.	Percentage.
Tamil	6,872,748	293,727	4·3
Telugu	6,808,186	188,533	2·8
Malayalam ...	1,330,665	55,252	4·2
Canarese ...	714,319	28,040	3·9
Uriya	646,512	30,548	4·7

Protection from small-pox.

13. There was a further improvement in the proportion of scholars protected from small-pox, notwithstanding the increase in scholars of over 40,000. The proportion of unprotected male and female students fell from 9·6 and 11·7 per cent. to 8·8 and 11·2 per cent. respectively. Of the students 1,344 boys and 514 girls belonged to Secondary schools and the rest to Primary schools. Colleges and special institutions had not a single unprotected pupil on their rolls.

Extension of education in Municipalities and in non-municipal areas.

14. Institutions in Municipalities rose, as will be noticed from the figures in the margin, by 13 or by ·5 per cent., but scholars attending them increased by 5,384 or by 3·6 per cent. Colleges and Training schools for masters alone had fewer students. In non-municipal areas institutions advanced by 5·4 per cent. and scholars by 6·4 per cent., and all classes of institutions, colleges excepted, participated in the increased strength. The proportion of schools and scholars in Municipalities fell again from 11·5 and 21·3 per cent. to 11·0 and 20·9 per cent. of the total number of institutions and scholars. Appendix O gives particulars for each Municipality. It is interesting to note that 77·8 per cent. of the male and 20·3 per cent. of the female population of school-going age were at school in all the Municipalities taken together. In 16 out of 55 District Municipalities, over 2,000 male pupils were under instruction, and in 21 such Municipalities over 500 girls were found at school.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	33	3,423	2	114
Professional colleges	4	666	2	93
Secondary schools { for boys ...	252	36,025	470	25,632
Secondary schools { for girls ...	165	14,954	58	4,202
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,906	81,699	20,501	530,502
Primary schools { for girls ...	266	13,265	559	19,473
Training schools { for masters ...	25	859	29	557
Training schools { for mistresses.	14	289	3	53
Other special schools	19	1,965	8	633
Total ...	2,684	153,145	21,632	581,259
Total, 1891–92 ...	*2,671*	*147,761*	*20,535*	*576,224*

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. The expenditure on education from all sources for the past two years is compared below. Figures relating to private schools have, as usual, been omitted. The total charges amounted to nearly Rs. 2,16,000 more than in the preceding year. Expressed roughly in thousands, the increased expenditure from Municipal and Provincial Funds was two and ninety-four, thousand rupees respectively; the fee-revenue yielded 26 thousand rupees more; and 146 thousand rupees more were expended from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources; while the Local Fund expenditure was about 52 thousand rupees less than in 1891–92. The decrease under the last head was due mainly to short expenditure under "Buildings" and "Miscellaneous charges." In 1891–92, the District Boards contributed

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Rs. 27,092 to Provincial Funds in adjustment of the cost of Training schools, while the corresponding figure for 1892–93 was Rs. 689 only :—

Heads of expenditure.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
1891–92.							
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,41,109	...	...	1,90,527	1,22,618	5,54,254	9·65
Professional colleges	1,02,264	...	...	45,255	3,800	1,51,319	2·64
School education.							
General	5,62,256	5,83,237	1,66,788	13,25,862	8,53,879	34,92,022	60·79
Special	2,72,995	66,517	8,750	15,247	1,11,993	4,75,502	8·28
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,50,658	14,118	1,64,846	2·87
Direction and Inspection	3,80,603	81,641	10,588	...	...	4,22,832	7·36
Scholarships	46,017	3,530	115	...	22,543	72,205	1·26
Buildings	1,76,459	44,731	13,693	...	87,510	3,22,393	5·61
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	18,684	41,803	16,832	5,500	6,150	88,969	1·54
Total ...	17,50,387	8,21,459	2,16,766	17,33,049	12,22,681	57,44,342	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure.	30·47	14·30	3·77	30·17	21·29	100·0	...
1892–93.							
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,49,857	...	...	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560	10·01
Professional colleges	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521	2·99
School education.							
General	6,00,877	6,36,210	1,83,660	13,57,753	9,48,603	37,27,103	62·53
Special	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393	8·18
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686	2·41
Direction and Inspection	3,81,361	83,357	11,392	...	...	4,26,110	7·15
Scholarships	40,916	3,808	282	...	25,870	70,876	1·19
Buildings	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416	4·79
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	15,917	4,673	6,067	6,410	9,636	44,703	·75
Total ...	18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	17,58,759	13,69,184	59,60,368	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure.	30·94	12·91	3·67	29·51	22·97	100·0	...

Except under "University," "Scholarships," "Buildings," and "Miscellaneous charges," there was increased expenditure under all the items. Owing to the large decrease in the number of candidates at the last Matriculation Examination the fee-income, as also the charges of the University, fell short of the preceding year's figures. Under "Scholarships" the Provincial expenditure was less; under "Buildings," Local Boards and Municipal Councils spent much less than in the year previous.

The percentages of the total outlay, devoted to general education, special education, and indirect charges were 72·54, 11·17, 16·29, against 70·44, 10·92 and

18·64, respectively, in the previous year. All the items of indirect expenditure were represented by a smaller proportion of the outlay than in 1891–92. Fees and Miscellaneous receipts met 52·48 per cent. of the charges, against 51·46 per cent., while 1·39 and ·10 per cent. less of the expenditure were borne from Local and Municipal Funds, respectively.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Details of Provincial receipts and charges under Education are given below. The figures of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are excluded from the statement, while those relating to the Medical College and to Buildings are included in it:—

Charges and receipts.	1891–92.		1892–93.*	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		56,812		52,543
Inspection		2,73,791		2,78,818
Government colleges and schools { General	3,27,358		3,76,342	
Government colleges and schools { Special	3,77,436		4,59,788	
		7,04,794		8 36,130
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	15,691		21,964	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	20,144		18,952	
		35,835		40,916
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,85,934		4,60,091	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management	26,041		27,313	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,18,306		1,15,393	
		6,30,281		6,02,797
Registration of books		3,792		3,498
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		3,501		3,441
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		7,105		9,562
Government educational buildings		1,38,641		1,44,089
Total		18,54,552		19,71,794
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,24,810		1,47,158	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,348		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	5,500		6,410	
Sale of books	6,537		2,066	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,997		7,540	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	34,671		15,752	
Private contributions	...		2,418	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,747		11,793	
		1,92,610		1,95,479
Net expenditure		16,61,942		17,76,315

Twenty-three Training schools along with their Practising departments were taken over by Government with financial effect from 1st January 1892, besides a large number of girls' schools. This accounts for an increase of about Rs. 1,32,000 in the gross cost of Government institutions. The increase of over Rs. 6,000 in the expenditure on general scholarships was the result of a larger number of the scholarships notified having been appropriated than in the previous years. The outlay on "Grants-in-aid" was less chiefly on account of the reduced rate at which it was found necessary to pay results-grants in most of the non-backward districts. The increase of Rs. 22,348 under "School-fees" was partly due to a very large influx of students into the B.L. and the pleadership classes of the Law College. The sales at the School of Arts, Madras, yielded a smaller amount. The sale of books fetched only Rs. 2,066 owing to the unsaleable character of the stock of books, so much so, that a portion of the stock had to be cleared away by auction realizing only nominal prices. Nearly all the adjustments of the cost of Training schools under G.O., dated 23rd July 1891, No. 567, having taken place before the close of the official year 1891–92, the amount of contribution under this head was Rs. 689 only against Rs. 27,092 in the preceding year; hence the decrease. The entry of Rs. 2,418 against private contributions represents the amount recovered in arrears from the Jeypore Estate towards the maintenance of Government schools established in that territory. The total charges on educational operations aggregated Rs. 19,71,794, made up of Rs. 16,79,737 the expenditure proper of the

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Department; Rs. 1,43,845 borne by the Public Works Department on school-buildings; and Rs. 1,48,212 the expenditure on the Medical College, inclusive of stipends. Of Rs. 1,44,089 returned in the statement as expenditure on educational buildings, Rs. 1,43,845 represents the outlay from the funds of the Public Works Department and Rs. 244 the outlay incurred by this Department on two of its buildings lent to Local Boards.

The net cost to Provincial Funds was Rs. 17,76,315. Deducting from this amount the net cost of the Medical College, inclusive of stipends (Rs. 1,13,951) and the cost of buildings met from the Public Works Budget (Rs. 1,43,845), the balance is Rs. 15,18,519, which corresponds with the Accountant-General's figures, taking the Mangalore College endowment receipts into account.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure		16,79,737
Educational receipts	1,58,876	
Mangalore college Endowment receipts	2,342	
		1,61,218
Balance ...		15,18,519

In paragraphs 2 and 3 of my letter submitting the Provincial budget for 1894–95, I have explained how the actuals of receipts (Rs. 1,58,876) and of charges (Rs. 16,79,737) have been arrived at. The amounts entered in the above table against Government institutions, General and Special, have been arrived at thus. The expenditure on Government institutions for general education as per General Table IV is (Rs. 2,12,088 + Rs. 2,17,420 + Rs. 66,276) Rs. 4,95,784. Deducting charges met from non-departmental receipts, Rs. 158, and the Lawrence Asylum charges (Rs. 48,000 + Rs. 71,284) Rs. 1,19,284, the balance is Rs. 3,76,342. The expenditure on Government institutions for special education as per General Table IV is (Rs. 1,78,521 + Rs. 2,81,267) Rs. 4,59,788.

The net Provincial cost of education, as given in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 18,43,904. Deducting from this figure, Rs. 48,000 grant to the Lawrence Asylum; Rs. 4,215 grants to orphanages not paid through the Department; Rs. 1,13,951 the net cost of the Medical College including stipends; Rs. 1,43,845 cost of buildings met from the Public Works budget; and Rs. 15,374 the surplus fee receipts of the Law College; the balance will be found to be Rs. 15,18,519 shown above.

Local Fund operations.

17. On the 31st March 1893 there were 3,101 schools with 128,270 pupils maintained by Local Boards against 2,825 schools with 115,172 pupils in the preceding year. This increase of 276 schools was due to the establishment of new schools in almost all the districts, particularly for Muhammadans, Paraiyas and other backward classes and in backward localities. Of the Board schools, 126 were Secondary, 2,955 Primary, and 20 Special, schools. Only nine Primary girls' schools were maintained by Local Boards. The net expenditure on Board schools from Local Funds was Rs. 4,36,445. Besides this amount Rs. 6, being the contingent charges of a Board girls' school at Uttangi in the Bellary district taken over by the Department, were paid from Local Funds; Rs. 8,983 were contributed towards the Medical College, Madras; Rs. 2,32,505 were paid as grants-in-aid; Rs. 83,357 were spent on Inspection; Rs. 3,808 on Scholarships; and Rs. 4,673 on Miscellaneous charges, the last item including a contribution of Rs. 689 to Provincial Funds in adjustment of the cost of Training schools. Excluding the cost of buildings debitable to Grant I and the expenditure in connection with Medical schools, debitable to Grant III, the net outlay under Grant II amounted to Rs. 10,45,970 which was Rs. 10,223, less than in 1891–92. Omitting, however, the extraordinary contributions to Provincial services on account of Training schools, from the accounts of both the years, it will be found that the net expenditure in 1892–93 was actually Rs. 16,180 in excess of that incurred in 1891–92.

Municipal operations.

18. The number of Municipal institutions rose from 276 with 15,307 pupils to 296 with 17,139 pupils. Three of them were colleges, and 26 were Secondary and 267 Primary schools. Only eight girls' schools—three Secondary and five Primary—were under Municipal management—and these were located at Bellary, Máyavaram, Kumbakónam and Calicut—all the other schools having been taken over by the Department. The Municipal colleges fetched a surplus fee-income of Rs. 367, and from a Gymnastic and a Drawing class at Srírangam, a surplus of Rs. 22 in fees was also realized. Taking these amounts into account, the net cost of Municipal institutions proper was Rs. 85,314. The Municipal Councils, Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry, contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 161, respectively, towards the Arts classes attached to the Government colleges at those stations. The contributions towards the Medical school, Madras, aggregated Rs. 5,613. On stipends to Municipal students in training institutions, and towards the maintenance of the Board Medical schools at Tanjore and Nellore, and the Madura Technical Institute, the Municipalities expended Rs. 5,374. Schools under private management received Rs. 1,01,852 in the shape of grants. On "Inspection," "Scholarships," and "Miscellaneous charges," Rs. 19,741 were spent altogether. Excluding the outlay relating to Grants I and III, the gross municipal expenditure under Grant II amounted to Rs. 3,14,291.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. The expenditure on aided institutions is summarized below. The total cost was Rs. 1,25,340 more than in the preceding year.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
Secondary schools, including primary departments	2,04,360	5,560	33,672	4,54,048	80,985	3,57,476	11,36,101
Primary schools	92,095	2,26,011	67,981	3,75,125	33,735	2,45,991	10,40,938
Training do.	28,985	...	...	...	6,947	27,780	63,712
Other special schools	17,093	...	...	4,402	19,306	35,912	76,713
Total ...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	1,57,931	7,77,614	26,61,270

Besides the above amounts, Rs. 1,22,010 were spent on buildings; Rs. 10,079 were received as furniture grants; Rs. 9,750 as scholarship grants; and Rs. 2,429 as miscellaneous grants from Provincial Funds. A sum of Rs. 4,215 was drawn as grants to orphanages, and Rs. 16,409 were expended from subscriptions and other sources on "Scholarships" in aided schools. Local Fund and Municipal grants and fee-receipts were larger than in the preceding year, as also the net cost to private bodies; but the Provincial grant towards the direct charges of these institutions was less.

The fee-collections in unaided public institutions amounted to Rs. 2,79,784 against Rs. 2,86,335 in 1891–92, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,59,787 (Rs. 25,238 in Arts colleges, Rs. 1,60,923 in Secondary, Rs. 2,65,060 in Primary and Rs. 8,566 in Special schools). To this should be added Rs. 1,537 spent on buildings and Rs. 2,706 on scholarships from miscellaneous sources.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The following statement distributes the total direct expenditure on education among the different classes of public institutions. Primary departments of secondary schools are included under primary schools, and the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are shown in a separate line under Government institutions:—

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Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges { general	1,57,198	...	...	53,417	1,473	2,12,088
Colleges { professional	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521
Secondary schools { for boys ...	24,863	...	...	10,116	1,862	36,841
	(L.A) 8,434	...	...	...	13,165	21,599
Secondary schools { for girls ...	14,873	...	...	710	30	15,613
	(L.A) 8,840	...	...	...	2,448	11,288
Primary schools { for boys ...	42,148	...	...	2,449	217	44,814
	(L.A) 23,246	...	...	...	53,600	76,846
Primary schools { for girls ...	64,945	6	...	2,128	65	67,144
	(L.A) 7,480	...	...	...	2,071	9,551
Training schools	1,06,304	...	...	90	306	1,06,700
Other special schools	1,30,648	8,983	6,074	18,523	10,339	1,74,567
Total ... {	6,70,032	8,989	6,074	1,31,784	19,409	8,36,288
	(L.A) 48,000	...	...	...	71,284	1,19,284
Board.						
Colleges, general	4,401	...	...	11,005	22	15,428
Secondary schools { for boys ...	43,972	32,294	18,077	1,12,423	1,438	2,08,204
Secondary schools { for girls ...	481	...	366	...	...	847
Primary schools { for boys ...	61,696	3,70,393	59,642	1,28,673	1,486	6,21,890
Primary schools { for girls ...	3,444	1,946	3,922	98	34	9,444
Training schools	15,502	20,049	3,354	...	237	39,142
Other special schools	1,820	5,619	2,126	784	7,644	17,993
Total ...	1,31,316	4,30,301	87,487	2,52,983	10,861	9,12,948
Aided.						
Colleges, general	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	1,27,413	3,43,806
Secondary schools { for boys ...	1,03,158	169	22,860	3,52,475	1,84,720	6,63,382
Secondary schools { for girls ...	39,112	...	...	18,880	81,433	1,39,425
Primary schools { for boys ...	73,425	2,30,769	76,659	4,26,033	2,69,671	10,76,557
Primary schools { for girls ...	80,760	633	2,134	31,785	1,82,363	2,97,675
Training schools	28,985	...	...	...	34,727	63,712
Other special schools	17,093	...	...	4,402	55,218	76,713
Total ...	4,30,791	2,31,571	1,01,653	9,61,710	9,35,545	26,61,270
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	6,516	18,722	25,238
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	85,125	46,214	1,31,339
Secondary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	669	3,366	4,035
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,84,449	78,073	2,62,522
Primary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	1,740	26,347	28,087
Training schools	...	...	...	...	817	817
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,285	6,464	7,749
Total ...	...	...	...	2,79,784	1,80,003	4,59,787

Leaving out of account the outlay on the Lawrence Asylum, the total cost of Government institutions amounted to Rs. 8,36,288 against Rs. 7,05,435, and the net cost was Rs. 6,70,032 against Rs. 5,60,255 in 1891–92. The increased cost was due to the extended operations of these institutions and to the large accession of Training schools and schools for girls to the Government list. Taking into calculation the surplus fees of the Law College, the net cost to Government of institutions under its own management, was 78·3 per cent. of the total cost against 79 per cent. in the preceding year. The unavoidably large expenditure on special institutions, the absence of any fees in the agency schools, and the levy of nominal fees in the majority of Practising schools and in girls' schools, explain the high proportion of the net cost to Government.

The total cost of Board schools rose from Rs. 8,83,677 to Rs. 9,12,948, and the net cost to Local Boards and Municipal Councils, taking into account the surplus fees credited to Municipal funds (Rs. 389), was Rs. 5,17,399 against Rs. 4,97,241 in 1891–92. The Provincial contribution met only 14·4 per cent. of the total cost against 15 per cent. in the preceding year.

The total cost of aided institutions under private management rose from Rs. 25,35,930 to Rs. 26,61,270, and the contribution from public funds (Provincial, Local and Municipal) met about 29 per cent. of the total expenditure as in the preceding two years.

The net Provincial share of expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools is shown in the margin, excluding the Lawrence Asylum figures. There was increased expenditure under both grades, the amounts devoted to secondary and primary education being approximately in the ratio of 9.: 13. About Rs. 25,000 of the increased outlay on secondary education represented the excess outlay on grants-in-aid to Board and aided schools, a considerable portion of the increase representing the arrears of the previous year.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		1,71,993	1,77,269
Girls' do.		54,466	1,49,149
Total ...	1892-93 ...	2,26,459	3,26,418
	1891-92 ...	1,90,468	3,23,788
	1890-91 ...	1,85,099	2,87,037

The net outlay from Local Funds on Secondary and Primary schools was as detailed in the margin. No grants are paid for girls from Local or Municipal Funds. The entry against girls' schools represents the net cost of the nine girls' schools still maintained by Local Boards and the results grants paid for boys in the lower primary departments of aided girls' schools. Of the total increase of Rs. 52,973, only Rs. 2,721 appertained to secondary departments.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	32,463	6,01,162
Girls' do.	...	2,585
Total ...	32,463	6,03,747
Total, 1891-92 ...	29,742	5,53,495

It will be seen from the margin that Municipal Councils incurred an increased expenditure of Rs. 16,872 on Secondary and Primary schools, of which Rs. 425 or 2·5 per cent. only appertained to the secondary stage of instruction. The increase in the fee-income of Secondary schools accounts for the small increase noticed above.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	40,937	1,36,301
Girls' do.	366	6,056
Total ...	41,303	1,42,357
Total, 1891-92 ...	40,878	1,25,910

On Secondary and Primary schools, Rs. 3,00,225 and Rs. 10,72,522, respectively, were expended from public funds, against Rs. 2,61,088 and Rs. 10,03,193 in the preceding year. About two-thirds of the increased outlay from public funds appertained to primary instruction.

Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions.

21. The average cost of educating each pupil in each class of institutions is shown in the following statement. Secondary schools include the primary departments attached to them :—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	263 12 8	302 8 10	66 3 5	72 12 4	139 12 2	153 15 5
Secondary schools for boys ...	17 2 7	23 6 10	23 12 4	27 13 1	25 9 4	29 12 2
Primary schools for boys ...	6 1 3	7 9 2	4 6 6	5 4 5	3 5 5	3 14 8

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In Arts colleges, the average cost was less than in 1891–92 under all the heads. In Government Secondary and Primary schools, as also in Board and aided Primary schools, it was greater; but in Board and aided Secondary schools it was less. As shown in the last report, Government colleges were nearly twice as costly as aided colleges, while Board (Municipal) colleges, being only three in number, and of the second grade only, were but half as costly as aided colleges. Secondary schools present very little variation. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in a Government, Board, or aided Primary school was As. 8–1, As. 5–10½, As. 4–5, respectively, showing thus an increase in all the three classes of schools.

School-fees.

22. In the following table, the attendance and fee receipts in public and private institutions are compared for the past ten years :—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Local and Municipal Boards.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School-fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1883–84 ...	10,675	1,78,775	47,847	85,091	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884–85 ...	8,969	1,51,756	48,421	1,31,310	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885–86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886–87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887–88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888–89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889–90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890–91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891–92 ...	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854
1892–93 ...	21,766	(a)1,47,158	145,409	(b)2,53,372	567,229	(c) 13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958

(a) Includes Rs. 15,374, surplus fees, Law College. (b) Includes Rs. 389, surplus fees, Municipal colleges and schools. (c) Includes Rs. 817, surplus fees, aided schools.

While the increase in the total attendance was 5·8 per cent., the fee-income advanced by 3·5 per cent. only. This was, however, better than in 1891–92, the corresponding increases of which year were 7·7 per cent. and 2·7 per cent. respectively. In Government schools and colleges, there was an increase of 2,010 in attendance, followed by an increase of Rs. 20,611 in the fee-income, this being the result of a large advance in the fee-collections of the Law College. Board institutions showed an increase of 14,930 in their attendance, but an advance of Rs. 12,801 in fees. In public and private institutions under private management, the attendance and fee receipts rose, respectively, by 23,479 and Rs. 25,692. During the past decade the increase in the strength of Government institutions was nearly 104 per cent., but the fee-income fell by 18 per cent. This disparity, however, must be attributed to the circumstances noted in the last report. Local Boards and Municipal Councils very largely extended their operations during the period, the number of pupils receiving instruction in schools under their management having risen by 204 per cent. and their fee-receipts, by 198 per cent. In institutions under private management, the increase was comparatively less, amounting to 46 per cent. only in pupils and 49 per cent. in the fee-income.

Further details regarding fee-receipts are given below :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	703	804	46,663	53,417	66·38	66·44	160	233	10,123	11,372	63·27	48·82	2,170	2,460	1,27,777	1,28,135
Professional colleges	592	638	51,608	59,725	87·18	93·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	590	887	7,225	9,460	12·25	10·67	2,753	2,985	72,740	71,085	26·42	23·81	13,790	15,874	2,80,155	2,92,721
Lower Secondary schools for boys	2,318	2,605	5,098	1,977	2·20	·76	6,376	7,874	62,417	63,742	9·79	8·10	16,158	16,466	1,27,788	1,18,101
Secondary schools for girls ...	3,093	3,734	2,349	2,236	·76	·60	476	359	...	...	...	...	13,868	12,806	43,610	43,226
Primary schools for boys ...	4,066	4,500	701	1,128	·17	·25	116,228	129,742	94,658	1,06,269	·81	·82	269,489	273,522	3,42,281	3,67,686
Do. for girls ...	5,390	5,595	460	602	·09	·11	718	704	88	98	·12	·14	20,223	19,938	8,301	7,439
Special schools	2,029	2,162	12,443	18,613	6·13	8·61	464	441	545	806	1·17	1·83	1,184	1,317	2,163	5,219
Total ...	18,781	20,925	1,26,547	1,47,158	6·74	7·03	127,175	142,338	2,40,571	2,53,372	1·89	1·78	336,882	342,383	9,32,075	9,62,527

Classes of institutions.	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1891–92.	1892–93	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Arts colleges	58·88	52·10	165	180	8,248	6,516	49·99	36·20	3,198	3,677	1,92,811	1,99,440	60·29	54·24
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	638	51,608	59,725	87·18	93·61
Upper Secondary schools for boys	20·32	18·44	6,111	4,941	99,085	73,332	16·21	14·84	23,244	24,687	4,59,205	4,46,598	19·76	18·09
Lower Secondary schools for boys	7·91	7·17	6,308	6,726	24,050	23,924	3·81	3·56	31,160	33,671	2,19,353	2,07,744	7·04	6·17
Secondary schools for girls ...	3·14	3·38	725	1,572	1,395	1,326	1·92	·84	18,162	18,471	47,354	46,788	2·61	2·53
Primary schools for boys ...	1·27	1·34	159,111	181,323	2,36,112	2,57,334	1·48	1·42	548,894	589,087	6,73,752	7,32,417	1·23	1·24
Do. for girls ...	·41	·37	3,267	5,411	675	1,184	·21	·22	29,598	31,648	9,524	9,323	·32	·29
Special schools	1·83	3·96	5	192	96	1,285	19·20	6·69	3,682	4,112	15,247	25,923	4·14	6·30
Total ...	2·77	2·81	175,692	200,345	3,69,661	3,64,901	2·10	1·82	658,530	705,991	16,68,854	17,27,958	2·53	2·45

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Except in colleges and schools, special, and in primary schools for boys the total average fee collected per pupil in all classes of institutions was less than in 1891–92. Secondary schools under all heads realized a smaller average fee. The fall in the case of aided schools was expected from the working of the fee notification. But as no additional aid can be given from public funds, managers will find it absolutely necessary gradually to increase their income from this source. There was a considerable increase in the attendance of the lower departments of Municipal Colleges; hence the average fee per head was nearly 10 per cent. less than in the preceding year. All grades of unaided institutions showed a diminution in their average fee-receipts. On the whole, the monthly average per pupil was Rs. 4–8–4 in Arts colleges, Rs. 7–12–10 in Professional colleges, Rs. 1–8–1 in High schools for boys, As. 8–3 in Middle schools for boys, As. 3–4 in Secondary schools for girls, As. 1–7 in Primary schools for boys, Pies 4½ in Primary schools for girls, and As. 8–4 in Special schools. In Government Primary girls' schools the fee levied per girl was a little over 1½ pies a month. Elementary education was thus given to girls almost gratis.

Proportion of fee-income to total expenditure.

23. The percentage of cost met from fees is shown in the following table. Under "Secondary schools," the primary departments attached thereto are also included: —

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,12,088	53,417	25	15,428	11,372	74	3,43,806	1,28,135	37	25,238	6,516	26	5,96,560	1,99,440	33
Professional colleges...	1,78,521	59,725	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,521	59,725	33
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	33,237	9,460	28	1,20,570	71,085	59	5,50,155	2,92,721	53	1,17,866	73,332	62	8,21,828	4,46,598	54
Lower Secondary schools for boys ...	1,19,512	1,977	2	1,37,569	63,742	46	2,77,242	1,18,101	43	56,402	23,924	42	5,90,725	2,07,744	35
Upper Secondary schools for girls ...	31,914	956	3	...	...	...	1,12,324	21,310	19	865	865	100	1,45,103	23,131	16
Lower Secondary schools for girls ...	32,757	1,280	4	2,742	...	...	1,96,380	21,916	11	12,637	461	4	2,44,516	23,657	10
Primary schools for boys	27,351	1,128	4	5,71,955	1,06,269	19	9,12,542	3,67,686	40	3,53,546	2,57,334	73	18,65,394	7,32,417	39
Primary schools for girls	38,925	602	2	7,549	98	1	1,28,396	7,439	6	18,783	1,184	6	1,93,653	9,323	5
Special schools ...	2,81,267	18,613	7	57,135	806	1	1,40,425	5,219	4	8,566	1,285	15	4,87,393	25,923	5
Total ...	9,55,572	1,47,158	15	9,12,948	2,53,372	28	26,61,270	9,62,527	37	5,93,903	3,64,901	61	51,23,693	17,27,958	34

Except in girls' schools, the total fee receipts in all grades and classes of institutions met a smaller proportion of the expenditure than in the year previous, this being the result of the reduction in the standard rates of fees and of the fact that the rates of fees to be levied in aided institutions and Vernacular Primary schools are optional with the managers. Viewing all institutions together, only 34 per cent. against 35 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883–84...	3,47,913	2,83,095	74,926	7,05,934
1884–85...	4,10,440	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,89,055
1885–86...	3,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886–87...	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,87,771
1887–88...	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888–89...	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889–90...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890–91...	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891–92...	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892–93...	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084

24. As will be seen from the statement in the margin, the expenditure on grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 9,50,084 or Rs. 3,704 less than in 1891–92. The grants from Local and Municipal funds were greater than in 1891–92, but the grants paid from Provincial funds were less owing to the circumstance that for want of funds, Provincial Results-grants had to be passed at a reduced rate in all non-backward districts. During the last ten years, the largest amount was expended on "Grants-in-aid" in 1890–91.

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

Particulars of Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial funds are contrasted below with the actuals of 1891–92 and the revised estimate for 1892–93 :—

Grants from Provincial Funds.	Actuals, 1891–92.	Actuals, 1892–93.	Revised Budget, 1892–93.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,38,123	2,57,820	2,60,500
Scholarship grants	29,180	28,708	27,000
Building grants	33,621	23,436	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	9,625	10,089	8,000
Feeding and clothing grants	11,666	10,245	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	2,748	1,372	1,500
Payments by results	1,63,719	1,40,600	1,63,000
Total ...	4,88,682	4,72,270	5,00,000
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,15,563	1,16,144	88,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	28,784	27,313	18,000
Total ...	1,44,347	1,43,457	1,06,000
Grand Total ...	6,33,029	6,15,727	6,06,000

Compared with the actuals of 1891–92, there was increased expenditure only under "Salary and rent grants," "Furniture and other miscellaneous grants" and "Grants to Local funds." On "Grants to schools under private management" and "Grants under Adjusting heads" together, there was an excess of about Rs. 4,000 only over the revised estimate, if the net cost of the Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools be taken into account, and it was due mainly to the arrears of scholarship grants drawn for the Board Training schools.

Salary and Rent Grants.—Since receipt of the orders of Government on the budget estimate for 1893–94, new and increased grants have been generally refused. This accounts for the lapse of a small portion of the allotment for salary and rent grants in the revised estimate.

Scholarship Grants.—Scholarship grants paid during the year are shown in detail in the margin. The Madras Christian College received Rs. 2,118, and St. Joseph's and the S.P.G. Colleges, Trichinopoly, Rs. 1,474 between them. Among Training schools for masters, the A.B.M. school, Pasumalai, the S.P.G. Training school, Tuticorin, and the C.M.S. Training school, Palamcottah, drew Rs. 2,645, Rs. 2,316 and Rs. 1,020, respectively, as scholarship grants, a portion of which represents probably the arrears of the preceding year. Similarly, among Training schools for mistresses, the F.C.M. school, Cassimode, St. John's Training school, Nazareth, and the American Mission Female Training school, Madura, received more than Rs. 1,000 each under this head. Under Technical scholarships, the largest amount, Rs. 2,948, was paid to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth.

Institutions.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions for general education ...	4,646	5,062
Training schools for masters ...	6,737	7,416
Do. for mistresses.	10,725	10,384
Gymnastic schools ...	1,536	1,158
Technical schools ...	5,536	4,688

Building Grants.—The total budget estimate for building grants was Rs. 30,000. Rupees 23,436 were paid to schools under private management and Rs. 8,046 to Board and Municipal institutions. The slight excess over the allotment was due to the encashment during the year of certain grants, payment of which was authorized out of the assignment in the previous year's budget. Grants, amounting to Rs. 1,000 and upwards, were paid to the following institutions :—

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I.—Board Schools.

	RS.
Madura Technical Institute	3,199
Brennen College, Tellicherry	1,900

II.—Aided Schools.

American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	1,000
Hindu Middle school, Madurántakam	1,552
St. Joseph's European Boarding school, Wellington	10,893
Roman Catholic Girls' school, Palakarai, Trichinopoly	2,599

Furniture and other Special Grants.—In order to qualify for recognition, a large number of schools applied for furniture grants; the allotment was consequently slightly exceeded, as savings were expected under results grants. St. Ann's Girls' school, Mangalore, and the American Mission Industrial school, Arni, received the largest amounts under this grant, viz., Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 880, respectively.

Feeding and Clothing Grants.—The code rates were reduced as in the preceding year. As usual, the largest share of this grant was obtained by St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and St. Mary's Orphanage, Madras.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—This item includes grants of Rs. 562 to advanced Sanskrit schools, Rs. 495 to the Sausmond and Whitefield schools, and Rs. 1,372 to eleemosynary schools in the North Arcot district.

Results Grants.—In the budget for 1892–93, Rs. 1,82,000 were provided for results grants to schools under private management and Rs. 50,000 for results grants to Board schools. In the revised estimate, however, the former amount was reduced to Rs. 1,63,000, and Rs. 2,13,000 were entered in all under these heads; the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,07,943. Rs. 43,620 of this sum represent the arrears of 1891–92; excluding the figures for the Kurnool and Kistna districts, the corresponding arrears of 1892–93 amounted to Rs. 43,844. Thus the full earnings of the year were (Rs. 2,07,943—Rs. 43,620 + Rs. 43,844) Rs. 2,08,167 or approximately Rs. 2,12,000 assuming the outstandings of the Kurnool and Kistna districts to be about Rs. 4,000 roughly calculated on the average for the Presidency.

Grants to Local Boards.—The following is the distribution of the grant of Rs. 1,16,144 paid to Local Boards :—

	RS.
Salary grants, general	24,976
Salary and scholarship grants to Training schools	14,103
Do. do. to Technical schools	1,839
Grants for furniture and other special objects	2,781
Building grants	6,073
Results grants	65,680
Miscellaneous contribution for Training schools	692
Total ...	1,16,144

The large decrease under grants to Training schools was due to the transfer of 23 Board Training schools to the Department with effect from 1st January 1892.

Grants to Municipalities.—The distribution of grants to Municipal funds was as shown below :—

	RS.
Salary grants to ordinary schools	16,078
Do. to technical schools	85
Net cost of colleges and schools	5,789
Scholarship grants	1,162
Furniture grants	563
Results grants	1,663
Building grants	1,973
Total ...	27,313

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

Rs. 2,32,505 were paid from Local Funds as grants to schools under private management against a revised budget allotment of Rs. 2,19,690 and Rs. 2,24,358, the actuals of 1891–92. The following are the variations between the figures of the Department and of the Accountant-General:—

	As per departmental returns.	As per Accountant-General's statement.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants }	2,31,571	2,532
Results grants }		2,31,342
Combined grants	...	6,246
Building grants	934	934
Miscellaneous	...	70
Total ...	2,32,505	2,41,124

The same kind of erroneous entries as I pointed out in the last report and which were referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government review occur again in the Accountant-General's books. Rs. 4,535 and Rs. 1,711 are shown as having been paid as "Combined grants" in the districts of Nellore and North Arcot. These amounts evidently relate to Board salary-results schools and should have been shown under Board schools proper. Under "Salary grants" and "Results grants" there is a difference of Rs. 2,303, which seems also to be due to wrong debits from the head "Board salary-results" to "Results grants," *i.e.*, certain sums paid as "*Results stipends*" (generally but incorrectly styled "*Results grants*") in salary-results schools appear to have been wrongly included under "*Results grants*" proper. For reasons stated in the last report, it is not possible to give a more definite explanation of the variations.

The actuals of 1892–93 are compared below by districts with the revised budget estimate for the year:—

Districts.	Actuals, 1892–93 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1892–93.				
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ...	...	20,626	...	...	...	20,626	30	16,170	...	...	250
Vizagapatam.	...	9,606	...	...	...	9,606	...	10,300	...	200	180
Gódávari ...	19	4,688	...	...	...	4,707	50	8,100	...	...	...
Kistna ...	* 184	14,457	...	...	...	14,641	...	12,410	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	54	4,127	...	400	...	4,581	50	4,010	...	...	680
Nellore ...	...	7,288	4,535	...	...	11,823	...	8,000	...	1,100	...
Chingleput ...	357	13,586	...	...	20	13,963	420	14,000	...	...	...
Bellary ...	...	11,576	...	...	...	11,576	...	9,500	...	100	...
Anantapur ...	...	4,616	...	...	...	4,616	...	3,000	...	...	50
Cuddapah ...	...	7,862	...	...	...	7,862	...	4,800	...	...	...
North Arcot.	...	18,613	1,711	...	...	20,324	...	14,900	...	...	...
South Arcot.	...	14,013	...	...	...	14,013	...	13,800	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	...	13,495	...	...	...	13,495	...	12,350	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	1,901	280	...	...	...	2,181	2,000	310	90	...	...
Salem ...	...	5,958	...	...	...	5,958	...	5,110	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	17	14,927	...	9	50	15,003	20	14,000	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	6,767	...	...	...	6,767	...	7,240	...	...	780
Madura ...	...	18,551	...	...	...	18,551	...	19,910	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	20,794	...	...	...	20,794	...	23,000	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	11,530	...	50	...	11,580	...	5,250	...	...	...
South Canara	...	7,982	...	475	...	8,457	...	7,080	...	...	250
Total ...	2,532	2,31,342	6,246	934	70	2,41,124	2,570	2,13,440	90	1,400	2,190

Six districts had made provision for "Building grants," but only two of those districts paid any such grants. It is not known why the Local Boards of the Nellore district expended nothing under this head though Rs. 1,100 were allotted for the purpose in the budget. The assignment for results grants was exceeded by Rs. 17,902, not taking into account the outstandings at the close of the year

* Scholarship grant.

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amounting to Rs. 25,612 as per returns received in this office. The payment of a large portion of the arrears of 1891–92 more than accounts, however, for the excess. Moreover, the entry of Rs. 5,250 under "Budget estimate" in the Malabar district does not represent the whole of the allotment, for it does not include the lump assignment made by the Tellicherry Taluk Board, which amounts to about Rs. 3,500 under "Results grant." Thirteen districts spent more than the budget grant, while the remaining districts expended considerably less. With a view to improve the qualifications of teachers, several Local Boards in non-backward parts passed a reduced rate of results grants to schools taught by uncertificated teachers. Nearly all the so-called combined system schools have been constituted salary-results schools; less than half a dozen were returned as aided on the combined system at the close of the year.

Besides these amounts, Local Boards contributed Rs. 8,983 towards the Medical school, Madras, and Rs. 289 on account of Training schools.

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

The expenditure on grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 1,01,852 against Rs. 96,401, the actuals of 1891–92. The variations between the departmental figures and those received from the Chairmen are shown below :—

	As per departmental returns.	As per statements received from the Chairmen.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants	1,01,653	23,047
Results grants		77,718
Building grants	199	1,992
Miscellaneous grants	...	
Total	1,01,852	1,02,757

The discrepancy of Rs. 905 seems to be due to wrong debits under "Miscellaneous grants," results-stipends in salary-results schools having also probably been included under "Results grants." The actuals as per statements received from the Chairmen are compared below by districts with the revised estimate for 1892–93 :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1892–93 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Revised budget, 1892–93.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	...	1,542	...	...	1,500	...
Vizagapatam	1,089	5,431	76	1,050	5,730	...
Gódávari	2,101	1,995	...	2,150	2,680	...
Kistna	1,422	5,023	120	1,800	5,500	...
Kurnool	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
Nellore	1,063	1,363	...	1,080	1,800	...
Madras	...	9,477	...	...	10,380	...
Chingleput	820	1,715	...	830	1,800	...
Bellary	516	3,052	...	600	2,800	...
Anantapur	...	267	...	250	...	...
Cuddapah	...	429	...	...	500	...
North Arcot	2,000	2,527	153	1,680	2,720	...
South Arcot	1,211	3,226	...	1,200	3,700	...
Coimbatore	1,838	1,947	114	1,900	2,000	*100
Nilgiris	1,896	439	154	1,900	370	*120
Salem	418	1,144	...	450	1,070	...
Tanjore	3,597	12,990	716	4,160	13,050	...
Trichinopoly	...	6,178	135	...	7,100	...
Madura	2,433	7,205	75	2,200	6,680	...
Tinnevelly	1,411	5,867	107	1,410	6,000	...
Malabar	970	3,338	342	1,120	3,770	*360
South Canara	262	1,563	...	480	1,800	...
Total	23,047	77,718	1,992	24,260	81,950	*580

A few schools continued to be aided on the combined system in the Municipalities of Cochin and Ootacamund. It is to be regretted that the actuals under

* Combined grants.

Results grants fell short of the estimate by Rs. 4,232. The outstandings of 1891–92 amounted to Rs. 4,650, while those of 1892–93, as far as they can be ascertained, were Rs. 4,450. The municipal results earnings of the year under report were thus about Rs. 78,000. In 15 districts a portion of the assignments lapsed. The savings might have been utilized on other educational objects, viz., building and furniture grants.

(iv) *Working of the Results System.*

Of the candidates registered for the grant examination, 66 per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female pupils were actually presented against 63 and 46 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. Under the Infant and the Sixth standard the percentages compared unfavourably with those of 1891–92. In the Seventh standard, the proportion was remarkably good :—

Standards.	Number of pupils registered.		Number of pupils presented.		Percentage of presented to registered.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	92,409	33,722	57,592	14,893	62	44
First	124,694	27,981	83,097	13,364	67	48
Second	94,491	15,241	65,203	7,827	69	51
Third	61,417	7,800	43,566	4,168	71	53
Fourth	30,186	3,174	16,898	1,733	56	55
Fifth	3,205	988	1,694	603	53	61
Sixth	2,075	532	1,057	315	51	59
Seventh	1,665	320	1,232	253	74	79
Total ...	410,142	89,758	270,339	43,156	66	48
Total, 1891-92 ...	396,267	81,479	248,582	37,597	63	46

There were large variations, as usual, under each standard between the number registered and the number examined. As suggested in the last report, proposals have been made in the Revised draft code now before Government to minimise the evil effects of the estimate system—a system which has repeatedly been pointed out as unsuitable and difficult to work.

Results grants amounting to Rs. 2,07,943, Rs. 2,31,342 and Rs. 77,718 were paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds, respectively, against Rs. 2,22,302, Rs. 2,20,157 and Rs. 75,448 in the preceding year. Details of Provincial results grants, so far as they have been ascertained, are shown in the margin. Returns for Rs. 4,927 have not been received, and particulars by standards are not therefore available for that sum. Grants drawn by boys and girls were represented in the ratio of 49·8 to 50·2. As might be expected, grants paid for the fourth and higher standards were comparatively large.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,247	7,490
First	4,964	27,467
Second	4,693	24,676
Third	4,340	21,413
Fourth	59,889	9,859
Fifth	9,197	4,449
Sixth	7,582	3,221
Seventh	9,130	3,399
Total ...	1,01,042	1,01,974

Details are not available for Rs. 2,367 paid in certain districts from Local Funds. The balance was distributed as follows :—Infant standard, Rs. 11,428; the first, Rs. 72,221; the second, Rs. 76,050; and the third, Rs. 69,276.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	1,561	181
First	13,602	740
Second	16,794	808
Third	20,311	636
Fourth	16,837	...
Fifth	1,508	...
Sixth	1,463	...
Seventh	1,894	...
Total ...	73,970	2,365

Of Rs. 77,718 spent from Municipal funds, details by standards for Rs. 76,335 only are available as shown in the margin, returns not having been received for Rs. 1,383. The municipal grants paid for girls in the lower primary standards appertain to poor schools in the Madras Municipality.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The average grant earned per passed pupil is worked out below, Provincial, Local and Municipal grants being included in the statement :—

Standards.	Boys.		Girls.		Average grant paid	
	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Per male pupil.	Per female pupil.
	RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Infant	14,236	45,460	7,671	11,082	0 5 0	0 11 1
First	90,787	62,170	28,207	9,134	1 7 4	3 1 5
Second	97,537	49,363	25,484	5,721	1 15 7	4 7 3
Third	93,927	31,592	22,049	3,127	2 15 7	7 0 10
Fourth	76,726	11,742	9,859	1,246	6 8 7	7 14 7
Fifth	10,705	1,196	4,449	452	8 15 3	9 13 6
Sixth	9,045	723	3,221	285	12 8 2	11 4 10
Seventh	11,024	792	3,399	173	13 14 8	19 10 4
Total ...	4,03,987	203,038	1,04,339	31,220	...	...

The average grant per pupil was less under all the standards, except the seventh and that in the case of girls only; but the variations are more apparent than real, being due to the reduced rates at which grants were passed during the year. The next summary gives the amounts for merit and ordinary passes by standards, particulars for Rs. 28,852 paid in the Kistna district not being included. The figures being incomplete, a comparison with the figures of the previous year will serve no useful purpose.

Standards.		Provincial.		Local.		Municipal.	
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Infant	Boys.	893	354	8,418	2,336	1,131	271
	Girls.	5,497	1,597	...	...	121	60
First	Boys.	1,960	3,004	38,862	29,195	8,499	4,340
	Girls.	15,695	10,505	...	...	408	332
Second	Boys.	1,808	2,885	33,698	37,394	8,872	6,932
	Girls.	13,632	10,032	...	...	353	455
Third	Boys.	1,631	2,709	28,776	35,949	9,796	8,737
	Girls.	11,270	9,438	...	...	251	385
Fourth	Boys.	29,479	27,628	...	...	7,363	8,240
	Girls.	5,096	4,719	...	...	...	...
Fifth	Boys.	3,051	5,802	...	...	470	973
	Girls.	1,970	2,479	...	...	...	...
Sixth	Boys.	2,613	4,591	...	...	575	853
	Girls.	1,629	1,592	...	...	...	...
Seventh	Boys.	2,236	6,703	...	...	512	1,382
	Girls.	954	2,445	...	...	...	...
Total ...		99,414	96,483	1,09,754	1,04,874	38,351	32,960

The arrears of results grant on the 31st March 1893, so far as they can be ascertained, are furnished below :—

Standards.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Infant	1,113	1,386	120
First	3,141	8,398	664
Second	2,572	8,578	678
Third	2,328	7,250	917
Fourth	20,893	...	1,470
Fifth	6,248	...	300
Sixth	4,277	...	189
Seventh	3,272	...	112
Total ...	43,844	25,612.	4,450

This is exclusive of the figures for the Kurnool and Kistna districts. The outstandings from Provincial funds were very large. The bulk of them appertained to the districts of Gódávari and Tinnevelly and to standards above the third. The late publication of the results of the Lower Secondary and the Primary School Examinations chiefly accounts for the large arrears. The scheme of these examinations has recently been so altered that the examinations will be closed each year in future in time to enable the issue and encashment of certifying memoranda within the official year.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

25. Mr. Grigg was in charge of the office from the 1st to the 13th April 1892, when he proceeded on six months' leave to England. He returned on the 10th October, but was immediately placed on special duty in connection with the re-organization of the College of Agriculture and the establishment of farm-schools. At the same time he was appointed British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, of which post he took charge on the 9th November. I acted for him continuously from the 14th April to the 8th November, and was confirmed as Director from the 9th November. I made four tours of inspection during the year—the first on the Nilgiris from the 29th May to the 16th June; the second in the Tanjore district from the 24th August to the 2nd September, during which I visited Kumbakónam, Tanjore, Mannárgudi and Máyavaram; the third in the Malabar district from the 2nd to the 17th November, visiting Palghat, Calicut and Cochin; and the fourth, from the 11th to the 30th March, in the Northern Circars, visiting Bezwada, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Cocanada and Vizagapatam. In all the tours I inspected the more important institutions and conferred with the Managers of schools, the Chairmen of Municipalities and the Presidents of Local Boards wherever practicable. In the second tour I presided at the opening of the new school-houses at Kumbakónam and Máyavaram. My visit to Mannárgudi revealed to me a most unsatisfactory state of things with respect to the Native High School at that station, which resulted in the withdrawal of recognition from the school. The fourth tour corresponded, as far as Kistna and Gódávari are concerned, with that of His Excellency the Governor. In consultation with Mr. Metcalfe, I came to the conclusion that the opening of a first-grade Training college at Rajahmundry was essential for the promotion of collegiate and secondary education in the Telugu districts. In February I inspected the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Mr. Grigg's connection with the Department having ceased in November last on his appointment to be British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the present seems a suitable occasion for giving a brief *résumé* of the many important reforms which he introduced into all branches of the Educational department in the course of his successful administration extending over twelve years, during nine of which he was in immediate charge of the office. Anticipating the recommendations of the Education Commission, he set himself at an early period of his administration to the task of withdrawing gradually from the direct management of higher education, wherever he could find private individuals or committees or Local Boards able and willing to carry on the work. In doing so he was carrying out the measures which, as a member of the committee appointed to deal with the question of Local Self-Government, he was mainly instrumental in devising. A consequence of these measures was the transfer to District Municipalities of the responsibility of providing for the upper primary and lower secondary education of boys living within their jurisdiction. In every case Mr. Grigg did his best to secure as much aid to these public bodies as the funds at his disposal would admit of. In Mr. Grigg the managers of aided institutions always found a sympathetic adviser and a liberal dispenser of the public funds. The Grant-in-aid Code was subjected to a thorough revision in 1885. The revised code, which is still in force, was drawn up in the most generous spirit, there being hardly any form of educational effort which does not receive encouragement and a promise of help from its provisions. The European and Eurasian communities owe him a debt of gratitude for the services he rendered them as a member of the committee appointed to enquire into their educational condition, and for his constant watchfulness over their interests as exhibited in the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code and in Proceedings issued from time to time. While ever mindful of the interests of collegiate education, as far as these interests could be promoted by measures and money, Mr. Grigg threw himself at an early period with characteristic zeal and energy into the task of promoting primary instruction. The Primary School Examination is not yet a very ancient institution, but it has been in existence long enough to show that it is fitted to give an enormous impetus to elementary

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

instruction. Whatever may be said on general principles against the institution of a public examination at this stage of education, there can, I think, be no doubt that, the conditions being as they are in Southern India, the Primary School Examination is a powerful instrument for the spread of the elements of knowledge among the people. The Upper Secondary Examination, in which Mr. Grigg was deeply interested, has not proved a success, notwithstanding that it is one of the main passports for admission into the public service. This is, however, the less to be regretted, inasmuch as this examination, unlike the Primary School Examination, covers ground already occupied by long-standing examinations. Mr. Grigg's administration of the Department is memorable as coinciding with the first serious and systematic attempt to grapple with the great question of technical education. The broad outlines were first sketched in a letter to Government, in which he also showed the necessity of providing for the highest scientific instruction being available in a few of the foremost of the Arts colleges. The immediate result of this was the creation of chairs of Biology in the Presidency and Madras Christian colleges. For industrial and technical education proper, an elaborate scheme was drawn up, which received its final embodiment in the Notification regulating the Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, and in the syllabuses prepared by experts for the different subjects. It is sometimes said that the technical scheme was merely a scheme of examinations. But such a statement indicates a very partial conception of what Mr. Grigg attempted to do and to some extent succeeded in doing. Not only did he enlarge the scope and improve the efficiency of the Government institutions devoted to industrial and technical subjects, but he also added a special chapter to the Grant-in-aid Code to enable him to help managers to obtain qualified teachers, commodious buildings, and suitable machinery and appliances. That the financial aid he gave under this chapter of the code was not greater was due entirely to the limited funds at his disposal. Physical training always found a warm supporter in Mr. Grigg, and the growth of a healthy love for out-door games, which is such a remarkable feature of school and college life at the present day, is largely due to his fostering care and generous encouragement. He was the leading spirit in the movement which in 1881 led to the formation of the Physical Training and Field Games Association. Both as Vice-President of this association and in his capacity as Director he had no small share in the working of the Gymnastic Training class held for so many years in the People's Park. In the Grant-in-aid Code of 1885 special scholarships were provided to induce young men to undergo training to qualify for the post of gymnastic instructors in schools and colleges. The interests of female education always occupied a foremost place in his regards. Appreciating to the full the benefits which female education had reaped from the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Mr. Grigg early entertained the idea of getting a second Inspectress, so that all girls' schools throughout the Presidency should enjoy the same advantages as were enjoyed by the girls' schools in the Presidency town and the neighbouring districts. This important measure, the first step in which was taken by the late Major-General Macdonald and the second by Mr. Grigg, has been the turning point in the history of female education in Southern India. The great advance that has been made will be appreciated when it is remembered that, on the 31st March 1880, the number of girls at school was only 29,282, whereas on the 31st March 1892 it had risen to 98,471. With a view to raise the status of teachers, Mr. Grigg was largely instrumental in moving the University to institute the degree of Licentiate in Teaching. The staff and accommodation of the Teachers' College were improved with a view to meet the growing demand for teachers of all grades. Aided Training schools he always treated as having a first claim on public funds. In 1887 Mr. Grigg submitted proposals for the re-organization of the Inspectorate. These, after having received the sanction of the Secretary of State, were introduced in 1888. A new class of officers, under the designation of Assistant Inspectors, was created, with a view to relieve the Inspectors of the charge of Lower Secondary schools. The importance of providing a body of Inspecting Schoolmasters—a subordinate agency specially designed for the improvement and extension of elementary schools, both public and private—early received his attention. A code of rules was drawn up to regulate their work, a graded scale

of salaries was recommended for adoption to the Local Boards and Municipal Councils employing them, and Government was urged to make their work more attractive and efficient by taking all these men into Provincial service. To Mr. Grigg belongs also the credit of having introduced the system of 'recognition,' which does for schools what 'affiliation' does for colleges. For a time recognition was looked upon with little favour by many managers, who saw in it only a device to facilitate departmental interference with the internal economy of schools. But, thanks to the teachings of experience and the hearty co-operation of managers, the objectionable features of the system have been gradually removed, and recognition is now regarded as one of the best safeguards which long-established and well-conducted schools have against ill-conducted adventure schools. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

In this brief notice it is impossible to enumerate and much more impossible to dwell on all the important measures which marked Mr. Grigg's career as Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. He has laid down the broad lines on which educational progress will move for years to come, unless some unforeseen cause should arise to stay that progress or to divert it from its course. The vast increase in schools and scholars, as indicated in the margin, bears ample testimony to the success of Mr. Grigg's labours; but figures cannot show the full value of his work. Himself absolutely devoted to duty, he could not fail to inspire others with his own earnestness and enthusiasm; and I sincerely hope that his spirit will long continue to animate not only the officers of this Department, but also all those engaged in the work which he had so much at heart.

Institutions.	31st March 1880.		31st March 1892.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges ...	24	1,166	35	3,818
Professional colleges	3	142	5	632
Schools, general	10,476	265,786	19,668	621,114
Schools, special ...	30	1,285	93	3,948
Total ...	10,533	268,379	19,801	629,512

Inspectors.

26. M.R.Ry. Nagoji Ráu Pantulu remained on leave till the 10th September, when he rejoined, relieving Mr. Williams. In the Central Circle, Mr. Bickle continued on privilege leave till the 4th April, when he relieved Mr. Logan and remained in service till the 6th May, when he retired, handing over charge to Dr. Bradshaw, the permanent incumbent who just then returned from two years' leave. I take this opportunity to place on record my high appreciation of the faithful service rendered to the Department by Mr. Bickle during the long period of nearly 35 years. He entered the service in 1857 and took a most prominent part in the organization of the Madras Normal School which has since grown into the Teachers' College. From 1877 till his retirement he was connected with the Inspection branch of the service, and looking back upon his work in that capacity, I regard him as one of the most conscientious, painstaking and judicious Inspecting officers this Department has ever had.

Mr. Flanagan continued as Acting Inspector of the Southern Circle till he was relieved by Mr. Logan on the 7th April 1892. The work done by the acting and the permanent Inspectors is shown below:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai (acting)	2	7	4	7	...	4	24	1,524	33	113	130	1,156
	„ C. Nagoji Ráu Pantulu ...	4	7	8	93	7	8	127	5,079	58	126	119	1,853
Central ...	T. T. Logan, Esq. (acting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	George Bickle, Esq. (acting) ...	2	3	...	...	...	2	7	391	5	19	15	950
	John Bradshaw, Esq.	8	45	40	29	...	23	145	9,254	96	210	216	6,070
Southern ...	C. C. Flanagan, Esq. (acting) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	125
	T. T. Logan, Esq.	11	37	5	15	...	15	83	8,992	116	231	270	3,698
Western ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	4	13	44	88	...	5	154	8,095	134	63	189	3,731

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Dr. Bradshaw examined the largest number of pupils and travelled the longest distance, and Mr. Logan, in the Southern Circle, remained longest on circuit. The proportion of time spent by the permanent Inspectors in examination work to the time they spent on circuit presents very striking differences. Mr. Marsden spent on inspection the largest proportion of the days he was absent from his head-quarters. It looks as if some Inspectors were on circuit longer than was necessary for the inspection and examination of the institutions under their charge.

Inspectresses.

27. Mrs. Brander was on privilege leave from the 3rd February to the 22nd March, when M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu, one of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors, acted for her. Miss Carr went on a year's furlough from the 30th March, Miss Arnold, Superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, taking her place. Miss Carr was longer in camp than Mrs. Brander and her *locum tenens*. This was partly owing to the large number of girls' schools situated at the Presidency town, the head-quarters of Mrs. Brander. Miss Carr devoted by far the larger amount of time to inspection work, and the number of pupils examined by her was also larger.

Assistant Inspectors.

28. With the exception of the Fifth Division, which remained in M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau's undisturbed charge, all the Divisions changed hands. M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu, who had been acting as Assistant Inspector in the First Division for over three years, was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Mr. David Joseph, on the 17th October. M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu of the Second Division was on furlough from the 11th August to the 10th November, when Muhammad Azam Saheb acted. In the Third Division M.R.Ry. Kachayya Sastri was replaced on the 13th December by M.R.Ry. Pranatartihara Aiyar, who had been succeeded in the Fourth Division on the 4th October by M.R.Ry. Raghunathachariyar. M.R.Ry. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar, who had been acting for about three years in the Sixth Division, handed over charge to the permanent Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. P. Venkatarama Aiyar, on the 10th May. The Seventh Division was successively in charge of M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar for 7 days, of Mr. Flanagan for 20 days and of Mr. Messinier for the remaining portion of the year. During Mr. Williams' absence on other duty as Acting Inspector, Northern Circle, M.R.Ry. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar and Krishnaswami Aiyar acted successively in the Eighth Division. M.R.Ry. Raghunathachariyar was relieved from the Ninth Division on the 25th September by M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

On an average each Assistant Inspector examined 123 schools for grant and 91 for improvement, remained in camp for 210 days, and spent 153 days in inspection work. These figures do not compare favourably with those of the preceding year. From the statement appended it will be seen that the inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of the Second, Fourth and Eighth Divisions was much less than in 1891–92, as was also the time spent by them on circuit and (except in the Fourth Division) in the examination of schools. In the Seventh Division only 85 days were devoted to inspection, and in the Eighth Division only 69 schools were examined for grant. The amount of work done on the whole was poorest in the Second Division, and the results obtained were also unsatisfactory in several other respects.

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	158	4,980	94	2,445	248	168
Second	109	2,611	20	3,646	158	111
Third	107	3,022	138	5,455	238	174
Fourth	144	4,249	31	6,636	155	148
Fifth	178	4,929	275	11,792	251	227
Sixth	171	5,606	89	8,431	249	178
Seventh	86	1,901	81	4,613	275	85
Eighth	69	2,556	41	5,617	128	130
Ninth	89	1,732	48	5,523	185	156
Average ...	123	3,510	91	6,018	210	153

Making all due allowance for the fact that the office-work of the Assistant Inspectors is very heavy, I cannot regard the work in several of the Divisions as satisfactory. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

29. There were 55 Sub-Assistant Inspectors as in the preceding year. Two special Sub-Assistants were appointed for about a month each to complete the grant examination work in the Chicacole and Tuticorin Ranges within the year. M.R.Ry. T. Aiya Aiyar of the Námakkal Range died, and M.R.Ry. M. Ramasesha Aiyar of the Shermadevi Range and M.R.Ry. T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu of the Cocanada Range retired on the 20th February and the 8th March respectively. The statement below shows the average work of the Sub-Assistants in the several Divisions :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	362	6,591	23	874	214	175
Second	228	4,084	37	1,921	229	139
Third	260	3,814	66	3,050	239	191
Fourth	225	3,705	45	4,513	180	178
Fifth	174	2,869	103	4,728	212	195
Sixth	230	4,302	78	4,109	196	173
Seventh	180	2,964	45	3,381	196	158
Eighth	207	3,794	47	3,571	199	189
Ninth	312	5,938	23	1,229	201	170
Western Circle	265	7,322	15	1,640	243	156
Average ...	242	4,480	49	2,994	209	174

Except in the Eighth Division, the average outturn compares favourably with that of the preceding year. In the Western Circle and in five of the Assistant Inspectors' Divisions the Sub-Assistants spent more than 200 days in camp, and the time devoted to inspection was also considerable, except in the Second Division. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the Western Circle examined the largest number of pupils, each examining on an average 8,962 pupils. The usual particulars regarding the work done by each Sub-Assistant are given in an appendix.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

30. There were five Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools as in the preceding year. The First Range continues to be unwieldy. A part of the work is still being done by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' Schools—an arrangement which continues to be unsatisfactory. Miss Govindarajulu's services were lent to the Pithápuram Estate, and it was not found possible to obtain a female officer to act for her. The work done by the Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools was satisfactory on the whole.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

31. As shown below by districts, there was an increase of 15 Inspecting Schoolmasters—14 Hindus and one Muhammadan. Excluding Madras, 12 districts were provided with special Inspecting Schoolmasters for Muhammadan schools. The work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters was generally fair. Several District Boards exercised effective control over the work of this class of officers. As far as can be made out from the returns received in this office, over 4,000 schools are reported to have been resuscitated or newly opened by them during the year. It is also understood that about 2,500 unaided schools were brought on the aided list, and that an equal number of indigenous schools came under inspection. These results are satisfactory :—

Districts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Districts.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Ganjám	12	11	South Arcot	9	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Coimbatore	11	11
Gódávari	13	14	Nilgiris	1	1
Kistna	15	17	Salem	9	13
Kurnool	6	7	Tanjore	15	15
Nellore	9	10	Trichinopoly	9	9
Madras	3	3	Madura	14	14
Chingleput	7	7	Tinnevelly	13	14
Bellary	8	9	Malabar	22	22
Anantapur	4	4	South Canara	7	7
Cuddapah	8	8			
North Arcot	10	14	Total ...	217	232

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Of the 232 Inspecting Schoolmasters, one, the Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmaster for the town of Madras and the District of Chingleput, is paid from Provincial Funds, while 182 are in Local and 49 in Municipal service. A scheme for transferring the Local Board Inspecting Schoolmasters to the Department fell through for want of funds. But a graduated scale of pay has been recommended to the several District Boards with a view to improve the position of these officers.

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

32. The Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies had each two Superintendents of Hill Schools. These officers, who are almost of the same standing as Inspecting Schoolmasters, visited 291 schools in all and examined 11,197 pupils. Twenty-seven schools were revived or newly opened by them, and 18 indigenous schools were brought under inspection. This is a good year's work, considering the difficulties to be overcome in the Agencies.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Tests.

33. For the Sub-Assistants' Tests of January last, 47 candidates were registered for one or more branches as in 1892. Of the 84 subject-candidates 72 passed against 70 out of 80 in the previous year. In selecting candidates for Sub-Assistant Inspectors' posts, permanent or acting, preference is given to those who have completed the tests.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

34. A Convocation for conferring degrees was held in March last, at which 417 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several Faculties as shown in the margin. Compared with the statistics of the previous years, a substantial increase will be noticed in the numbers that took the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Licentiate in Teaching.

M.A. degree	7	M.B. & C.M. degree	4
B.A. degree	298	L.M.S. degree	9
M.L. degree	2	B.C.E. degree	7
B.L. degree	72	L.T. degree	18

Changes in By-laws..

35. The year was not marked so much by changes in by-laws as by the effect given to the changes introduced into the by-laws during the previous years. How far these changes affected the examinations concerned will be adverted to later. Little progress was made by the committee appointed to revise the B.L. curriculum. The consideration of the subject seems to have been allowed to lie over until the Law College is provided with proper accommodation.

University Fee Fund.

36. In consequence chiefly of a large decrease in the number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination, only Rs. 1,26,088 against Rs. 1,78,534 were realized from examination fees. The receipts from interest, sale of books and sundry sources amounted to Rs. 14,202. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,43,686, so that the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 3,396 which was met from the cash balance of Rs. 7,468 in favour of the University on the 1st April 1892. On the 31st March 1893, the University held a cash balance of Rs. 4,072 besides Rs. 2,45,000 in Government Securities.

Affiliated institutions.

37. To the number of colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard there was one addition, viz., the Noble College, Masulipatam. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, was affiliated in Branch IV, Mental and Moral Science, in addition to the three branches in which it was previously affiliated. Of the first-grade colleges connected with the Department, the Presidency College is the only one that has been affiliated in all the branches and sub-branches of the Science Division. Six of the other colleges have been affiliated in Mathematics, four in mixed Mathematics and Advanced Physics, one in Biology and Zoology, seven in Mental and Moral Science and eight in History. The Madras Christian College teaches five branches of the Science Division, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, four branches, the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam Colleges three each, and the remaining colleges one or two branches only.

University examinations.

38. A summary of the results of the various University examinations, those of Matriculation excepted, is appended :—

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	*16*	*16*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. English Language Division.	1892-93.	144	46	...	330	13	125	658	119	40	...	264	12	75	510
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language Division.	1892-93.	143	51	...	316	12	127	649	121	46	....	281	11	110	569
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1891-92.	*102*	*46*	...	*208*	*8*	*93*	*457*	*68*	*21*	...	*123*	*4*	*14*	*230*
Bachelor of Arts. Science Division.	1892-93.	111	32	...	271	5	175	594	66	17	...	150	4	75	312
	1891-92.	*86*	*17*	...	*159*	*4*	*223*	*489*	*66*	*9*	...	*105*	*3*	*133*	*316*
First Examination in Arts.	1892-93.	202	182	94	845	55	511	1,889	121	90	30	377	23	138	779
	1891-92.	*232*	*209*	*55*	*797*	*65*	*658*	*2,016*	*95*	*88*	*24*	*338*	*25*	*170*	*740*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1891-92.	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1892-93.	161	8	...	...	...	...	169	68	4	...	...	...	...	72
	1891-92.	*144*	*7*	...	...	...	...	*151*	*44*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*48*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1892-93.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1891-92.	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1892-93.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1891-92.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Preliminary Scientific.	1892-93.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1891-92.	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Second L.M.S.	1892-93.	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	1891-92.	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*19*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*
First L.M.S.	1892-93.	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	38	...	...	...	...	...	38
	1891-92.	*90*	...	...	...	...	...	*90*	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	*17*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1892-93.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1891-92.	*14*	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written Examn.	1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	11	41	24	...	...	...	...	6	30
	1891-92.	*5*	...	...	...	...	*11*	*16*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*8*	*12*
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical Examn.	1892-93.	30	...	...	...	...	6	36	9	...	...	...	...	4	13
	1891-92.	*4*	...	...	...	...	*15*	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*11*
Total ...	1892-93.	957	319	94	1,762	85	973	4,190	597	197	30	1,072	50	420	2,366
	1891-92.	*709*	*279*	*55*	*1,164*	*77*	*1,019*	*3,303*	*315*	*122*	*24*	*566*	*32*	*342*	*1,401*

Under the revised by-laws it is open to candidates for the B.A. degree Examination to appear for one, or for any two, or for all the three Divisions at the same examination. Particulars are accordingly furnished separately for each Division. The numbers in the English Language Division and the Second Language Division were very nearly equal; but, as might be expected, the proportion of success varied considerably. For the Science Division, corresponding to the old Optional branches, a larger number appeared, but a smaller number passed. A general advance will be noticed in the number, or the proportion, of successful candidates at all the other examinations, indicating steady progress in University professional education.

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About 22 and 19 per cent. of the candidates for the Language and Science Divisions of the B.A. degree Examination respectively belonged to the three first-grade colleges under the Madras Government, against 22 and 17 per cent. in 1891–92; while the candidates from the seven first-grade aided colleges rose from 45 and 32 per cent. to 50 and 46 per cent. respectively. In the English Language and Science Divisions, departmental colleges passed 83 and 59 per cent. of the candidates they sent up, against 80 and 55 per cent. respectively passed by aided colleges. In the only unaided college all the candidates sent up were successful, with one exception in each Division. Among private candidates, 60 per cent. passed in the English Language Division and 43 per cent. in the Science Division, the average being 78 and 53 per cent. respectively.

At the F.A. Examination the proportion passed advanced from 37 to 41 per cent. In the departmental colleges, the percentage of success rose from 41 to 60 and in aided colleges from 42 to 45. It should be possible with efficient teaching to pass two-thirds of the candidates, since, owing to the extended High school course and the searching character of the entrance examination under the revised by-laws, colleges may rely on being recruited annually with better-grounded students.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

39. For the M.A. degree Examination 15 candidates presented themselves, of whom 10 passed against six out of 16 in 1891–92. The results are summarized in the margin. Of the 10 successful candidates, one was placed in the first and four in the second class. Two of the four candidates that appeared in the Language branch brought up English, but both of them failed; and one passed in Sanskrit and one in Canarese and Tamil. Nine Brahmans, five non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian appeared, and eight Brahmans and two non-Brahman Hindus passed.

M.A. degree Examination.

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	2	2
Physics	4	3
Zoology and Geology and Physical Geography	1	...
Mental and Moral Science ...	3	3
History	1	...
Language	4	2
Total ...	15	10

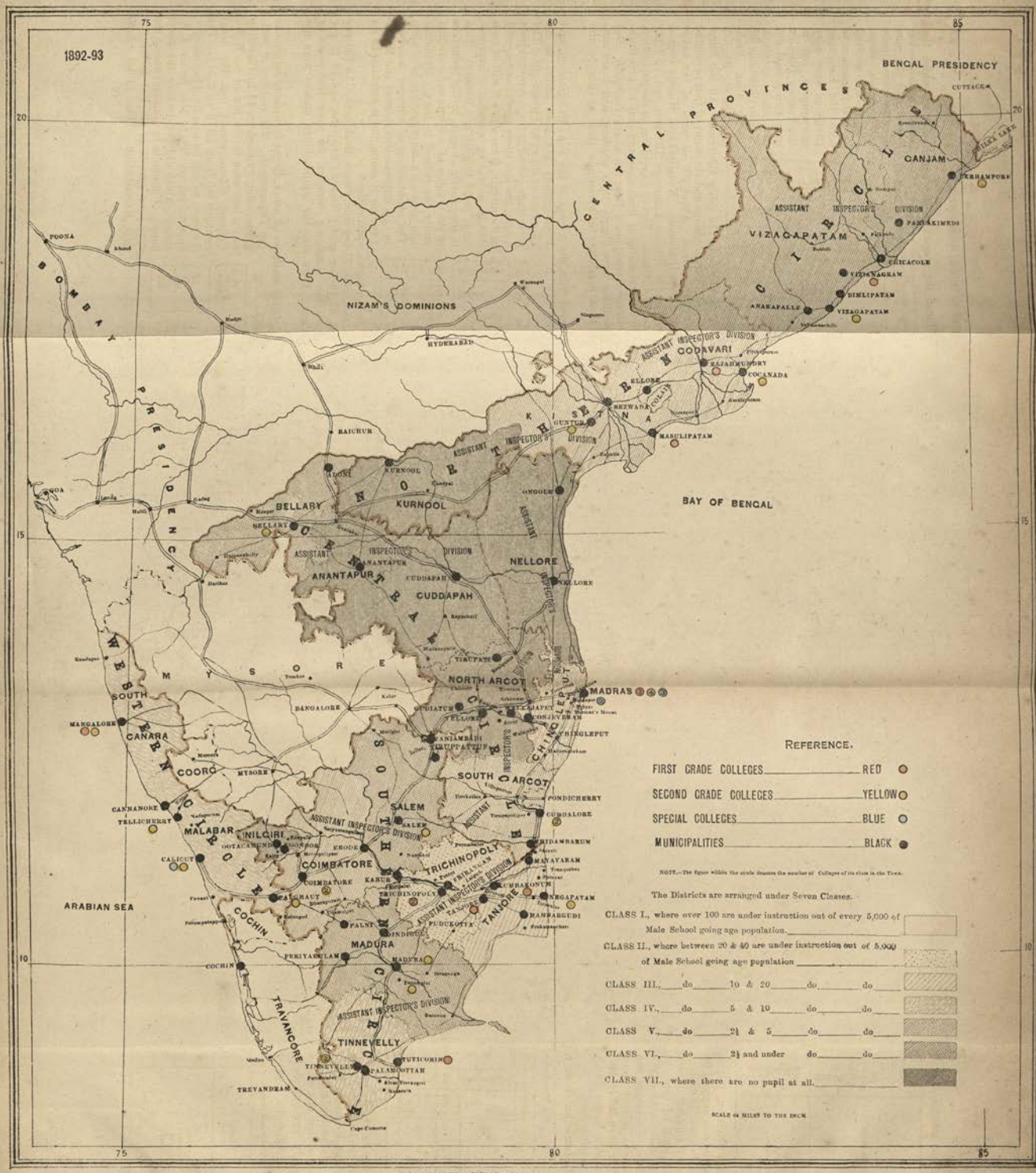
40. An analysis of the results of the B.A. degree Examination is given in the margin. The results in the Language Divisions were very good, and indicate that increased attention was paid to the study of the English Language and Literature. Fewer candidates and a smaller proportion than in 1891–92 passed in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

B.A. degree Examination.

Subjects.	Percentage passed in 1890–91.	1891–92.			1892–93.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English (the English Language Division)	73·7	457	230	50·5	658	510	77·5
Optional Language (the Second Language Division)	84·6	457	430	94·1	649	569	87·7
Optional subjects (the Science Division)—							
Branch I—Mathematics ...	44·7	76	52	68·4	64	29	45·3
Branch II { Physics	41·3	121	80	66·1	137	61	44·5
Branch II { Chemistry ...	44·2	34	21	61·7	36	16	44·4
Branch III { Biology and Animal Physiology.	33·3	1	1	100·0	2	1	50·0
Branch III { Biology and Zoology	61·1	14	10	71·4	35	24	68·5
Branch IV { Mental and Moral Science ...	57·2	128	89	69·5	157	93	59·2
Branch V—History	64·4	115	63	54·8	163	88	53·9

Candidates for the B.A. degree Examination are permitted to appear for the examination in three instalments, and it cannot, therefore, be judged from the results of any one year how many have passed in all the subjects at one examination, or how many have completed the examination in any year so as to earn a degree. The necessary statistics will be obtained from the Registrar and incorporated in future reports.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education. Map I.



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS

In the margin will be found the classes of the community to which the passed candidates belonged and the percentages to examinees under each class. The results secured by Muhammadans in both the Language Divisions were very encouraging, but in the Science Division only two passed out of nine entrants. Native Christians did better than Brahmans in the English Language Division, but not quite as well in the other Divisions. All the European candidates entered for the Language Divisions and three out of four presented for the Science Division, met with success. About 70 per cent. of the entire number of successful candidates were Brahmans. Non-Brahman Hindus formed 15·5 per cent. of those passed in the English Language Division and 18·9 per cent. of those passed in the Science Division. Viewed in relation to the population, the difference between the educational status of Brahmans and that of non-Brahman Hindus is much more marked than appears from the above statistics. But the latter have lately been realizing more clearly their position, and I am sanguine that a larger number than heretofore will continue their studies to the degree examination.

Classes of the community.	English Language Division.		Second Language Division.		Science Division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Brahmans	368	77·8	412	87·5	217	53·7
Other Hindus	79	70·5	101	88·6	59	52·2
Muhammadans	7	87·5	6	100·0	2	22·2
Native Christians ...	43	82·7	38	82·6	24	43·6
Eurasians	9	100·0	8	100·0	7	77·7
Europeans	4	100·0	4	100·0	3	75·0

41. Logic has been removed from the scheme of the F.A. Examination, and Physiography has been added as an alternative subject to Physiology. The percentage passed in the several subjects during the last three years is compared in the margin, from which it will be seen that there was an appreciable improvement under English and History. This is due, partly at least, to the reduction in the number of subjects to be studied under the revised by-laws. Mathematics showed a deterioration here also. The maintenance of a proper standard in this important subject at the Matriculation Examination is essential to its retaining its proper position in the higher examinations.

F.A. Examination.

Subjects.	1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	1,323	65	990	49	1,243	66
Optional Language.	1,681	82	1,693	84	1,423	75
Mathematics ...	1,344	65	1,638	81	1,099	58
Physiology or Physiography ...	1,401	68	1,522	75	1,357	72
History	1,366	67	1,494	74	1,497	79

Of the successful candidates, 556 (71 per cent.) were Brahmans, 155 (20 per cent.) non-Brahman Hindus, 39 (5 per cent.) Native Christians, and 14 (2 per cent.) Muhammadans, and, of the remaining number, 14 were Europeans or Eurasians, and one was a Parsi. Here also the non-Brahman classes were not adequately represented.

42. Appendix A gives detailed statistics of arts colleges furnishing returns to the Department. The number of first-grade colleges rose from 11 to 12, owing to the accession to the list of the Noble College, Masulipatam; but the total strength fell from 2,719 to 2,571. The decrease, as will be seen from the margin, appertained wholly to the junior F.A. classes, which did not receive the usual supply of students in consequence of the very poor results of the last Matriculation Examination. The junior F.A.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.
M.A. class	11	13
Senior B.A. class	531	751
Junior B.A. class	525	604
Senior F.A. class	835	861
Junior F.A. class	817	342
Total ...	2,719	2,571

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classes were not even half as strong as the senior B.A. or the senior F.A. classes—a circumstance which will tell seriously upon college attendance and finances for the next three years. Of second-grade colleges there was one less than on the 31st March 1892, due to the raising of the status of the Noble College, and 711 students were reading in the senior F.A. and 255 in the junior F.A. classes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 453 and 646 respectively. Thus, the junior F.A. classes of first and second grade colleges sustained on the whole a loss of 866 students. This will not only curtail the supply of F.A. undergraduates in 1894–95 and the number of graduates in 1896–97, but will also entail on Managers a heavy loss in fee receipts.

The total strength of the B.A. and F.A. classes was 3,524, which was only 283 less than the previous year's figure, notwithstanding the loss of over three times as many students in the junior F.A. class. I believe the fall will prove but temporary, as the Heads of institutions will make strenuous endeavours to adapt the instruction in the high school forms to the more stringent requirements of the University. The introduction of the Provincial Civil Service Examination and the Salt and Abkári Competitive Examination, the closing of the Pleadership Examination against non-graduates, the raising of the standard of admission into the L.M.S. classes of the Medical College, and the opening of the subordinate posts in the Public Works Department to candidates with Engineer diplomas—all these measures will tend to rouse the ambition of young men to seek a University degree, and thus will steady the college attendance.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University examinations in Law.

43. For the M.L. degree Examination one Native Christian and two Brahman candidates appeared, but one of the Brahman candidates failed. The results of the B.L. degree Examination compared very favourably with those of the previous year, the percentage passed having risen from 31·8 to 42·6. Of the successful candidates 51 were Brahmans, 15 non-Brahman Caste Hindus, four Native Christians, and two Muhammadans. There was only one Eurasian candidate, and he failed. It is noteworthy that out of 97 failures as many as 61 failed in three or more subjects; a fact which shows that many candidates appeared without sufficient preparation.

Law College.

44. The Law College was 512 strong. Of these 405 were in the B.L. classes and 107 in the Pleadership classes, against 360 on the 31st March 1891. Three Assistant Professors were added to the staff in connection with the Pleadership classes. For the B.L. degree Examination 69 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 25 passed—a smaller percentage than that secured by former students. As a result of the large accession to the strength of the college the fee income rose by over Rs. 12,000, and there was a surplus income as usual. Government sanctioned towards the close of the year proposals to remunerate the Professors and Assistants by fees for the term or course in place of by the month.

Medicine.

University examinations in Medicine.

45. At every one of the University examinations in medicine a larger number of candidates were successful, 64 having passed on the whole out of 125 candidates entered, against 32 out of 122 in 1891–92. Of the passed candidates, Europeans and Eurasians numbered 22, Native Christians eight, Muhammadans two, Brahmans nine, non-Brahman Hindus 21, and Parsis two.

Medical College.

46. The strength of the college fell from 157 to 133. There were 12 in the M.B. and C.M. section, 96 in the L.M.S. section, and 25 were casual students. Fewer students sought admission into the L.M.S. classes than in the year previous, owing to the circumstance that, in consequence of the raising of the standard of admission under the revised by-laws of the University, Matriculates would have but one chance of competing for the

L.M.S. Examination. The different classes of the community were fairly represented. At each of the University examinations the college acquitted itself much better than in 1891–92. This is in some measure due to the power which the Principal has of withholding certificates of attendance from students whose conduct or progress is not satisfactory. A revised scale of penalties was sanctioned during the year. Eight former students secured British degrees or diplomas. The charges amounted to Rs. 60,340, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 13,909, and the cost to Government of educating each student was Rs. 460 approximately.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

47. The revised by-laws relating to the examinations in Engineering will not come into force before 1894–95. For the B.C.E. degree Examination of 1893, nine Brahmans and two non-Brahman Hindus appeared, and both the non-Brahman and three of the Brahman candidates passed. The absence of the other classes at this examination is matter for regret.

College of Engineering.

48. The Engineer classes of the College of Engineering were 15 strong against 10 at the close of 1891–92. The increase was the result of the removal of the disability of Engineer students for employment in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department. A steady advance may be expected hereafter, as the Provincial Service of the Public Works Department is more and more thrown open to graduates in engineering. Four Engineer students completed their practical course and received college diplomas. For the B.C.E. degree Examination four students appeared direct from the college, three of whom passed. All the Engineers of the previous year found employment in public or in private service. Continued attention was paid by the Engineer students to field-work beyond Madras municipal limits. The expenditure on the college during 1892–93 was Rs. 26,854, of which fees and sundry receipts met 11 per cent. The average cost to Government was nearly Rs. 2,165 for each student.

Teaching.

49. Particulars of candidates registered and passed at the written and practical tests for the L.T. degree Examination are recorded in the margin according to classes of the community. The results of the practical test were very poor, much poorer than those of 1891–92, while at the written test 75 per cent. of the examinees were successful. The stringent requirements of the Educational Rules, as regards the employment of qualified teachers, have in the main contributed to the large increase in the number of candidates. On the establishment of a first-grade Training college at Rajahmundry the examination will be attended by larger numbers.

University examinations in teaching.

Classes.	Written Test.		Practical Test.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmans ...	31	21	27	10
Other Hindus ...	2	1	1	1
Europeans ...	2	2	2	2
Native Christians	6	6	6	...
	41	30	36	13
1891–92 ...	16	12	19	11

Teachers' College.

50. The College department of the Teachers' College had at the close of the year 28 graduates and 23 First Arts under-graduates under training. They were prepared, respectively, for the L.T. degree and for the Second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificate. The northern districts were not well represented, and towards the close of the year I had under consideration a scheme to provide for the training of teachers of collegiate grades at Rajahmundry. For the theoretical part of the L.T. degree Examination 28 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 21 passed, and of these seven passed the practical test. Two of those who passed were the Misses Parsons of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. For the written and the practical tests for the Second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificate 31 and eight

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candidates, respectively, appeared direct from the college, and 17 and eight passed. The Students' Home attached to the college continued to work with success.

Training College, Calicut.

51. Six students, *i.e.*, the maximum number of stipendiaries, were under training at the Training College, Calicut, for the Second-grade Collegiate certificates, but none of them had been long enough at the college to be sent up for examination. The net cost to Government on the two Training Colleges amounted to Rs. 32,739.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture.

52. The College of Agriculture was 42 strong against 45 on the 31st March 1892. Of the students on the rolls, 24 were scholarship-holders and two were free scholars. The institution passed through another year of suspense and uncertainty, pending the elaboration of the proposals of Government as to its future organization with reference to Dr. Voelcker's report. Mr. Grigg was placed on special duty to frame recommendations, but his report was not received before the close of the year. The college did fairly well at the Technical Examinations held during the year, and increased attention was paid to practical instruction. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 668 approximately.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

53. For the Upper Secondary Examination, held for the third time in May, only 73 individual candidates, male and female, appeared against 88 in the previous year—30 against 35 in all the four branches, and 43 in one or more branches. Forty-nine against 12 succeeded in the branches they selected—two, including one female candidate, in all the four branches against none in 1891, and 47 in one or more branches. The number of successful candidates in each of the branches during the past two years is recorded in the margin. From this it will be seen that there was considerable improvement under every one of the branches, notably in Mathematics and Second Language. On the whole, 63 male subject-candidates passed, of whom 60 were Hindus. Of the successful male subject-candidates, 27 were pupil-candidates from two Upper Secondary schools for boys, and the rest were private students. The examination does not increase in favour with managers and heads of schools.

Subjects.	1891.	1892.
English	4	11
Second Language	8	38
Mathematics	3	18
History and Geography ...	6	16

Matriculation Examination.

54. The first Matriculation Examination under the revised by-laws was held in December 1892. The rule restricting admissions, except in special cases, to pupils who have studied in recognized High schools for a certain period co-operated with other causes to bring the number of candidates down from 7,907 to 3,369. Such a serious decline was not anticipated. The absence of special text-books in English, the separation of Physics and Chemistry from History and Geography, and the higher minima prescribed for a pass, all contributed to the large decrease in the number and proportion of successful candidates. Only 520, or 15·4 per cent., of the candidates were successful against 30·1 per cent. in the previous year. A general improvement under both examined and passed may, however, be expected in future, for all the high school Forms have increased in attendance, and Heads of schools have begun to realize the higher standard aimed at by the University examiners. An analysis of the general results is appended, distributing candidates among the different classes of institutions. Boys and girls have not been distinguished, as the necessary particulars cannot be obtained under all heads from the figures embodied in the Syndicate's Report.

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private pupils.	Total.
Examined	1891–92 ...	114	370	1,315	2,435	1,428	2,245	7,907
	1892–93 ...	49	262	632	1,367	529	530	3,369
Passed—								
First class	1891–92 ...	6	20	48	129	49	10	262
	1892–93 ...	...	4	4	13	3	1	25
Second class	1891–92 ...	41	152	456	818	389	263	2,119
	1892–93 ...	13	41	144	227	44	26	495
Total ...	1891–92 ...	47	172	504	947	438	273	2,381
	1892–93 ...	13	45	148	240	47	27	520
Percentage passed ...	1891–92 ...	41	46	38	39	31	12	30·1
	1892–93 ...	27	17	23	18	9	5	15·4

Government schools passed the largest percentage of pupils; schools in Native States and aided and Board schools ranked next in order. Private students fared worst as usual, passing only 5 per cent. of the entrants.

From the summary in the margin, showing the percentage of passed to examined in each subject, it will be seen that only a little more than a third of the candidates got through in English. It is somewhat surprising to note that a smaller proportion passed in History and Geography than in Physics and Chemistry. There was no improvement in the knowledge of Mathematics, which seems rather to have deteriorated.

Subjects.	1890.	1891.	1892.
English	47	39	36
Second Language	77	84	85
Mathematics	59	68	54
Physics and Chemistry ...	37	54	56
History and Geography ...			47

Every section of the community shared in the decrease in the number and percentage of passed candidates. Next to Europeans, Native Christians secured the highest percentage of passed to examined, and non-Brahman Hindus passed only an eighth of their number. Of the successful candidates, 31 were Europeans or Eurasians, 51 Native Christians, 6 Muhammadans, 331 Brahmans and 100 non-Brahman Hindus. It is very disappointing that only six Muhammadans passed in the whole Presidency.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.

55. Three of the Upper Secondary schools in the last list were closed during the year, in three more schools the high departments were abolished, and two High schools in Cochin were amalgamated. Two new schools came into existence, and in two more schools High School classes were opened. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School, Madras, a school which has hitherto been classed as a special institution, has this time been returned as an Upper Secondary school; it should strictly find place among Upper Secondary schools, as it presents all the pupils in its Sixth Form for the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination, though it prepares pupils for the Technical Examinations also, like the special classes held in several other institutions for general education. In consequence of the above changes, the number of Upper Secondary schools fell from 136 to 134.

A summary of schools and scholars by Circles is subjoined :—

Circles.	1891–92.								1892–93.							
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1892.							Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1893.						
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.						Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.				
Northern Circle ...	22	508	323	513	1,879	275	233	3,731	21	540	374	522	1,953	265	201	3,855
Central do. ...	47	979	673	1,127	3,904	892	1,588	9,163	47	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	1,021	1,764	10,068
Southern do. ...	50	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	456	578	8,197	49	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	382	672	9,147
Western do. ...	17	447	291	451	1,189	178	355	2,911	17	490	418	520	1,310	250	370	3,358
Total ...	136	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	1,801	2,754	24,002	134	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	1,918	3,007	26,428

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Improvement will be noticed in the aggregate strength of each department. Upper secondary departments rose in attendance from 8,594 to 10,071 or by 17 per cent. and lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary departments by 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively. The marked advance in the strength of the upper secondary Forms was due to the unfavourable results of the last Matriculation Examination. The restoration of the Matriculation Examination to its old status, as a test of general education qualifications for admission to public service, will lead to a further and a steady increase in the attendance of the high school Forms. Each high school department had on an average a strength of 75 against 63 in 1891–92.

Distribution of Upper Secondary Schools according to upkeep.

56. The distribution of Upper Secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed will be found in the following statement:—

Circles.	1891–92.				1892–93.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	4	11	7	...	4	13	4
Central do. ...	2	6	28	11	2	5	33	7
Southern do. ...	...	12	19	19	...	11	24	14
Western do. ...	2	4	8	3	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	26	66	40	4	24	77	29

There was no change in the number of Government High schools. In consequence of the abolition of the high school departments in the Board schools, Villupuram and Kulittalai, the number of Board High schools fell from 26 to 24. The total number of aided and unaided schools under private management remained the same as in 1891–92, but the list of aided schools received eleven additions, while unaided schools fell by a corresponding number.

Upper Secondary School according to districts.

57. Appendix C contains a list of the Upper Secondary schools connected with the Department, and shows their strength and the results they obtained at the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations. Of the 134 Upper Secondary schools, only five have not been recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.

Ganjám.—The three High schools in the district contained, on the whole, fewer pupils in the upper secondary department than in the year previous. All the schools have obtained recognition, but the results of the Matriculation Examination were very poor, only seven having passed from these schools against 30 in 1891–92.

Vizagapatam.—There was an improvement in the aggregate strength of each department of the six schools in the district, all of which have been recognized. At the Matriculation Examination, nine pupils passed from the above schools out of 80 entrants against 76 out of 166 in 1891–92.

Gódávari.—One of the High schools in the district was closed, not having been able to secure recognition. The remaining five schools have been recognized. They contained 31 pupils less in the Sixth Form, but the Fifth and Fourth Forms were stronger. The number passed at the Matriculation Examination from these schools fell from 75 to nine. The number examined and passed at the Lower Secondary Examination more than trebled.

Kistna.—Both the High and Middle departments of the five schools in the district improved in strength, and the schools acquitted themselves better than those in the other three districts of the Northern Circars, having passed 16 out of 62 sent up for the Matriculation Examination. All the schools have been recognized under the Educational Rules.

Kurnool.—The two High schools have both been recognized. Only one pupil from the Kurnool High school passed the Matriculation Examination out of two that appeared, against four out of six in 1891–92.

Nellore.—All the three recognized High schools in the district advanced in strength. They passed at the Matriculation Examination only nine out of 42 candidates. For the Lower Secondary Examination, they presented 53 against 15 pupils and passed 52 against 15.

Madras.—As explained already, the inclusion of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School among Upper Secondary schools raised the number of such schools in Madras from 17 to 18. All the schools, with one exception, have been recognized. For the last Matriculation Examination 377 pupils appeared against 694, and 55 passed against 267 in the year preceding. The number examined and passed at the Lower Secondary Examination shows a substantial increase. One of the schools has not yet developed into a complete Upper Secondary school.

Chingleput.—The ten High schools in the district, nine of which have been recognized, increased on the whole in strength in all departments. In two of the schools the Fifth was the highest Form. The results of the Matriculation Examination were poor, 10 passing out of 46 sent up.

Bellary.—None of the three recognized High schools in Bellary acquitted itself well at the Matriculation Examination. They passed on the whole only one pupil out of 30 that were sent up. The Sixth and Fourth Forms were stronger than in the previous year.

Anantapur.—The only High school in Anantapur, though recognized, was not in a satisfactory condition. There was a decline in the total strength, and not a single pupil from the school passed at the last Matriculation Examination.

Cuddapah.—Both the High schools in the district were recognized, but they dwindled in strength. At the Matriculation Examination the Municipal High School passed two out of seven, while the other passed none out of six.

North Arcot.—There were six High schools in the district, all of which have been recognized under the Educational Rules. The attendance was almost stationary. At the Matriculation Examination, 12 pupils passed out of 37 entrants. Compared with other districts, this is a good proportion. All the 84 pupils sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination were successful in one or more branches.

South Arcot.—One of the five High schools in the previous year's list was reduced to the standard of a Middle school, but the upper secondary Forms were nevertheless stronger. Of the four schools, one had the Fifth as its highest Form. Only 19 pupils matriculated from the High schools in the district against 60 in the year previous. A larger number appeared for and passed the Lower Secondary Examination.

Coimbatore.—Of the seven recognized High schools in the district, one had the Fourth as its highest Form and was not in a prosperous condition. The results of the public examinations were not as satisfactory as might have been expected.

Nilgiris.—This district continued to be poorly off as regards upper secondary education. The only recognized High school in the district had but seven pupils in the high school department, and both the candidates at the last Matriculation Examination failed. High school Forms were opened in St. Joseph's School, Wellington, but the institution has not yet been recognized as a High school.

Salem.—As in the previous year there were five Upper Secondary schools, but one of them has been removed from the list of recognized schools, having ceased to fulfil the requirements of the Educational Rules. The upper and lower secondary Forms improved in strength. At the Matriculation Examination only three pupils passed out of 66 presented—a very unsatisfactory result; but 66 out of 76 pupils that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination were successful.

Tanjore.—Next to Madras, Tanjore contained the largest number of recognized High schools, viz., 13, and the upper secondary Forms were 1,184 strong against 1,125 on the 31st March 1892. Two of the High schools in the previous year's list were closed and one was reduced in standard. At the Matriculation Examination, 63 pupils passed against 241, though the proportion passed was higher than in most other districts, including Madras. A larger number of pupils appeared for and passed the Lower Secondary Examination.

Trichinopoly.—The number of High schools remained the same as in 1891–92. One of the High schools was reduced in standard, but a new school was opened. Of the five schools, one has not yet been recognized and two have the Fourth as the highest Form. All the departments improved in attendance. Between one-seventh and one-eighth of the candidates passed the Matriculation Examination. The Lower Secondary Examination was more popular.

Madura.—Madura fared even worse than Trichinopoly, having passed only nine pupils at the Matriculation Examination out of 114 candidates. A larger

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number of pupils, however, were on the rolls of every department, and all the seven schools have been recognized.

Tinnevelly.—The opening of upper secondary Forms in the Srivilliputtúr Middle School raised the number of High schools in the district from nine to ten, all of which have been recognized. Every department was stronger than in the previous year, and 34 pupils passed the Matriculation and 91 the Lower Secondary Examination out of 195 and 93 entrants respectively.

Malabar.—In consequence of the amalgamation of St. Joseph's School, Cochin, with the Santa Cruz School, the number of High schools in the district fell from 13 to 12. All of them have been recognized. The total strength of each department advanced, but at the Matriculation Examination only 26 pupils passed out of 223 that appeared.

South Canara.—The establishment of a new school by the Konkani section of the population raised the number of recognized High schools in the district from four to five. Of the 102 pupils that were presented for the Matriculation Examination, 23 were successful. This compares favourably with the results secured by several other districts.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination.

58. The scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination, as sanctioned in 1891, did not work satisfactorily. It failed to secure any approach to uniformity of standard, conducted as it was by a large number of entirely distinct committees at different periods of the year. This had the effect of throwing discredit on the examination, besides interfering with the promotion of pupils from form to form in the case of schools that chose to present pupils for the examination. Financially also, the scheme did not work well, the conduct of the examination through a large number of committees having involved needless expenditure in the shape of travelling and contingent charges. A revised scheme of examination was accordingly proposed by me in March last, and it has since received the sanction of Government. Under the new notification the examination will be conducted on much the same lines as the Upper Secondary Examination. There is every reason to trust that the new scheme will be acceptable to the public, will be a more stringent as well as a more uniform test, and will yield some surplus receipts every year to meet the general charges of the Commission.

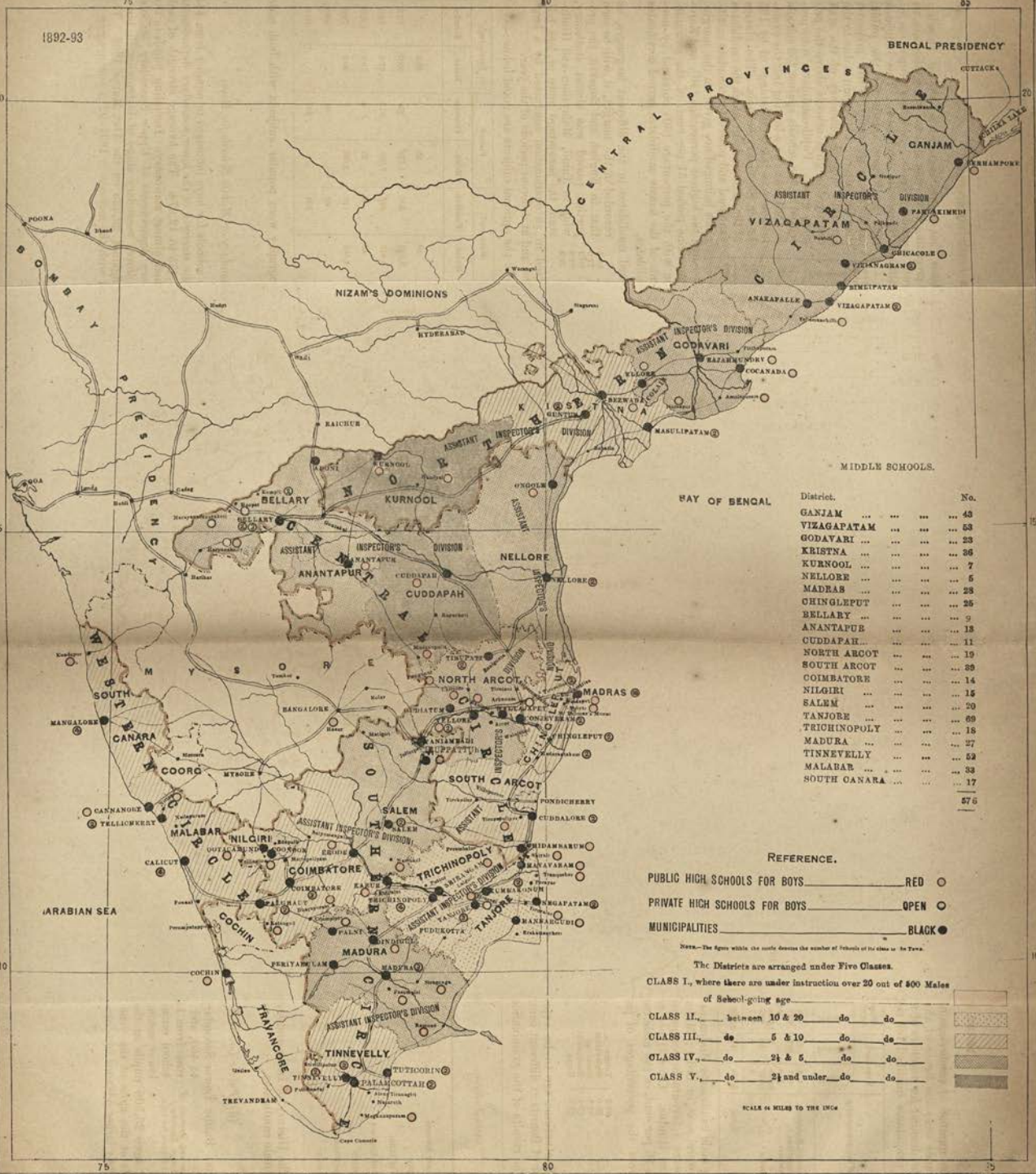
Lower Secondary Examination.

59. For the Lower Secondary Examination held during the year for the second time at 45 centres, 5,839 male and 571 female candidates appeared. These figures include 677 male and 100 female candidates in the Salem, Tinnevelly and Madura Districts, who should have been examined in the previous year, but who were actually examined during 1892-93. About 86 per cent. of the male and 96 per cent. of the female candidates passed in the compulsory or in one or more optional subjects. The exact proportion of candidates that qualified for full certificates at one and the same examination cannot be ascertained, as the number examined includes candidates who appeared for the compulsory subjects only as well as those who entered for one or more optional subjects only.

Candidates.	1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils	2,490	179	2,222	176	1,072	106	4,482	528	3,987	509	1,735	277
Teachers	111	9	94	8	17	4	228	17	197	14	49	5
Others	340	5	244	5	71	3	1,129	26	847	23	305	11
Total ...	2,941	193	2,560	189	1,160	113	5,839	571	5,031	546	2,089	293

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Secondary Education (Male).

Map II.



MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

District.	No.
GANJAM	43
VIZAGAPATAM	53
GODAVARI	23
KRISTNA	36
KURNOOL	7
NELLORE	5
MADRAS	28
CHINGLEPUT	25
BELLARY	9
ANANTAPUR	13
CUDDAPAH	11
NORTH ARCOT	19
SOUTH ARCOT	39
COIMBATORE	14
NILGIRI	15
SALEM	20
TANJORE	69
TRICHINOPOLY	18
MADURA	27
TINNEVELLY	52
MALABAR	33
SOUTH CANARA	17
	576

REFERENCE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS ——— RED ○

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS ——— OPEN ○

MUNICIPALITIES ——— BLACK ●

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Five Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction over 20 out of 500 Males of School-going age

CLASS II., ... between 10 & 20 ... do ... do ...

CLASS III., ... do ... 5 & 10 ... do ... do ...

CLASS IV., ... do ... 2½ & 5 ... do ... do ...

CLASS V., ... do ... 2½ and under ... do ... do ...

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH

A.J.D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS

The number of teacher-candidates that gained certificates, though showing an advance over the figure of the preceding year, was still far from adequate to meet the demand for teachers of lower secondary grade. A larger proportion of female candidates qualified for certificates than male candidates. This indicates that the former appear for the public examinations generally better prepared than the latter. This again is due to the generally higher efficiency of the staff employed in girls' schools above the primary grade. Pupil-candidates were presented by 388 schools against 252 schools in 1891–92. As a leaving test the examination was taken advantage of by 165 Lower Secondary schools. The classes of the community to which the candidates examined and passed for complete certificates belonged are given in the margin.

Classes of the community.	Examined.		Passed for certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians.	152	138	58	77
Native Christians	821	387	287	191
Muhammadans	240	...	74	...
Brahmans	2,664	2	1,074	1
Other Hindus	1,957	40	595	21
Others	5	4	1	3
Total ...	5,839	571	2,089	293

Among male candidates Brahmans secured the highest percentage (40), and Europeans were next in order; Muhammadans passed 31 per cent. of the entrants. This bears a favourable comparison with the percentage (30) obtained by non-Brahman Hindus. Over 51 per cent. of the female candidates earned certificates against 36 per cent. of the male candidates.

From the percentages of passed candidates in the different languages, as recorded in the margin, it will be seen that in English and Sanskrit the proportion passed was almost stationary, while in Tamil, Malayalam and Hindustani the percentage more or less fell. Such fluctuations are to be expected in an examination conducted by a large number of Boards at different centres and at different periods of the year.

English	64·2	Telugu	83·6
Latin	76·0	Malayalam ...	77·0
Persian	92·0	Canarese ...	96·3
Sanskrit	77·4	Hindustani ...	91·8
Tamil	77·8	Uriya	93·3

The results of the examination in the optional subjects are noted below:—

Optional subjects.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Elementary Science	49	...	23	...	46·9	...
Geography	3,535	396	1,772	278	50·0	70·2
History of India	4,445	422	2,990	316	67·3	74·9
History of England	42	8	33	8	78·6	100·0
Mathematics	4,465	10	2,692	7	60·3	70·0
Domestic Economy	...	92	...	81	...	88·0
Needle-work	...	523	...	497	...	95·0

The History of India and Geography were popular subjects with both male and female candidates.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for boys.

60. Public Lower Secondary schools for boys increased in number from 444 to 460, and the strength of the lower secondary departments rose from 11,475 to 12,074. The average strength of each school remained almost stationary. Including pupils in the lower secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, there were 23,506 pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in boys' schools at the close of the year against 22,328 on the 31st March 1892. The relatively larger advance compared with the increase in 1891–92 is encouraging.

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English and Vernacular schools are distinguished in the following summary according to circles:—

Circles.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.	Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.	Pupils in primary department.
English.						
Northern Circle	63	1,670	1,783	49	1,602	1,251
Central do.	92	2,959	6,032	73	2,719	4,905
Southern do.	161	4,939	4,500	69	2,704	2,602
Western do.	39	1,286	1,851	35	1,367	1,729
Total ...	355	10,854	14,166	226	8,392	10,487
Vernacular.						
Northern Circle	55	292	2,326	92	528	4,249
Central do.	27	220	1,124	41	741	2,105
Southern do.	2	88	17	99	2,401	2,323
Western do.	5	21	262	2	12	133
Total ...	89	621	3,729	234	3,682	8,810
Grand Total ...	444	11,475	17,895	460	12,074	19,297

The large decrease in the number of English schools followed by more than a corresponding increase in the number of Vernacular schools is due to the classification of schools according as they brought English or a Vernacular as their first language at the public examinations. A pretty large number of schools took a Vernacular as their first language and were, therefore, classed as Vernacular schools. Taking English and Vernacular schools together, it will be seen that the Northern and Southern Circles received an accession of 23 and five schools, while the Central and Western Circles lost five and seven schools, respectively. The average strength of the lower secondary departments of English schools was 37, while it was only 16 in Vernacular schools. The large difference is due to the fact that comparatively few of the Vernacular schools contain all the three forms or standards comprising the lower secondary department.

Of the 226 English and 234 Vernacular schools, only 169 and 76, respectively, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. Thus 25 per cent. of the former and 68 per cent. of the latter class of schools have not yet satisfied the conditions to a reasonable extent and secured the privilege of recognition. In the margin will be found the distribution of recognized schools in each Circle with the total number of schools in the Circle. English schools in the Western Circle are generally in a good condition, and thus, with the exception of four schools, all have been recognized. The bulk of Vernacular schools in the Northern Circle remain unrecognized, as they have not satisfied the conditions relating to staff and accommodation. Of the 169 English and 76 Vernacular schools recognized, 82 and 24, respectively, have found a place in the Permanent and the rest, 87 and 52, in the Temporary section of the General School list. These figures show that the rules of recognition are as stringently applied as the condition of education admits of.

Circles.	English.		Vernacular.	
	Total.	Recognized.	Total.	Recognized.
Northern Circle ...	49	35	92	8
Central do. ...	73	54	41	17
Southern do. ...	69	49	99	51
Western do. ...	35	31	2	...
Total ...	226	169	234	76

Distribution of Lower Secondary schools according to upkeep.

61. In the following summary Lower Secondary schools are distributed according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
English.	Schools.	Pupils in lower secondary departments.	Schools.	Pupils in lower secondary departments.
Managed by the Department	12	322	8	250
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards...	84	2,491	77	2,718
Aided from public funds	207	6,592	112	4,253
Unaided	52	1,449	29	1,171
Total ...	355	10,854	226	8,392
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	23	82	32	157
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards.	30	197	48	469
Aided from public funds	29	294	115	2,486
Unaided	7	48	39	570
Total ...	89	621	234	3,682

Taking English and Vernacular schools together, it will be noticed that the Government and Board lists received an addition of five and 11 schools, respectively, while aided schools fell in number from 236 to 227. In eight Government schools in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam agencies, Fifth Standard classes were opened, and one school in the Vizagapatam agency and two Practising schools were reduced in standard. Similarly 15 Board schools were added to the list of Lower Secondary schools, while four Lower Secondary schools disappeared from the list. A larger number of schools would have passed from the Primary to the Lower Secondary list but for the difficulty of securing recognition, which alone enables them to present pupils for the lower secondary standards.

Lower Secondary schools according to districts.

62. Appendix D gives full particulars of schools and scholars in each district.

Ganjám.—Nine English and 32 Vernacular schools were at work, and of the latter number as many as 26 were in the Agency tracts and were managed by the Department. There was on the whole an increase of 68 pupils in the lower secondary forms. But only three Board and two aided English schools have been recognized under the Educational Rules. At the Lower Secondary Examination 26 pupil-candidates passed for certificates, which was a poor result for the district.

Vizagapatam.—The list of Lower Secondary schools received an accession of seven schools, four of these being schools under the management of the Department or Local Boards; but the attendance of the middle departments remained nevertheless almost the same as in 1891-92. Six of the 10 English schools have been recognized, but none of the Vernacular schools have yet qualified. Only nine pupil-candidates in the whole district passed for complete certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination.

Gódávari.—Gódávari is not so well provided with Secondary schools as it should be. There were only 23 English and Vernacular schools, fewer even than in 1891-92, though 534 against 521 pupils were attending the lower secondary department. It is satisfactory, however, to note that 10 out of the 15 English and seven out of the eight Vernacular schools have already found their way into the list of recognized schools, and that as many as 167 pupil-candidates earned certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination. Only two districts, Tanjore and Malabar, passed a larger number of pupils at this examination.

Kistna.—There were three English schools fewer, and eight Vernacular schools more, than in the previous year, and the lower secondary departments received an addition of 50 pupils. Thirteen out of 14 English schools have been recognized, but only one of the 15 Vernacular schools has as yet been admitted to this privilege. At the Lower Secondary Examination 70 pupils passed for complete certificates.

Kurnool.—It is satisfactory to note that the number of Lower Secondary schools in the district rose from two to seven and the number of pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction from 39 to 77. The only Board English school has been recognized, but none of the Vernacular schools has yet fulfilled the conditions of

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recognition. Certificates were secured by 24 pupil-candidates at the last Lower Secondary Examination.

Nellore.—English schools fell from seven to five, though 90 against 81 pupils were on the rolls of the lower secondary forms. Four of the schools have been recognized, and 23 pupils passed for complete Lower Secondary certificates. This is one of the districts which have not been adequately provided with Lower Secondary schools.

Madras.—The town of Madras contained 28 schools against 32, but the lower secondary departments were stronger. Only 20 of the schools have been recognized. Though as many as 477 boys appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination, only 108 passed for certificates. This does not speak well for the efficiency of the schools concerned.

Chingleput.—There were two schools fewer than in 1891–92, but the number of pupils in the lower secondary forms slightly advanced. All the four English schools and nine out of 19 Vernacular schools have already been recognized. At the Lower Secondary Examination 45 out of 117 pupil-candidates obtained certificates.

Bellary.—The number of English schools fell from seven to six, while no Vernacular schools have been returned. The lower secondary departments did not, however, suffer in strength, and at the Lower Secondary Examination 47 pupil-candidates passed for complete certificates out of 68 examinees—a very good proportion, compared with the results achieved by most other districts. Four of the five schools have been recognized.

Anantapur.—A substantial advance was made by the district in both schools and scholars—in the former from five to eight and in the latter from 90 to 149 as regards the lower secondary forms. Both the English schools have secured recognition, but none of the Vernacular schools have yet qualified for the privilege. Of the 18 pupil-candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination as many as 13 passed for certificates.

Cuddapah.—Of English schools, there were nine as in the previous year. They improved in attendance, and six of them have been recognized. Two Vernacular schools were opened for the first time and they had 31 pupils on the rolls. Only one of these, however, has been recognized. For the Lower Secondary Examination 34 pupils appeared from the district, of whom 12 passed for certificates.

North Arcot.—There was, on the whole, an addition of one school and 67 lower secondary pupils. Six out of 12 English and two out of six Vernacular schools have been admitted to the recognized list. The results of the Lower Secondary Examination must be considered fair, 61 securing certificates out of 161 pupil-candidates that appeared for the examination.

South Arcot.—Twelve English and three Vernacular schools were at work against 11 English and six Vernacular schools in the year previous; but the middle departments were, on the whole, stronger, and all the schools except two Vernacular schools have been recognized. Over one-half of the pupils examined for the Lower Secondary Examination qualified for certificates.

Coimbatore.—English schools fell in number from 12 to 11, and the middle departments suffered in strength in consequence. There were no Vernacular schools in the district. Only eight of the schools have been recognized, and 47 out of 141 pupil-candidates gained certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination.

Nilgiris.—Besides the Male Branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, there were seven English schools against six in 1891–92, and the lower secondary forms were also stronger. Five of the schools entered the list of recognized institutions, and more than half the pupils at the Lower Secondary Examination passed the complete test.

Salem.—The number of schools fell from 15 to 13, and all of them have been returned as English schools. The attendance of the middle department rose from 215 to 218. Ten out of 13 schools have been recognized. Fair results were obtained at the Lower Secondary Examination.

Tanjore.—Tanjore contained the largest number of Lower Secondary schools and pupils. Compared with the statistics of 1891–92 there was a net addition of six schools and 146 lower secondary pupils. Sixteen out of 22 English and eight

out of 30 Vernacular schools have been recognized. The largest number (255) passed for certificates at the Lower Secondary Examination belonged to this district.

Trichinopoly.—Ten English and six Vernacular schools were borne on the departmental returns with 628 lower secondary pupils, against 11 schools with 388 pupils on the 31st March 1892. This shows a marked improvement. Five of the English and four of the Vernacular schools have secured recognition. At the Lower Secondary Examination, however, only 53 pupils passed out of 146 entrants.

Madura.—Both schools and scholars declined, and the results of the Lower Secondary Examination were also poor. All the three English and eight of the 17 Vernacular schools have been admitted to the privilege of recognition.

Tinnevelly.—There were at the close of the year two English and 46 Vernacular schools against 47 English and two Vernacular schools on the 31st March 1892, the serious fluctuations being due to the classification of schools according to the first language brought up by the pupils at the last Lower Secondary Examination. Both the English and 31 of the Vernacular schools have been recognized. Fewer than a third of the pupil-candidates passed for certificates at the last Lower Secondary Examination.

Malabar.—Next to Tanjore, Malabar passed the largest number (205) of pupil-candidates at the Lower Secondary Examination. There were three English and three Vernacular schools fewer than in 1891–92, but the lower secondary forms contained 81 pupils more. The Vernacular and two of the English schools have not yet been recognized under the Educational Rules.

South Canara.—The district lost one English school, and the attendance fell slightly in consequence. Eight of the 10 schools have been accorded the privilege of recognition, and at the Lower Secondary Examination 83 out of 112 pupil-candidates won certificates. This bears testimony to the efficiency of the Lower Secondary schools in South Canara.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

Lower Secondary Standard examinations.

63. For the Fifth and Sixth Standard examinations 186 and 120 schools presented pupils against 214 and 128 schools in 1891–92 and 225 and 132 schools in 1890–91. The steady decrease is due to the operation of the Educational Rules; petty Lower Secondary schools that found themselves unable to satisfy the conditions of recognition have apparently reduced their standard permanently or temporarily. For the Seventh Standard 97 against 49 schools presented pupils, and this was, as explained in my last report, chiefly due to the Lower Secondary Examination in Tinnevelly and Salem for 1891–92 having been held during the year under report. In the three lower secondary standards 177, 119 and 93 schools, respectively, passed pupils.

From the summary in the margin, it will be seen that a larger number of pupils were entered for the Fifth and Seventh Standards, while under the Sixth Standard there was a slight decrease of 22. In the three standards 70·6, 68·4 and 64·3 per cent. passed against 70·6, 74·1 and 68·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The diminished percentage of success under the Sixth and Seventh Standards was probably due to a more searching examination and not to deterioration in the efficiency of instruction.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Fifth	1,661	1,694	1,173	1,196
Sixth	1,079	1,057	800	723
Seventh	472	1,232	323	792

The different classes of schools were represented as follows at the standard examinations:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.
Results system	1,289	878	1,103	895	588	712
Salary-results system	366	151	121	266	107	74
Combined system	39	28	8	35	28	6
Total ...	1,694	1,057	1,232	1,196	723	792

In the Fifth and Sixth Standards salary-results schools passed a large proportion, and in the Seventh Standard the advantage was with results schools. The European schools in the Madras and Chingleput districts, which received grants on the results system in addition to salary grants, have been returned as combined schools.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School Examination.

64. No change was made during the year in the scheme of the Primary School Examination. Girls under the Fourth Standard continued in many cases to be examined by the Inspecting officers with my special permission; but no Primary scholarships were awarded on the results of such examinations. The number of candidates of all classes advanced from 23,517 to 26,993 or by 14·8 per cent., and the number passed in one or more subjects from 17,039 to 19,925 or by 16·9 per cent. Every district participated in the increase, except Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly; but the proportion of passed to examined fell in all but six districts. The relatively larger increase in the proportion of successful candidates is gratifying. The following summary gives the number examined and passed by districts: male and female candidates are included to show the full extent of the examination :—

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Ganjám ...	267	678	48	72	63	115	232	554	42	61	62	101
Vizagapatam.	1,073	1,353	134	107	130	91	676	1,048	92	80	104	67
Gódávari ...	1,486	1,819	128	111	493	443	655	1,282	73	90	300	343
Kistna ...	1,256	1,775	210	120	331	300	860	1,049	147	81	273	212
Kurnool ...	354	434	36	30	69	61	275	337	34	27	63	51
Nellore ...	500	609	114	64	69	79	297	446	65	51	57	69
Madras ...	677	998	55	28	39	78	484	725	49	22	34	64
Chingleput ...	633	850	34	75	41	50	499	624	29	59	32	43
Bellary ...	321	460	143	150	81	98	237	342	110	118	74	74
Anantapur ...	240	334	41	22	61	47	189	276	34	17	45	35
Cuddapah ...	335	496	91	78	73	105	213	352	64	59	60	83
North Arcot ...	847	1,259	143	123	85	124	628	811	118	100	68	87
South Arcot ...	1,124	1,275	59	33	95	101	974	984	55	33	86	87
Coimbatore ...	876	881	114	53	218	195	562	642	96	34	156	141
Nilgiris ...	103	220	6	2	14	19	60	110	3	1	6	12
Salem ...	546	748	77	69	178	216	402	600	60	63	134	178
Tanjore ...	1,970	2,001	199	113	360	274	1,651	1,668	144	87	315	225
Trichinopoly.	774	852	86	39	87	123	685	745	75	34	77	107
Madura ...	855	1,059	134	90	91	88	565	647	99	57	62	54
Tinnevelly ...	1,302	1,360	205	83	201	148	924	901	163	70	159	104
Malabar ...	1,580	1,850	163	66	239	168	979	1,345	97	49	186	137
South Canara.	1,063	1,102	65	80	32	49	912	856	52	74	26	40
Total ...	18,182	22,413	2,285	1,608	3,050	2,972	12,959	16,344	1,701	1,267	2,379	2,314

Pupil-candidates only increased in number, teacher-candidates materially declined, and private candidates fell off slightly. The decrease under teacher-candidates is very much to be regretted in view of the large number of unpassed teachers in the Primary schools. It will be noted that 73 per cent. of the pupil-

candidates passed in the compulsory or in one or more optional subjects against 71 per cent. in the previous year. Of the male pupil-candidates 19,398 appeared for both compulsory and optional subjects and 8,441 or 44 per cent. passed for complete certificates. Among teacher and private male candidates taking both compulsory and optional subjects 65 and 59 per cent., respectively, passed. Of the male candidates who passed for complete certificates, 2,606 (1,241 pupils, 701 teachers and 664 others) were above 18 years of age, and were thus eligible for appointments in the lower grades of the public service.

In the margin will be found how the different sections of the community were represented amongst the male candidates that passed for full certificates and the percentage of passed to examined under each class. Brahmans secured the highest percentage. A third of the Muhammadan pupil-candidates gained certificates. This is a very fair proportion, considering the condition of education among this class. Low as is the proportion passed among the Paraiya and kindred classes, it is encouraging to note that boys of these classes are kept at school till they have reached the upper primary stage of instruction.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	215	39	18
Native Christians	1,641	629	38
Muhammadans	1,325	446	34
Brahmans	8,697	4,024	46
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	13,526	4,970	37
Panchamas	122	27	22
Others	6	4	67
Total ...	25,532	10,139	40

There was a satisfactory advance in the number of candidates that brought up English. Of the male candidates examined in the different vernacular languages, 78 per cent. passed in Tamil, 77 per cent. in Hindustani, 75 per cent. in Telugu, 74 per cent. in Malayalam, 65 per cent. in Canarese, and 50 per cent. in Uriya. The Uriyas passed even fewer pupils than in the previous year.

Among the optional subjects, Geography was brought up by 21,362 and Hygiene by 16,747 male candidates, of whom 11,894 and 11,055, respectively, passed. The poor results in the former subject indicate that the instruction imparted was not generally efficient. A larger number of candidates brought up and passed in Agriculture and Drawing; but a smaller number passed in Mensuration, though 148 against 111 appeared in it. The reason why comparatively fewer candidates brought up Indian History is not apparent.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys.

65. Public Primary schools for boys rose in number from 18,059 to 19,097 or by 5·7 per cent. and in strength from 517,638 to 550,446 or by 6·3 per cent., against an increase in 1891–92 of 5·3 per cent. in schools and 8·3 per cent. in pupils. In the following summary schools and pupils are classified according to the agencies by which they were managed. The average attendance of schools remained almost stationary.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1892.		31st March 1893.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.					
Government schools	Upper Primary ...	59	2,474	64	2,939
	Lower do. ...	77	1,701	81	1,895
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,714	77,643	1,999	90,057
	Lower do. ...	1,204	41,021	1,209	42,095
Under Private Management.					
Aided schools	Upper Primary ...	1,772	78,936	1,861	82,349
	Lower do. ...	7,494	197,414	7,621	199,132
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	236	7,360	283	8,769
	Lower do. ...	5,503	111,089	5,979	123,210
Total ...	Upper Primary ...	3,781	166,413	4,207	184,114
	Lower do. ...	14,278	351,225	14,890	366,332
	Grand Total ...	18,059	517,638	19,097	550,446

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Upper Primary schools rose in number from 3,781 to 4,207 or by over 11 per cent. and in attendance by nearly 11 per cent., while in the number and attendance of Lower Primary schools there was an increase of 4·3 per cent. only. The very remarkable advance in the number of Upper Primary schools and the almost equally remarkable advance in the number of boys in the upper primary stage of instruction during the four years in which the Primary School Examination has been in operation, will be seen at a glance from the figures in the margin. It is very gratifying to note that 22 per cent. of the public Primary schools for boys were preparing candidates for the above examination, and that schools under both public and private management, especially Board schools, shared in the above increase. Government, Board and aided Upper Primary schools had an average strength of 46, 45 and 44 pupils respectively, while the unaided schools had an average of 31 pupils only. As an Upper Primary school contains, including the infant class, five standards, a larger average attendance may reasonably be expected. As a matter of fact, however, the bulk of the schools have but one or two teachers, and a larger attendance—which would have the inevitable effect of impairing the efficiency of instruction—is to be deprecated, especially at a stage of instruction where each pupil stands in need of constant and individual attention from his teacher.

Years.	Upper Primary schools.	Upper Primary boys.
31st March 1889 ...	2,683	24,039
Do. 1890 ...	2,733	24,511
Do. 1891 ..	3,214	21,382
Do. 1892 ...	3,781	32,228
Do. 1893 ...	4,207	35,825

66. The table in the margin distributes the Public Primary schools according to circles. More than a third of the Upper Primary schools in the Presidency were in the Northern Circle. This is due chiefly to a large number of schools in the circle being managed by Local Boards. The proportion of Upper Primary schools to the total number of Primary schools was lower in the Central than in other circles. This is not creditable to the educational agencies concerned. The Western Circle contained the highest proportion of Upper Primary schools.

Distribution of Primary Schools according to Circles.

Circles.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Northern Circle	1,439	4,016
Central do.	990	5,090
Southern do.	1,301	4,654
Western do.	477	1,130
Total ...	4,207	14,890

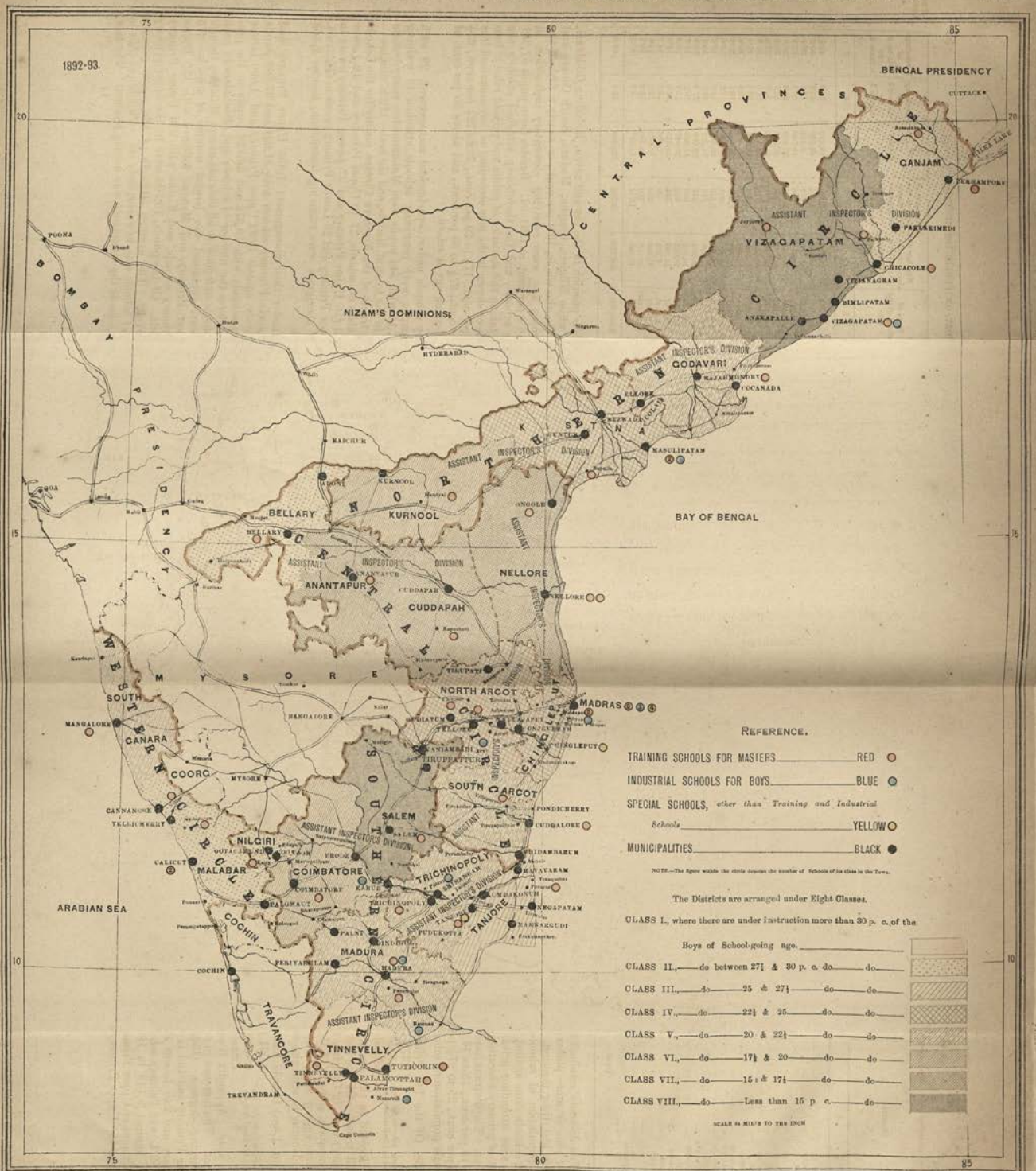
Primary schools recognized by the Department and admitted to the permanent and temporary sections of the general school list are compared in the margin with the total number of schools in each circle. Only about 20 per cent. of the entire number of such schools were fully recognized and entered in the permanent section on the 31st March last. About 54 per cent. of the schools have been admitted to the temporary section, and are endeavouring to satisfy all the conditions of recognition so as to secure a place in the permanent list. It will necessarily be some time before they qualify for the full privilege. The training schools now in existence can supply only a limited number of certificated teachers every year, and it is impossible, therefore, that all the Primary schools in the Presidency can at once secure trained teachers. Sessional schools are intended to help village teachers to pass the Primary School Examination, and I trust that the successful working of these schools will, in a few years, substantially minimize the number of unpassed teachers.

Circle.	Schools.	Permanent Section.	Temporary Section.
Northern	5,455	1,389	3,212
Central	6,080	816	2,749
Southern	5,955	1,091	3,412
Western	1,607	425	1,022
Total ...	19,097	3,721	10,395

67. In the following table will be found the number of boys in each district attending primary classes in all Secondary and Primary schools for boys and girls, together with the percentage of boys to the male population of school-going age, taking this at 15 per cent. of the total male population :—

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male). and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys Map. III



A. J. D.: BARRON, LITHOG.: MADRAS.

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	11,706	5,204	16,910	34·6	49·9
Tinnevelly	140,020	40,898	1,361	42,259	29·2	30·2
Nilgiris	8,423	1,536	878	2,414	18·2	28·7
Bellary	68,850	18,454	286	18,740	26·8	27·2
Ganjám	138,488	35,048	1,401	36,449	25·3	26·3
Malabar	197,154	44,792	1,763	46,555	22·7	23·6
Kistna	140,753	30,857	631	31,488	21·9	22·4
Tanjore	159,907	33,516	912	34,428	21·0	21·5
Chingleput	85,917	16,683	1,678	18,361	19·4	21·4
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,786	521	20,307	19·8	20·4
North Arcot	164,181	32,335	1,098	33,433	19·7	20·4
Madura	187,735	36,009	601	36,610	19·2	19·5
Gódávari	154,071	28,072	1,210	29,282	18·2	19·0
South Canara	76,640	13,609	716	14,325	17·8	18·7
South Arcot	161,870	28,991	617	29,608	17·9	18·3
Kurnool	62,120	10,367	638	11,005	16·7	17·7
Coimbatore	147,255	23,085	862	23,947	15·7	16·3
Cuddapah	96,951	14,820	555	15,375	15·3	15·9
Anantapur	54,345	7,921	65	7,986	14·6	14·7
Nellore	110,491	15,680	352	16,032	14·2	14·5
Salem	144,243	19,067	702	19,769	13·2	13·7
Vizagapatam	210,087	19,986	1,711	21,697	9·5	10·3
Total ...	2,642,909	503,218	23,762	526,980	19·0	19·9

Ten districts retained their position in the list and seven, including Gódávari, gained one or more places; while Nilgiris, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Nellore lost their position. On the whole, 19·9 per cent., or nearly a fifth of the male population of school-going age, were receiving elementary instruction in public schools alone against 18·8 per cent. in 1891–92. Besides these pupils 57,331 boys were attending private schools, and the sketch-map attached exhibits the extent of primary education, taking the statistics of public and private schools into account. The districts have been shown in the map according as they contained less than 15 per cent., 15 to 17½ per cent., 17½ to 20 per cent., 20 to 22½ per cent., 22½ to 25 per cent., 25 to 27½ per cent., 27½ to 30 per cent., and above 30 per cent. of the male population of school-going age at school.

Primary schools for boys managed by the Department.

68. Of the 145 Primary schools under departmental management, 20 with 1,375 pupils were practising schools attached to training schools, 13 with 544 pupils were Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras, and the rest—112 in number—were located in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, mainly for the benefit of Hill tribes. Of the last class of schools, 27 (9 Upper Primary and 18 Lower Primary) were in Ganjám, 43 (16 Upper Primary and 27 Lower Primary) were in Vizagapatam, and 42 (14 Upper Primary and 28 Lower Primary) were in Gódávari. In these agency schools 547 aborigines were receiving instruction, besides 2,368 not belonging to such classes.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

69. Local Boards had under their management 1,855 Upper Primary and 1,091 Lower Primary schools with 81,031 and 37,608 pupils respectively, against 1,592 Upper Primary and 1,090 Lower Primary schools with 70,272 and 36,723 pupils in the previous year. Appendix E compares the number of schools and of scholars in each district. The increase in schools extended to all districts except Malabar, though in varying degrees. Gódávari contained the largest number of schools—275 Upper Primary and 138 Lower Primary, and Malabar followed with 135 Upper Primary and 246 Lower Primary schools, and Kistna with 210 Upper Primary and 52 Lower Primary schools. Of the pupils, 10,704 were in the upper primary stage against 9,148 in 1891–92. The average strength of the upper primary department of Upper Primary schools was, however, only six. This shows that in many of the Upper Primary schools the attendance was merely nominal. The fact,

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

however, that 63 per cent. of the Board schools worked up to the upper primary standard is in itself an indication that a desire has been created to prepare pupils for the Primary School Examination.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

70. All the Municipalities, excepting Madras, Kurnool, Coonoor, Periyakulam, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, had one or more Primary schools under their management. The total number of schools rose from 236 to 262 and the pupils therein from 11,669 to 13,513. Particulars are furnished by Municipalities in appendix F. Upper Primary schools had an average strength of only 11 pupils in the upper primary department. This is certainly low for schools in Municipalities, seeing how much more densely populated these are than most other towns and villages. Only 55 per cent. of Municipal schools worked up to the upper primary standard.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

71. Aided Primary schools rose in number from 9,266 to 9,482, and unaided schools of this class from 5,739 to 6,262. The increase in the number of aided schools was really much in excess of what the above figures indicate, as, in the returns of 1891–92, all schools to which certifying memoranda were issued before 31st March 1892 were classed as aided schools, though they did not receive aid before that date; while in the returns of 1892–93 only such schools as received aid have been so classed. The school population of aided and unaided schools rose from 276,350 and 118,449 to 281,481 and 131,979, respectively. Only 20 per cent. of aided schools and about 5 per cent. of unaided schools worked up to the upper primary standard. The upper primary department of aided Upper Primary schools contained on an average eight pupils and that of unaided Upper Primary schools six pupils. Appendix G furnishes particulars by districts.

(c) *Standard Examinations.*

72. A summary showing the number of schools, boys' and girls', that presented and passed pupils for one or more standards during the past two years is given in the margin. Fewer combined schools took part in the examination, and from next year this class of schools will disappear altogether. Improvement will be noticed in the number of all other classes of schools. On the whole the number of schools advanced by 1,096 or by 7·8 per cent. against an increase of 13·1 per cent. in the previous year. While 17 against 33 salary-results boys' schools, and three against four girls' schools, failed to pass any pupil, as many as 92 results schools against 55 only in the previous year broke down completely at the grant examinations held during 1892–93.

Schools represented at the Standard examinations.

Class of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Boys' schools.				
Results schools	10,310	10,878	10,255	10,786
Salary-results schools ...	2,904	3,391	2,871	3,374
Combined schools	14	12	14	12
	13,228	14,281	13,140	14,172
Girls' schools ...	784	827	780	824
Total ...	14,012	15,108	13,920	14,996

Boys' schools were represented at each of the primary standards as shown in the margin. There was a marked increase all round, indicating a gradual improvement in the standard of Primary schools. Fewer schools presented and passed pupils under the Infant than under the First or Second standard, and this was chiefly because aid is not given to boys under this standard by all Local boards. Further, the

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Infant	10,171	11,136	9,790	10,534
First	11,925	13,043	11,503	12,463
Second	10,717	12,038	10,217	11,516
Third	7,862	8,848	7,242	8,346
Fourth	2,219	2,673	1,988	2,460

small amount of aid obtainable for an infant is hardly sufficient to induce managers to detain pupils under this standard for about twelve months, and the parents are equally unwilling to keep their sons in this standard for a full year. In the primary standards from the Infant to the Fourth 94·6, 95·6, 95·7, 94·3, and 92·0 per cent. of the schools that presented pupils passed pupils against 96·2, 96·5, 95·3, 92·1, and 89·6 per cent., respectively, in 1891–92. Schools that presented pupils for the Second, Third and Fourth standards did, on the whole, better during the year under report. It is also satisfactory to note that the proportion of schools that worked up to the Fourth standard to those that worked up to the First standard advanced from 18·6 per cent. to 20·5 per cent.

Primary Standard examinations.

73. The following statement shows by districts the number of boys, in girls' as well as in boys' schools, presented and passed under each of the primary standards :—

Districts.	Number of boys presented for standards.					Number of boys passed for standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ganjám	4,492	7,242	5,500	3,182	747	3,669	5,443	4,184	2,315	464
Vizagapatam	3,257	4,243	3,287	2,378	1,143	2,408	2,886	2,227	1,740	859
Gódávari	3,933	4,106	3,494	2,825	1,551	3,138	2,833	2,588	2,087	1,071
Kistna	3,709	4,445	3,900	3,050	1,435	3,070	3,546	3,236	2,475	819
Kurnool	1,401	1,544	1,281	1,058	297	1,030	1,290	1,035	773	216
Nellore	2,006	2,605	2,354	1,434	447	1,482	1,953	1,730	967	318
Madras	224	1,743	1,472	1,233	448	172	1,387	1,166	862	353
Chingleput	1,707	2,624	2,307	1,441	671	1,442	2,036	1,897	1,120	484
Bellary	3,373	3,628	2,456	1,622	181	2,133	2,246	1,643	884	99
Anantapur	1,135	1,293	1,058	672	262	918	1,001	878	519	215
Cuddapah	1,385	1,979	1,675	1,109	384	1,057	1,417	1,642	857	257
North Arcot	3,764	5,157	4,371	2,870	801	2,976	3,737	3,301	2,211	618
South Arcot	2,803	4,897	3,787	2,370	857	2,007	3,637	2,822	1,703	655
Coimbatore	2,105	3,580	3,001	1,951	705	1,843	2,862	2,463	1,602	521
Nilgiris	44	136	92	54	45	35	112	81	45	29
Salem	2,076	3,018	2,270	1,392	421	1,686	2,254	1,756	991	335
Tanjore	2,892	4,885	3,933	2,965	1,615	2,278	4,020	3,272	2,357	1,243
Trichinopoly	1,722	2,524	2,020	1,473	744	1,541	2,053	1,597	1,157	521
Madura	4,322	5,962	4,235	2,536	905	3,564	4,300	2,770	1,668	536
Tinnevelly	5,308	6,992	4,909	2,925	1,161	4,440	6,012	3,559	2,024	761
Malabar	5,079	8,019	5,539	3,340	1,128	3,892	5,396	4,004	2,111	810
South Canara	855	2,475	2,262	1,686	950	679	1,749	1,512	1,124	558
Total ...	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898	45,460	62,170	49,363	31,592	11,742
Total for 1891-92 ...	*56,585*	*78,944*	*57,855*	*38,298*	*13,688*	*47,401*	*57,272*	*42,801*	*26,802*	*8,812*

A larger number of boys were presented under each standard and a larger number passed except under the Infant standard. It is noteworthy that the percentages of increase were in direct ratio with the gradation of the standards. This implies that greater attention was paid to higher than to lower standards. The figures are as might be expected, for it is but natural that greater attention would be paid to instruction in the higher standards, seeing that each boy in a higher standard secures for the teacher a larger grant than can be gained for a boy in a lower standard. The very large advance in the number that passed under the Fourth standard must be attributed in great part to the stimulus of the Primary School Examination. In the five primary standards 78·9, 74·8, 75·7, 72·5 and 69·5 per cent., respectively, passed against 83·7, 72·6, 73·9, 69·9 and 64·4 in 1891–92. For the primary standards, as a whole, 266,356 boys against 245,370 appeared and 200,327 passed against 183,088. Six districts—Tanjore, Gódávari, Kistna, Tinnevelly, Vizagapatam and Malabar—presented over 1,000 pupils for the Fourth standard examination, but only two districts—Tanjore and Gódávari—passed over 1,000 pupils each. Of the boys presented for the Fourth standard, only 178 were examined by the Inspecting officers, and of these 98 passed. All the rest were tested by the Primary School Examination Board. Out of the 19,398 male pupil-candidates that appeared at the last Primary School Examination for the compulsory and optional subjects, 16,720 were presented for grants.

Standard.	Increase under	
	Presented.	Passed.
Infant	1·8	...
First	5·3	8·6
Second	12·7	15·3
Third	13·8	17·9
Fourth	23·5	33·3

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the primary standards.

74. Particulars of the number of pupils, boys and girls, that passed in different subjects under the primary standards are furnished in the subjoined statement :—

Subjects.	Infant Standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	62,127	61,550	70,052	79,998	53,610	63,778	33,734	40,657	12,762	16,054
Writing	60,082	60,269	72,362	80,890	60,207	63,393	35,296	42,267	12,992	16,398
Arithmetic	33,633	42,440	71,894	81,776	52,044	63,911	32,807	39,582	10,510	14,035
Optional subjects.										
Kindergarten occupations.	4,443	3,863	3,327	2,871	1,940	1,641	...	...	...	...
Object Lessons or Elementary Science.	4,342	3,419	4,897	4,193	3,167	3,164	1,321	1,359	129	143
Singing including Action Songs.	4,600	3,610	93	189	237	150	101	95	71	33
Second Language ...	3	12	48	100	81	81	112	126	47	64
English Reading ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,934	3,272	2,671	2,484
Do. Writing and Spelling.	...	...	...	6	...	15	3,712	2,803	2,531	2,095
Do. Grammar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	1,775	2,070	1,586
Vernacular Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	13	38	17,219	5,831	6,345	343
Do. Grammar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	33	3,695	118
Geography	...	...	24	197	5,086	5,436	13,605	10,048	7,771	8,173
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,239	2,596
English do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing and Modelling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	127	50	195
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,890	6,571	4,794	6,967
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	348
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	30
Plain Needle-work ...	...	...	3,913	3,838	2,949	2,810	1,980	1,778	1,026	779

It is very gratifying to note a marked improvement in the teaching of Arithmetic. Kindergarten Occupations and Object Lessons were brought up by fewer pupils. This was probably due to the inability of most of the elementary teachers to handle these subjects properly. The large decrease against Vernacular Grammar and Vernacular Poetry is nominal, as, on the introduction of the new curriculum, they ceased to be treated as separate subjects of examination for grants; a few schools, however, were permitted to follow the old curriculum during 1892-93, and the passed pupils belonged to those schools. A larger number of pupils passed in Geography under each standard, excepting the third, and there was also a substantial increase in the number passed in Hygiene and Drawing.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Scheme of Teachers' Certificate Examination.

75. A revised scheme of Teachers' certificates was approved by Government in March 1892 and it came into force during the year under report. Teachers' certificates are mainly of two kinds (1) general Teachers' certificates or, briefly designated, Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach the subjects that ordinarily enter into the curricula of schools for general instruction, and (2) technical Teachers' certificates, which are certificates of ability to teach technical subjects. Teachers' certificates are of five grades—Licentiate in Teaching, Second-grade Collegiate, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary. The examination for Licentiate in Teaching is conducted by the University, and the examinations for the other grades by a Board of Examiners consisting of a president and at least four members appointed by Government for a term of three years on the Director's recommendation and assisted, as regards the practical tests, by local committees. The working of these local committees is proving a cumbrous and expensive arrangement, and I propose to recommend a simpler and more economical plan by the time the present committees' three years' tenure of office expires. Separate certificates are awarded to trained and untrained teachers, candidates for trained

Schools for Special or Technical Education.

Teachers' certificates being required to have gone through the regular course at a training institution and to secure a higher percentage of marks at the examination. Technical Teachers' certificates are of three grades—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary; and the examination for these certificates is also conducted by the Board mentioned above, assisted, if need be, by extra members appointed by the Director. A separate set of rules was approved and incorporated in the Madras Educational Rules to regulate the examination for general and technical Teachers' certificates.

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

76. The written examination for Teachers' certificates was held twice during the year, and the practical examination was held at different times to suit the convenience of the candidates and the local committees. Eleven graduates appeared for the written and 15 for the practical tests under the old rules, and four and 12 of them, respectively, passed. The results of the examination of candidates for the other grades are summed up in the annexed table:—

Grade.	Number examined.				Number passed.									
	Written.		Practical.		Written.			Practical.						
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.	Trained.		Untrained.		Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.	
								I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Second-grade Collegiate.	86	73	12	14	10	12	8	...	4	2	9	2	5
Upper Secondary ...	203	223	43	45	50	51	42	...	21	15	17	11	8
Lower Secondary ...	313	172	110	46	75	83	56	1	62	15	17	15	23
Primary	685	333	52	14	294	175	27	2	26	5	6	16	5
Total ...	1,287	801	217	119	429	321	133	3	113	37	49	44	41

Of the 2,038 candidates that entered for the written test, 883, or 43 per cent. were successful. For the practical test 336 appeared, of whom 287, or 85 per cent. passed. The high percentage of successful candidates at the practical test is probably to be attributed in a measure to the appearance of well-prepared students for the test; but it would seem also to point to leniency on the part of the examiners. Conducted as the practical test is by a large number of local committees, though under the supervision of the Board, it is difficult to secure a uniformly high standard in all parts of the Presidency. Two candidates appeared for Technical Teachers' certificate examination and passed. The number of men that qualified for Teachers' certificates is not so large as was expected; but, though a more searching test has to be undergone now, I trust the number will increase considerably year by year, so as to enable schools to meet the requirements for recognition.

Scheme of Government Technical Examinations.

77. The scheme of Government Technical Examinations as revised in December 1890, and the syllabuses in the different subjects of the examinations approved in 1886 were subjected to thorough revision and simplification during the year. In this work I had the valuable assistance of a committee of gentlemen who had for years been engaged in teaching, or in conducting the examinations in, Technical subjects. Certain subjects which experience has shown not to be of sufficient importance to find place in the scheme have been omitted, and the remaining subjects have been thrown into convenient groups. The syllabuses have been revised so as to fix the standards of examination for the different grades—Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced—for which provision has been made in the Notification. In the amended Notification approved by Government in January 1893, Advanced examinations have been provided in 32 subjects, Intermediate examinations in 84 subjects and Elementary examinations in 53 subjects. The examinations in 1892–93 were all held under the Notification of 1890.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Government Technical Examinations.

78. The results of the Government Technical Examinations in 1892–93 are summarized in the subjoined table :—

Subjects.	1891–92.						1892–93.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry.	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
Surveying, Levelling and Setting out.	1	1	58	27	...	...	...	...	41	17	...	...
Do. do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	...	...
Inorganic Chemistry	17	12	74	59	...	...	3	3	14	8	...	...
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...
Pure Mathematics { First stage ...	...	...	31	8	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...
Pure Mathematics { Second stage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	105	38	4	1	...	...	69	32	65	7
Statics, Kinetics, &c.	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Applied Mechanics	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hydraulics	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	13	3	1	1	...	...	5	2	22	2
Plan Drawing from specification ...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	5	2	21	...
Earth work, Road work, Railway work.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bridge-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Mechanical Drawing	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Organic Chemistry	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	26	...	...
Physiography	...	...	34	14	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...
Agriculture (old syllabus)	13	6	31	21	...	...	17	8	...	...	42	23
Animal Physiology. { First stage ...	...	...	65	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal Physiology. { Second stage...	...	...	48	33	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Veterinary Science. { First stage ...	...	...	34	26	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...
Veterinary Science. { Second stage...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...
Botany ... ... { First stage ...	...	...	29	26	1	...	...	...	12	12	6	3
Botany ... ... { Second stage...	...	...	8	7								
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...
Forestry	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Economic Entomology	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hygiene	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Drawing, Painting and Design ...	5	3	280	194	53	27	40	29	353	182	191	62
Wood and Copper-plate Engraving ...	...	...	1	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	3	...
Printing	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	1
Carpentry and Joinery	...	...	1	...	25	15	...	...	4	...	35	31
Lace-making	...	...	6	6	8	8	...	...	7	5	4	4
Music	...	...	2	2	7	7	...	...	8	7	16	14
Mercantile Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	33	30	...	...	...	...	35	9
Book-keeping	...	...	109	80	53	47	...	...	63	48	50	10
Commercial Correspondence ...	...	...	...	...	67	62	...	...	...	...	53	13
Phonography	...	...	5	5	6	6	...	...	3	3	8	5
Business Correspondence	...	...	81	64	...	...	...	...	71	59	...	...
Banking and Political Economy ...	...	...	4	4	9	6	...	...	3	3	2	1
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Modelling	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	3	1
Jewellers' work	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silversmiths' work	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	...	...	12	8
Boot and Shoe making	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blacksmiths' work	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	3
Weaving	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	6	3
Rattan work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Carpet-weaving	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	14	10
Embroidery	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	8	4
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	37	23	1,074	709	349	275	60	40	822	479	609	218

Of the 60 entrants at the Advanced Examination 57 were pupil-candidates belonging to the College of Agriculture, School of Arts, Art and Industrial School, Nazareth, and the Drawing Class, Kumbakónam College, and three were private candidates. Of the two classes of candidates 38 and two, respectively, passed. Candidates appeared in four new subjects, while two subjects in which candidates appeared in 1891–92 were not brought up last year. Four students of the College of Agriculture secured the Agriculturists' diploma against one in 1891. For the Intermediate Examinations 822 subject-candidates, of whom 780 belonged to 26 special institutions, appeared, and 58 per cent. of the entrants passed against 66.

per cent. in the previous year. The fall in the number of candidates examined and in the percentage of passed to examined was brought about chiefly by the poor results in Animal Physiology, Veterinary Science, Botany, Drawing, Book-keeping and Mensuration. Twenty-six against 13 institutions in 1891–92 sent up candidates for this examination. At the Elementary Examination also the number and proportion of successful candidates showed a decline in consequence mainly of the unfavourable results obtained at the Commercial Examinations. For the Technical Examinations as a whole, 895 individual candidates presented themselves against 659 in the previous year, but only 737 subject-candidates passed against 1,007. The Examining Boards seem to have raised the standard of the examination; otherwise the fall in the results cannot be altogether accounted for. It is very desirable that the standards of these examinations should be maintained at a high and uniform level. The teaching will, in due course, accommodate itself to a high standard of examination, provided it is fairly uniform from year to year.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special or technical schools and classes.

79. The number of schools and classes for special education rose from 93 to 98 and their strength from 3,948 to 4,356, as will be seen from the comparative statement appended:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Training schools for masters	50	54	1,384	1,416
Do. for mistresses	15	17	243	342
Schools of Art	1	1	426	489
Schools of Medicine	3	3	347	367
Schools of Engineering	1	1	185	224
Schools of Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Schools of Music	2	4	64	295
Schools of Commerce	2	1	150	27
Schools of Industry	18	16	997	1,046
Reformatory school	1	1	152	150
Total ...	93	98	3,948	4,356

Training schools and Schools of Music increased in number, while Schools of Industry fell from 18 to 16. The decrease in Schools of Commerce from two to one was nominal, being due to the transfer of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school to the list of Upper Secondary schools. Classes attached to general or special institutions for instruction in special subjects will be noticed later on, and have not been included in the above statistics.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training schools for Masters.

80. At the close of the year there were 39 Training schools proper for masters against 38 on the 31st March 1892, the increase being due to the establishment of a Government Training school at Cuddalore. Of the 39 schools, 29 were under departmental and two under Board management; and of the remaining eight, which were under private management, seven were in receipt of aid from Government. Eight of the schools, of which four were under departmental management, were of the upper secondary, 21 of the lower secondary and 10 of the primary grade. All the Training schools, with the exception of the Ráyachóti school, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. There were, besides, a Training class attached to the Teachers' College to train gymnastic teachers and 14 Sessional schools under Board management. The aided and unaided Training schools are all under Mission management.

The number of students under training fell from 1,258 to 1,236, notwithstanding the opening of the Cuddalore Training school. The decrease was brought about by the non-admission of fresh students in certain schools, March being the middle of a term. The 29 Government schools had 988 students on the rolls on the 31st March, of whom 971 were stipendiaries, the maximum limit of Provincial stipendiaries alone under Section VI of the Educational Rules being 1,040.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the two Board Training institutions, 94 students, all stipendiaries, were under training, and aided and unaided schools were attended by 132 stipendiary and 22 non-stipendiary students against 159 students in the previous year. From the details in the margin it will be seen that the Northern and Southern Circles lost between them 101 students, while the Central and Western Circles gained 79 students, resulting in a net loss of 22 students. Many of the schools in the Northern Circle worked below their strength. Recognition has been refused to a large number of Secondary schools in this Circle, and the provisions of the Educational Rules as to staff will soon apply to Primary schools. I trust that this will induce uncertificated teachers to seek training in larger numbers in future. There was an unusual increase of 91 students in the Southern Circle in 1891–92, and hence the decrease in the year under report. The Western Circle has shown signs of steady improvement. Of the entire number of students under training, only 128 had not passed a general education test on admission.

Circles.	Schools.		Students.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Northern Circle...	11	11	322	271
Central do. ...	11	12	333	408
Southern do. ...	11	11	440	390
Western do. ...	5	5	163	167
Total ...	38	39	1,258	1,236

Particulars are furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented at the Training and Sessional schools. It is matter for regret that 14 fewer Muhammadans were under training than in 1891–92, and that only one teacher of the classes known as aborigines was under training. The other classes shared fairly in the increase, though non-Brahman Hindus were not sufficiently represented in proportion to the population. Thirteen against twelve Panchamas were under training at the close of the year.

Classes.	1892.	1893.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	1
Native Christians	222	229
Muhammadans	155	141
Brahmans	587	609
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	406	422
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	12	13
Aborigines	2	1
Others	...	...
Total ...	1,384	1,416

Qualifications of the staff.

81. The qualifications of the teachers employed in Training schools for Masters are exhibited in the following table :—

Qualifications of teachers.	In Government schools.	In Board schools.	In aided schools.	In unaided schools.	Total.
Educated in Europe	2	...	...	...	2
Hold Trained Teachers' certificates	76	6	14	2	98
Hold Untrained Teachers' certificates	10	1	1	...	12
Have passed a public examination, but hold no Teachers' certificates	21	...	2	1	24
Have not passed a public examination	2	...	...	...	2
Total ...	111	7	17	3	138

Of the 136 teachers, excluding those educated in Europe, 110 held Teachers' certificates, and of the rest 24 had passed a general education test. The Drawing and gymnastic teachers mostly constituted the uncertificated staff in Training schools, uncertificated men not being employed in the training work proper. The grades of certificates held by the teachers are shown in the margin. A marked improvement will be noticed on a comparison with the figures of 1891–92. The number of teachers of collegiate grades rose from 30 to 50, while the number of lower secondary and primary grade teachers fell from 28 to 19. With the establishment of a first-grade Training College in Rajahmundry, I trust the Training schools in the Northern Circle will soon be supplied with an efficient staff of teachers.

Grades.	Trained Teachers' Certificate.	Untrained Teachers' Certificate.	General education test.
First-grade Collegiate	12	...	2
Second-grade Collegiate	29	3	4
Upper Secondary ...	49	6	10
Lower Secondary ...	4	1	4
Primary	4	2	4
Total ...	98	12	24

82. At the written test for Teachers' certificates 425 students passed from the Training institutions out of 930 that appeared for it. The grades for which they presented themselves and in which they passed are exhibited in the margin. The results must be considered very fair, seeing that the standard of the examination has been raised and that most of the Training schools were just being brought into efficient working order. As the practical test was conducted at different periods in different districts, certificates were not issued before the close of the year for those who passed this test. The returns show that 50 secondary and 89 primary certificates were issued during the year under the old rules. It is very gratifying to note that 1,166 trained men joined their posts or obtained employment against 674 in 1891–92 and 651 in 1890–91. Since the transfer of Training schools to Government, greater vigilance is exercised by the Department to see that trained men fulfil the terms of the agreement they executed at the time of their admission. On the 31st March last as many as 220 of the men trained in 1889–90, 1890–91 and 1891–92 were found not to have adopted the profession of teaching. Steps are being taken to enforce the terms of the agreement entered into by them.

Work done by Training Schools for Masters.

Grades.	Examined.	Passed.	Per-centage.
Second-grade Collegiate	31	17	55
Upper Secondary.	119	50	42
Lower Secondary.	230	95	41
Primary	550	263	48
Total ...	930	425	46

83. Appendix H gives important particulars of Training schools for masters, including Sessional schools, on the 31st March 1893. The strength of the Practising branch is also given for convenience of reference.

Training schools for masters by districts.

Ganjám.—In the three Training schools in the district 56 against 63 students were under training, but only 16 passed the written test for primary Teachers' certificates. Fifty-seven trained men were employed as teachers, but 10 students trained during the previous three years remained unemployed at the close of the year.

Vizagapatam.—As in Ganjám, fewer men were under training than in the previous year, and 10 trained teachers of the previous three years remained unemployed. Twenty candidates passed the written test for Teachers' certificates, seven for the lower secondary and 13 for the primary grade. One Sessional school was at work at Yellamanchili with 12 students.

Gódávari.—The Training school at Rajahmundry—the only one in the district—was in a healthy condition. It was under contemplation to raise it to the status of a first-grade Training College to be worked as a branch of the Government College, Rajahmundry. Only three of the men trained during the previous years remained unemployed.

Kistna.—Three institutions were at work—two at Masulipatam and one at Bápatla, but the number on the rolls fell from 99 to 59. As many as 35 students trained during the previous three years remained unemployed, though 86 trained men entered the profession. At the Teachers' certificate written examination 10 students passed for the lower secondary and 14 for the primary grade.

Kurnool.—The only Training school in the district improved in strength and passed all the five students it sent up for the primary grade examination. It was under contemplation to remove the school from Nandyal to Kurnool, so as to provide it with suitable accommodation and a stronger Practising school. Only four students of the previous three years were unemployed.

Nellore.—Both the Training schools in the district worked much below their proper strength, and 17 of the trained men of the previous three years remained unemployed. A Sessional school with nine students was at work at Gudur.

Madras.—The Hindu and Muhammadan Training schools, which are branches of the Teachers' College, contained 83 against 103 students on the 31st March 1892. The results of the written test for Teachers' certificates were not favourable, but, with the exception of two Hindus and nine Muhammadans, all the trained men of the previous three years were engaged in teaching.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Chingleput.—Twenty-eight against 34 Matriculates were undergoing training at the Teachers' College. At the Teachers' certificate examination 17 students passed for the second-grade collegiate and 16 for the upper secondary grade, out of 30 and 28 entrants respectively. Only two trained men of the previous years remained unprovided for. A Sessional school attended by seven teachers was at work at Chingleput on the 31st March 1893.

Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah.—Each of these districts had a Training school under departmental management, and the attendance considerably improved. The schools in Bellary and Cuddapah passed together 20 students for the primary grade at the Teachers' certificate written examination. On the whole eight students of the previous three years did not follow the teachers' profession, and 54 trained men obtained employment.

North Arcot.—Seventy-two against 47 students were under training in the two schools in the district, and there were besides two Sessional schools with 22 students. As many as 26 men trained in the previous three years remained unemployed as teachers.

South Arcot.—On the establishment of a Government Training school at Cuddalore, the number of Training schools rose to two and the number of students under training from 33 to 77. Ten students passed at the written test for lower secondary and eight for primary grade certificates out of 18 and 16 entrants respectively. Nine trained men of the previous three years were waiting for employment as teachers.

Coimbatore.—The only Training school in the district was 49 strong against 69. The decrease was, however, nominal, as the figure in the previous year included the students that belonged to the late Training school, Erode. On the whole 61 trained men obtained employment, and only eight trained students of the previous years had to be provided for.

Salem.—The Government Training school at Salem worked at its full strength, and the two Sessional schools in the district had 20 teachers under instruction. At the written test for Teachers' certificates seven passed for the lower secondary and six for the primary grade out of 12 and 22 entrants respectively. Only six of the trained men of the previous three years had not taken to teaching. During the year 33 trained men found employment as teachers.

Nilgiris.—The Training school maintained at Kaiti by the Basel Mission Society for the benefit of Christian teachers contained only six students. Only one candidate passed the primary Teachers' certificate written examination out of seven that appeared. All the trained men of the previous years were engaged in teaching.

Tanjore.—Of the two Training schools in the district one was under departmental management and the other was aided. Seven students passed for the upper secondary, eight for the lower secondary and 43 for the primary grade Teachers' certificate written examination out of 10, 20 and 65 entrants respectively. Fifty-two trained men were engaged as teachers, but 26 trained men of the previous three years had yet to be employed. A Sessional school was at work in Máyavaram with 14 teachers.

Trichinopoly.—A larger number of students were under training, though the numbers are far too small to meet the demands of the district, and 18 out of 27 students were successful at the primary certificate examination. Eleven trained men of the previous years remained unemployed as teachers.

Madura.—Eighty against 115 students were on the rolls of the two Training schools in the district, and nine, 14 and 10 candidates, respectively, passed the written test for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary certificates, out of 24, 22 and 64 examinees. The schools supplied 98 trained men for teaching work, and only 10 trained men of the previous years were awaiting employment.

Tinnevelly.—Three Training schools were at work—one under the Board and the other two under Mission management, and the total attendance was almost stationary. The Board school did not do well at the certificate examination. Over 100 trained students obtained employment, and 14 men remained to be provided for.

Malabar.—There were 125 students on the rolls of the four Training schools in Malabar, against 130 on the 31st March 1892. The School department of the Government Training College, Calicut, worked at much below its proper strength. On the whole, five, three and 35 students passed the written test for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary Teachers' certificates. At the Preparatory Mappilla schools, 37 teachers were under instruction against 33 in the previous year. As many as 106 trained men took to teaching, and only eight such men were awaiting enrolment as teachers.

South Canara.—The attendance of the Mangalore Training school improved. It passed three students for the lower secondary and 19 for the primary grade at the Teachers' certificate examination. Only two trained men of the previous years remained without employment.

Training of Gymnastic Instructors.

84. At the request of the Physical Training and Field Games' Association, the Gymnastic Training class, which the Association had held for years with much credit and success, was taken over by Government during the year and amalgamated with the Teachers' College. The apparatus was purchased at valuation and removed to Saidapet. There were under training on the 31st March last 28 students including two free and three paying students. All except seven had passed a general education test. Eighteen of the students were also receiving general instruction in the Practising school. Sixteen students obtained certificates during the year and 10 trained men obtained employment as Gymnastic teachers.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Mistresses.

85. Training schools for mistresses received two important additions during the year in the establishment of a school at Guntúr by the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission and one at Ongole by the American Baptist Mission. The Moyan Training school for mistresses in Malabar was also taken over from the Board during the year, and was recognized and transferred from Tellicherry to Calicut. In the 17 Training schools, 342 students were under training. This is very encouraging, as, during the previous four years, the attendance at these schools had been steadily declining as indicated in the margin. Less than a fourth of the increase over the previous year's figure appertained to the two new schools, the balance of the increase being shared by most of the existing schools. With the exception of the Victoria Training school, Tuticorin, all the schools had been recognized under the Educational Rules. The above school has, since the end of the year, been closed. Eight of the schools have been recognized as of the upper secondary, five of the lower secondary and four of the primary grade.

31st March 1889	331
Do. 1890	289
Do. 1891	253
Do. 1892	243

The classes of the community to which the students belonged are noted in the margin. Muhammadans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus were each fewer by two; the bulk of the increase was contributed by Native Christians, and Panchamas also show a marked improvement. This is owing to the endeavours of missionary bodies to advance the education of Indian women. Of the four Brahman girls, three were attending the Presidency Training School for Mistresses and one the Moyan Training school, Calicut; 218 out of 232 students in aided Training schools were Native Christians. Nearly one-half of the students belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 41 per cent. were of the official class.

Classes.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	28	32
Native Christians	166	254
Muhammadans	16	14
Brahmans	2	4
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	30	28
Paraiyas and Kindred Classes ...	1	8
Others	...	2
Total ...	243	342

Qualifications of the staff.

86. The Presidency Training School for Mistresses is under the direct charge of a Superintendent educated in Europe, and aided schools have four of their members possessing the advantage of a European

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education. There were, besides, 13 teachers in Government Training schools, 12 of whom held trained Teachers' certificates and one had passed a general education test only, and 22 teachers in aided Training schools—16 of whom held trained and two untrained Teachers' certificates, two had passed a general education test only, and two were uncertificated and unpassed. Of the 30 certificated teachers two held first-grade collegiate, two second-grade collegiate, 21 upper secondary, two lower secondary and three primary certificates.

Work done by Training Schools for Mistresses.

87. At the written examination for Teachers' certificates, 25 students passed for upper secondary, 43 for lower secondary and 26 for primary certificates, out of 43, 72 and 47 sent up. These results compare very favourably with those secured by the Training schools for masters. Also, 35 students passed the Higher Examination for Women and 64 the Lower Secondary Examination, with a view to improve their general knowledge. Only 103 trained students obtained employment against 117 in 1891–92, and as many as 98 young women trained during the three years ending with 1891–92 remained unprovided for. Efforts are being made to enforce on the defaulters the terms of their agreement.

Training Schools for Mistresses by districts.

88. Appendix J furnishes certain important statistics connected with the Training schools for mistresses individually. Eleven districts, viz., Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kurnool, Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Nilgiris and Tanjore, have no schools for the training of female teachers; and, considering that female education in most of the districts is still in an elementary stage, some time must elapse before it is found possible to open training departments in connection with advanced girls' schools. Madras had four schools, Tinnevelly three, Kistna two, and the remaining eight districts had one school each.

Kistna.—The newly-opened Training school at Guntúr bids fair to become a very useful institution. Only 12 students were under training in both the schools in the district.

Nellore.—There were 14 students on the rolls of the American Baptist Mission school, Ongole. This is promising.

Madras.—The attendance of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses rose from 38 to 59, and 16 students passed the written test for upper secondary and three for lower secondary certificates. As many as 19 students were Hindus, including three Brahmans, and five of them were non-stipendiaries—a noteworthy feature which indicates a new desire on the part of educated native women to adopt the teaching profession. The students were drawn from the Presidency town and from 13 districts, and the Native States of Mysore and Travancore also sent up a few students. Nineteen trained students obtained employment. There was a slight fall in the Hobart Muhammadan Training school, but eight of the 10 students that appeared for the primary certificate examination were successful, and five trained women were engaged in teaching. The Free Church Mission schools in Black Town and Cassimode, both of the upper secondary grade, were making fair progress.

North Arcot.—The American Mission Training school at Allapuram improved in strength and passed a fair examination, five passing for lower secondary and three for primary grade certificates out of 12 and eight entrants respectively. No trained mistress, however, found work as a teacher.

South Arcot.—The Upper Secondary Training school maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission at Cuddalore rose in strength, but at the lower secondary certificate examination it passed only two out of seven candidates, and only one trained teacher found employment.

Coimbatore.—Four of the six students sent up for the lower secondary written test were successful, but both the primary candidates failed. The attendance had improved, and six of the trained mistresses entered the teaching profession.

Trichinopoly.—From the S.P.G. Training school, Puttúr, eight students were presented for the lower secondary and three for the primary certificate examinations, of whom five and one respectively passed. Three of the trained students received employment and four were waiting for appointments.

Madura.—The strength of the American Mission Training school, Madura, more than doubled. For the Teachers' certificate examination, however, only two students were sent up, one of whom passed. Twelve trained women secured appointments as teachers and three had to be provided for.

Tinnevelly.—Two of the three schools in the district made progress, but the third, the one at Tuticorin, has since been closed. The results of the upper and lower secondary certificate examinations were fair, but those of the primary examination were a total failure. Though 28 students obtained employment, as many as 55 women trained in the previous years had to be provided for.

Malabar.—The Government Moyan Training school, Calicut, was 15 strong. Nine out of 10 students passed for certificates, and seven trained students entered the teaching profession.

South Canara.—Very fair results were secured by St. Ann's Training school, Mangalore, at all the public examinations, and seven of the trained students were engaged as teachers.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

89. There was an accession of 63 pupils to the rolls of the School of Arts, the Artistic and the Industrial sections both sharing in the increase. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced classes were all stronger than in the previous year, but the pre-Elementary Drawing class sustained a further loss in numbers. The general education classes worked with much success, and there were in the whole institution only nine pupils ignorant of English. Europeans and Eurasians were not adequately represented. The evening classes advanced steadily, but the modelling class did not prosper. In the Industrial section all the classes, the Carpet-weaving class excepted, were better attended. The long-felt want of accommodation was made good during the year, and the library was enlarged. At the Inspector's examination the general education classes acquitted themselves very creditably, passing 77 out of 83 examinees. For the Technical examinations of all grades, 303 subject-candidates appeared and 197 passed against 129 out of 160 in the previous year. The increased number is satisfactory, though in several cases the proportion passed was not so favourable as in 1891–92. Candidates were presented for four additional subjects. In drawing and in wood-carving and furniture-making, the institution earned favourable remarks from the examiners. Thirteen former pupils obtained suitable appointments.

Drawing class, Rajahmundry.

90. The Drawing class attached to the Rajahmundry College was supported from Provincial and Municipal funds. Instruction in the subject continued to be given to the Junior F.A. class of the College and to select pupils in the Union High school and in the Town and Innespeta Girls' schools. At the Elementary Examination in Drawing, only one candidate out of 13 from the College and two out of 30 from the Union High school met with success.

Art class, Kumbakónam.

91. The Drawing class attached to the Kumbakónam College was attended by 117 students and it thus regained partially the loss it had sustained in the previous year. Of the pupils, 50 were Brahmans and 64 non-Brahman Hindus, while one was a Native Christian and two belonged to the Paraiya and kindred classes. Eight students passed at the Intermediate and three at the Elementary Technical Examinations against 10 and two, respectively, in 1891–92.

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School department of the Madras Medical College.

92. The strength of the school department of the Madras Medical College rose from 301 to 307, of whom 32 were in the Apothecary, 258 in the Hospital Assistant and 17 in the Chemist and Druggist departments. In consequence of the unwieldy size of the Hospital Assistant department, efficient instruction, especially on the clinical side, had become well-nigh impracticable, and important changes were under contemplation at the close of the year. The Special Committee, appointed

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to elaborate proposals for the re-organization of the Medical College, has recommended the establishment of three Provincial Medical schools to absorb the Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College and the Nellore and Tanjore Medical schools, and to extend the course of study from three to four years. From the Apothecary department 18 students, including nine women, appeared for and passed the final examination; while six students, including four women, appeared for the primary examination, of whom five passed. Thirty-six candidates presented themselves for the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade and 30 passed, with 17 in the first class. Three students also qualified as Chemists and Druggists.

Board Medical school, Nellore.

93. There was a substantial increase, from 19 to 38, in the attendance of the Board Medical school, Nellore, and the number on the rolls included four Native Christians, five Muhammadans and seven Brahmans. Four students appeared for the Hospital Assistant Examination, all of whom passed, two being placed in the first class. The school was continued during the year as a temporary measure, pending the decision of Government on the future of the Medical schools with reference to the proposals of the Medical College Re-organization Committee. Students were drawn from several districts, though Nellore is not centrally situated so far as the Northern districts are concerned.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

94. Twelve Native Christians, five Brahmans and five non-Brahman Caste Hindus composed the strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore. The school had thus declined in numbers. Eleven candidates presented themselves for the Hospital Assistant Examination and all passed, the Government gold medal being won by a student from this school. No information is available as to how the passed men are engaged.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the College of Engineering.

95. There was a further advance in attendance in the school department of the College of Engineering, from 185 to 224. All classes shared in the increase, Native Christians and Muhammadans excepted. For the final examinations conducted by the College Board of Examiners, 18 students of the first division of the Engineer Subordinate class, 24 of the first division of the Draftsman class and 18 of the first division of the Surveyor class appeared, of whom 13, 18 and 16, respectively, passed. These results, which compared unfavourably with those of the previous year, are attributed partly to the inferiority of the students who composed some of the classes, and partly to the character of the question papers. At the Government Technical Examinations, 28 passed the Intermediate and six the Elementary Examinations. Nine Engineer Subordinates joined the Public Works Workshops for the practical course, and six men were attached to circles where important works were in progress. All the three Engineer Subordinate students who completed their works course in December 1891, and almost all the draftsmen and surveyors who passed from the college in the previous year, found employment in Government or private service.

(vi) *Schools of Agriculture.*

Schools of Agriculture.

96. The scheme for the establishment of farm schools was deferred, pending the orders of the Government of India on Dr. Voelcker's report.

(vii) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of Commerce.

97. In the special classes attached to Bishop Corrie's Grammar school, there were, as in the previous year, 27 pupils reading commercial subjects. These subjects were also taught in a few other recognized institutions. In the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School, 48 pupils were receiving instruction in Book-keeping, 55 in Commer-

cial Correspondence, 11 in Commercial Geography, and 48 in Short-hand. The results obtained by the recognized institutions at the last Intermediate Technical Examination in commercial subjects are summarized below :—

Institutions.	Book-keeping.		Business Correspondence.		Banking.		Short-hand.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Teachers' College	24	12	20	18	1	1	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School	23	23	11	8	...	...	2	2
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura	7	6	7	7	...	...	...	...
Young Men's Christian Association, Madras	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	...	...	28	23	...	...	...	...

(viii) *Schools of Music.*

Schools of Music.

98. The Music class attached to the Doveton Girls' school was closed, and the attendance of the Madras School of Music rose in consequence from 12 to 138. Music classes were organized in connection with the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, and were, respectively, attended by 29 and 25 pupils. A Singing class was also opened in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and 103 pupils, including one Brahman and two non-Brahman pupils, were receiving instruction. Sixteen of the pupils in the Music classes were Native Christians and the rest Europeans or Eurasians. At the Intermediate Technical Examination in Music, the School of Music passed all the four pupils it sent up, and the Presentation Convent, Black Town, three out of the four pupils that appeared. Fourteen out of 16 candidates that presented themselves for the Elementary Technical Examination in Music were successful. These results are encouraging.

(ix) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of schools of Industry.

99. The Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam, which had for some time been in a declining condition and to which recognition had to be refused, was closed in December last. No returns were furnished by the Evangelical Lutheran Mission Industrial School, Erukkattancheri, in the Tanjore district. The number of Industrial schools accordingly fell from 18 to 16, but, notwithstanding this decrease in schools, the strength of the schools rose from 997 to 1,046. Of the 16 schools, only two have as yet been recognized as fitted to impart instruction up to the intermediate standard of the Technical examinations, while three schools have been recognized for the industrial standards only. Advantage was taken of the opportunity of revising the Technical Examination Notification and syllabuses to recast the industrial standards also; and sanction has, since the close of the year, been accorded by Government for the courses of instruction and standards of examination in industrial and art schools and classes proposed by me for incorporation in section V of the Educational Rules.

In the margin will be found the number of pupils that were receiving instruction on the 31st March last in industrial and art subjects in schools of industry and in a few special classes attached to other than industrial schools. An increase will be noticed in most of the subjects referred to. Fewer pupils were learning carpentry, instruction being given in this subject in nine against eleven schools in the year previous. But it is satisfactory to note that 541 against 403 pupils in industrial schools proper were receiving regular instruction in Drawing. This subject has been included

Carpentry	555	Tailoring	184
Blacksmith's work ...	108	Embroidery ...	106
Rattan work ...	55	Lace-making ...	121
Printing	25	Braid-making ...	51
Book-binding ...	62	Engraving ...	6
Boot and shoe-making	39	Silversmith's work.	11
Weaving	114		

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in the curriculum prescribed for schools for general education, and I trust, therefore, that in course of time instruction in it will be provided for in all important schools.

Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Muhammadans contributed to the increased strength, as will be seen from the particulars in the margin; but Hindus of every class were poorly represented. This is no doubt due to a large extent to Hindu parents requiring their children at a comparatively early age to help them in their respective vocations. In this way the children are initiated into the trades or occupations followed by the parents, and the need for an industrial school training is not felt. Doubtless, as industrial schools become better equipped, the advantages of systematic training will be better seen and appreciated, and parents will show greater eagerness in securing for their children the theoretical and practical instruction of the school workshop. The demand for skilled workmen will increase with the spread of civilization, which brings with it a growing desire on the part of the people for articles of superior workmanship. Two of the pupils in these schools are returned as of the official classes and belonging to the richer class. The bulk of the pupils, however, viz., over 92 per cent., came, as might be expected, from the poorer classes.

Classes.	1892.	1893.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	157	199
Native Christians	397	423
Muhammadans	216	250
Brahmans	66	49
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	155	130
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	6	4
Total ...	997	1,046

Qualifications of the Staff.

100. Excluding the European staff, there were 79 teachers employed in the industrial schools proper against 80 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fall in the number of schools. The qualifications of the teachers, as will be seen from the figures below, did not undergo any material change during the year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Graduates in Science, Engineering, or Medicine	1	...
Teachers who had passed the Technical Examinations, Advanced or Intermediate	19	20
Teachers who had passed the Elementary Technical Examination	30	30
Teachers who had passed no examination whatever ...	30	29
Total ...	80	79

Work done by Industrial schools.

101. Four students appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in carpentry and joinery from the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, but all of them failed. From the girls' branch of the above institution and the S.P.G. Industrial Girls' School, Trichinopoly, seven pupils—five from the former and two from the latter, appeared for the intermediate examination in lace-making, and five passed—three from the former and two from the latter school. The results obtained at the Elementary Technical Examinations by the industrial schools borne on the returns are noted below :—

Institutions.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan work.	Weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Lace-making.
Industrial School, Masulipatam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman Industrial School, Madras	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Reformatory School, Chingleput	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial School, Trichinopoly	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Technical Institute, Madura	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial School, Nazareth	9	1	...	1	...	6	1	1
Total ...	26	3	3	3	3	8	4	4

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Under the art and industrial standards 214 pupils earned results grants. The sale of school manufactures yielded Rs. 39,362, and the cost of materials was Rs. 25,491, so that the schools made on the whole Rs. 13,871, or 54 per cent. of the cost of materials, to pay for labour and leave a working margin. Every opportunity is taken to impress on managers the importance of working the schools not as business speculations merely, but as training institutions. The value of articles manufactured aggregated Rs. 41,834 or about Rs. 1,000 more than in the previous year. Eighteen trained men are reported to have obtained employment; but probably many more have found engagements, and have not furnished the heads of schools with information as to their whereabouts or occupation.

Industrial schools by districts.

102. Appendix K furnishes particulars of industrial schools and classes. Only nine districts maintained such schools, four being located in Madras, two each in Kistna, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, and one each in Vizagapatam, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore. It was under contemplation to open a Technical and Industrial school in Bellary for the benefit of the Ceded districts, but the necessary building was not begun before the close of the year. In Ganjám, Gódávari, Kurnool and Salem, instruction in carpentry was given in classes attached to institutions for general education, and at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, several industries were taught in addition to general subjects.

Vizagapatam.—The Muhammadan Industrial school contained only seven pupils, who were apprenticed to three trades. When I visited the school in March last it seemed to me to be not a school, but a business place in which the proprietors charitably allowed a few boys to learn the occupations carried on.

Kistna.—Of the two schools, one is the Municipal Industrial School, Masulipatam, and the other is the Industrial school, or rather workshop, for Muhammadan women at Guntúr; they were both well attended.

Madras.—The industrial class of the Hobart school for Muhammadan women had been in a declining condition and had but three pupils on the 31st March last; these were learning braid-making and embroidery. The Industrial school and the Anjumani-Muffudi-Ali-Islam were well attended, but both of them stood much in need of internal improvement. It has been decided to remove the former school to Egmore, and to work it in connection with the School of Arts and the Civil Orphan Asylum; but the detailed proposals were not matured before the close of the year. In the unaided industrial orphanage maintained from the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Charity funds, instruction was given in tailoring and printing. With zealous efforts on the part of the executors of the Trust, the school may grow into a very useful and efficient institution.

Chingleput.—A new industry, namely book-binding, was added to the subjects of instruction in St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adayar, and the attendance received a substantial addition. Every pupil received instruction in Drawing.

North Arcot.—Six industries were taught in the American Mission Industrial School, Arni, which has improved in strength and bids fair to become a very useful institution. Here also attendance in the Drawing class was compulsory on all pupils.

Coimbatore.—In the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr, instruction was given in five trades. It was stronger in numbers than in the previous year and continued to show the largest sum as receipts from the industrial branches.

Trichinopoly.—The S.P.G. Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools, Puttur, improved in attendance, and, as in 1891-92, carpentry and tailoring were taught in the boys' school and Drawing and Lace-making in the girls' school.

Madura.—There was a further decline in the strength of the Madura Technical Institute, and four industries continued to be taught in the school. The institution secured very good results at the public examinations. The Ramnad Industrial School, in which printing and book-binding are taught, was better attended than on the 31st March 1892.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Industrial classes attached to other institutions.

103. Excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, nine against twelve institutions were imparting instruction in industrial subjects, and 359 against 501 pupils were receiving such instruction. I would repeat my opinion that these classes have not done much, nor cantheybe expected to do much, to advance the interest of industrial education in the Presidency. It has been found from experience that the time devoted by the pupils to the special subjects has seriously interfered with their general studies, and it would in many cases do immense good if the pupils attending the special classes confined their attention to the subjects of general instruction.

(x) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

104. There were on the rolls of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, 150 pupils, including three Brahmans, 10 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans, 108 non-Brahman Hindus and five aborigines. No improvements were effected in the buildings during the year, pending the decision of Government as to the removal of the institution to the neighbourhood of Madras. Admissions had, therefore, to be refused for want of accommodation. The health of the pupils was good throughout the year. Their conduct, however, was not so satisfactory as in 1891. This is attributed to the more refractory character of some of the newly-admitted pupils. Four attempts at escape were made, but without success. The mark system worked satisfactorily. More than a third of the pupils were studying English. Drawing was introduced, and a First Form was opened. At the Primary School Examination 10 out of 14 entrants passed, with four in the first class, and the results of inspection, both in the general and in the industrial subjects conducted by the Assistant Inspectors and the Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts were also satisfactory. All the pupils presented for the Elementary Technical Examinations were successful. Two of the advanced pupils were being trained as compounders in the local dispensary. Favourable accounts had been received of many of the discharged pupils. Steps were about to be taken to interest employers of labour with a view to give the well-behaved pupils, on their leaving the school, a fair start in life.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of Female Education.*

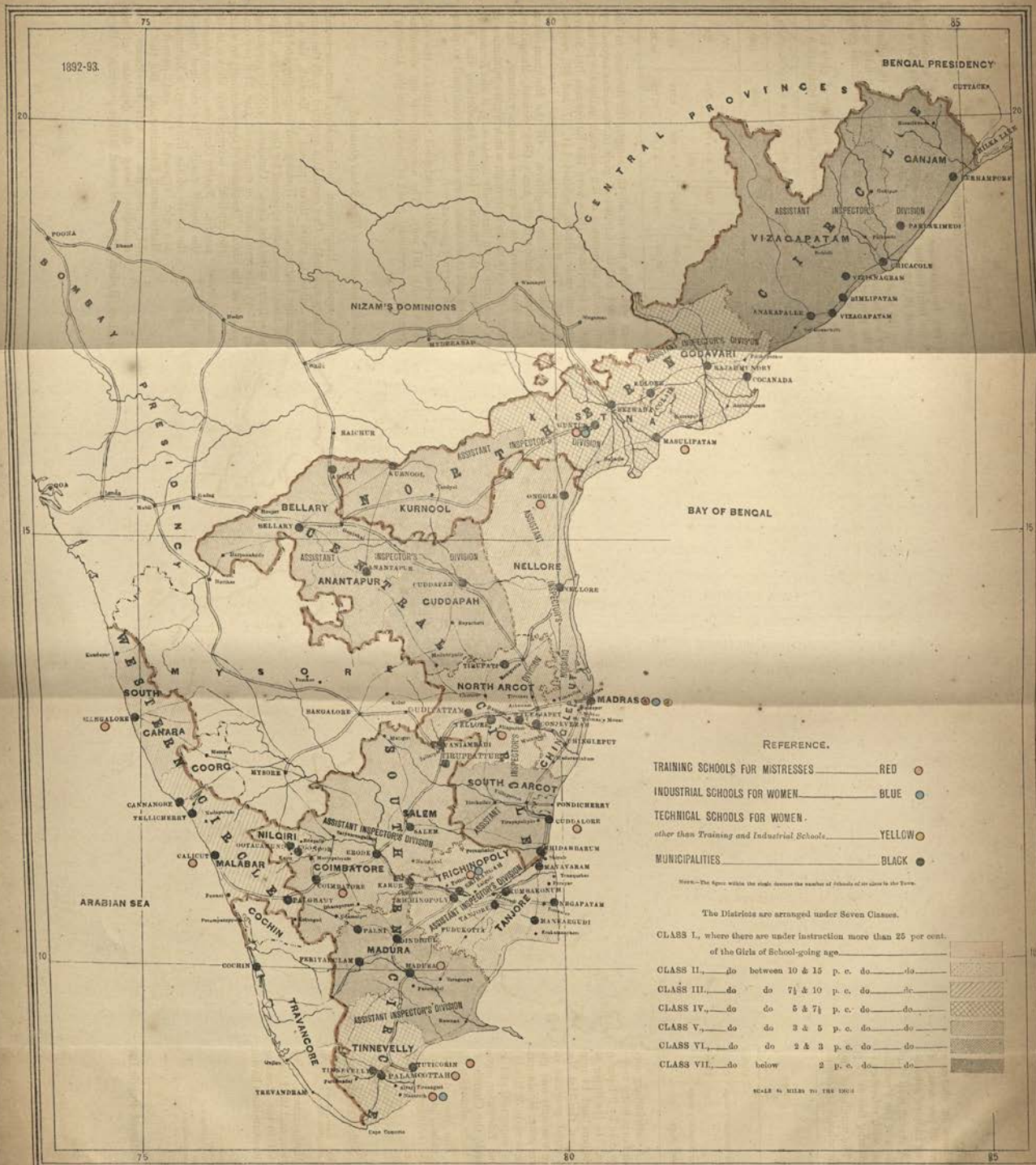
General condition of female education.

105. The number of Sub-Assistants of girls' schools remained the same as in the preceding year, but there was a change in the *personnel* of the Sub-Assistants of three of the Ranges. The services of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Second Range, were lent to the Pithápuram Estate, but no suitable female officer could be found to take her place, so that there is now only one female Sub-Assistant left on the staff. The First Range continues to be quite unwieldy, and the temporary and unsatisfactory make-shifts that were adopted in 1891–92 for the inspection of girls' schools in several of the districts comprising the Range had to be continued. The Government, I am glad to note, has recognized the advisability of appointing another Sub-Assistant for the charge of girls' schools in the Northern and Central Circles, and I trust that one will soon be sanctioned.

There was a further advance from 1,060 to 1,073, in the number of girls' schools, and the attendance in them rose from 50,669 to 52,658, showing thus an increase of 1·2 per cent. in schools and 3·9 per cent. in pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, and excluding boys reading in girls' schools, the total number of girls at school rose from 98,471 to 104,988 or by 6·6 per cent., against an increase of 12·3 per cent. in the year preceding. From the figures given in the margin, it will be seen that the increase in the past five years, during which period all the girls' schools in the Presidency

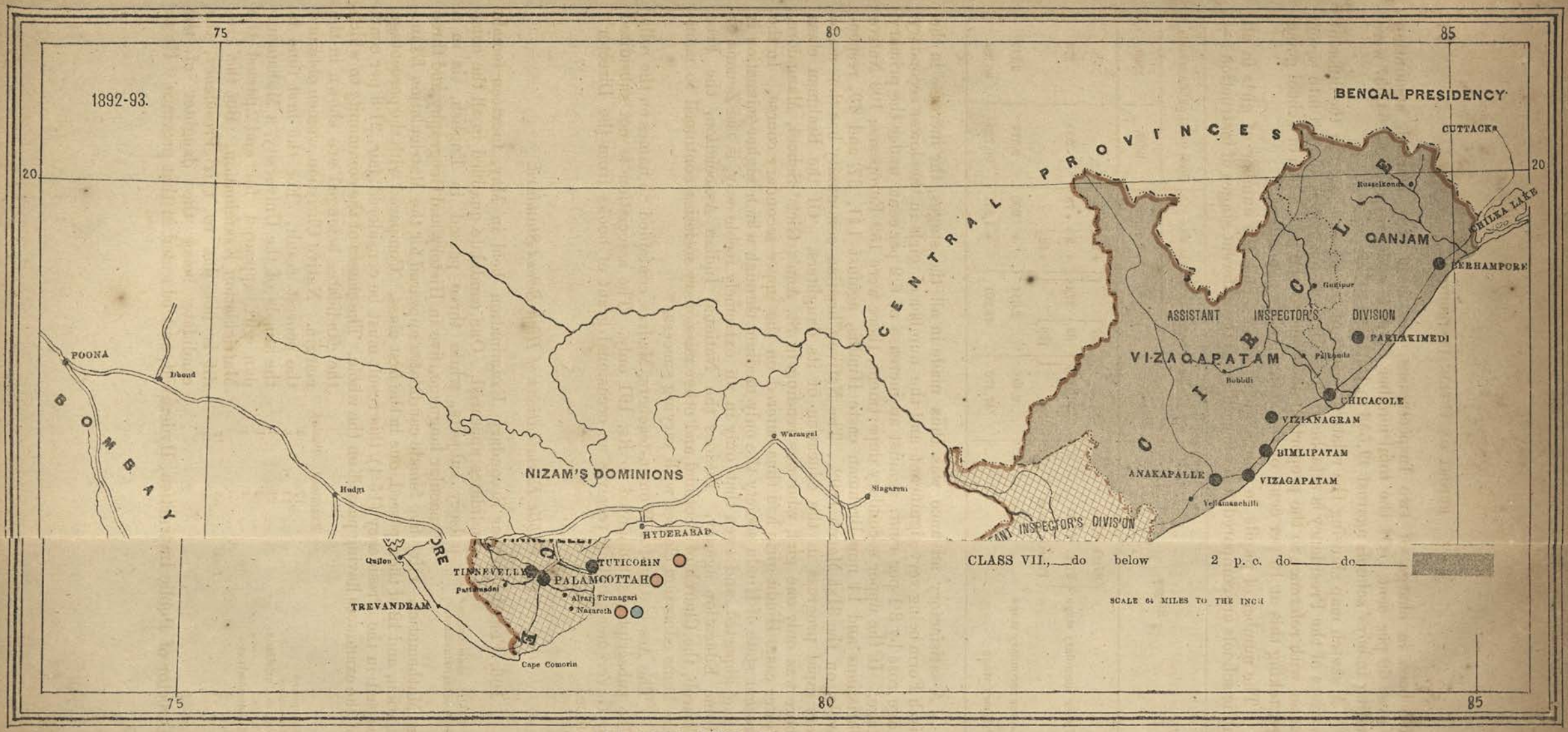
Year.	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1888	65,535	...
1889	69,873	6·6
1890	78,344	12·1
1891	87,715	12·0
1892	98,471	12·3
1893	104,988	6·6

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map. IV



A.J.D: BARRON, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map. IV



A.J.D: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

have been in charge of two Inspectresses, has been very marked, amounting to over 60 per cent. Of the total number of girls under instruction, 54,057 were reading in boys' schools against 49,553 in 1891–92.

A sketch map showing the relative extent of female education in the different districts of the Presidency is attached. The districts have been divided into seven classes with reference to the proportion of pupils to the population of school going age, taking this at 15 per cent. of the entire female population.

The number of pupils in public girls' schools, and the number of girls in all public schools are compared below according to the different stages of instruction :—

Stages.		Pupils in public girls' schools.			Girls in all public schools.	
		1892.	1893.	Difference.	1892.	1893.
Upper secondary stage	Sixth Form	29	57	+28	200	273
	Fifth Form	64 } 200	62 } 278	− 2 } +78		
	Fourth Form ...	107	159	+52		
Lower secondary stage		2,434	2,634	+ 200	2,514	2,717
Primary stage		47,470	48,701	+ 1,231	90,729	96,389

A satisfactory advance was thus made in all the stages, the increase in the Sixth Form being very significant and the number of girls in the lower secondary stage rose by 8·1 per cent. against an increase of 6·2 per cent. under the primary stage. In the upper secondary department, there were 159 Europeans, 103 Native Christians and 14 non-Brahman caste Hindus, against 141, 37 and 19, respectively, on the 31st March 1892. The Native Christian community has thus made very rapid progress in the education of its daughters. Of the Brahman class there was only one girl, who was reading in St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore. Fewer caste Hindu girls had thus entered on the upper secondary course. In the present state of Hindu society the only medium through which higher education is being imparted, and even that only in an extremely feeble way, is the Zenana or Home Education agency. Besides the National Indian Association, the Free Church, the Church of Scotland and other missionary societies continued to maintain home education classes with varying success.

The Association for Women-teachers, Madras, contained 85 names on the rolls. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 191 only. The association is not subsidized by Government, but it receives an occasional grant of books from the Director's office.

(b) *Public Examinations of High School Standard.*

Public examinations of High school standard.

106. For the Upper Secondary Examination held in May, fourteen female candidates appeared. One candidate qualified in all the compulsory subjects, while three passed in English, six in a Vernacular language, five in History and Geography and three in Mathematics. Fifty-five female candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination, and 12 of them passed, one in the first class. Compared with the percentage passed in the Presidency (15·4), this result must be considered fair, 21·8 per cent. of the examinees having passed on the whole. The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shewn in the margin. Native Christian women obtained the poorest result. For the first time in the annals of the University, a Muhammadan girl appeared for and passed the Matriculation Examination. But the credit is not due to this Presidency, the candidate being the daughter of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, and educated in that province. Up to

	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	17	4
Eurasians	14	5
Native Christians	21	1
Parsis	2	1
Muhammadans	1	1
Total ...	55	12

FEMALE EDUCATION.

date, 183 women have passed the Matriculation Examination since the establishment of the University, 150 of them being Europeans or Eurasians and 27 Native Christians. Of the remainder only one was a Brahman, one a Muhammadan, and four were Parsís.

For the Higher Examination for Women, 352 candidates registered their names. This was the largest number on record. Of the candidates 144 passed—a result which compares very poorly with those of the four preceding years. The examination of 1892 having been notified to be the last of its kind, there was an unusual rush of ill-prepared candidates. No one appeared in Hindustani, but two candidates brought up English and Malayalam, one English and Canarese and ten Malayalam. Of the 213 examinees in English, 68 passed. In Telugu, four passed out of six, and in Tamil 47 out of 90. The numbers registered and passed are compared below according to the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged :—

Classes of the community.	Registered.		Passed.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians	195	193	124	66
Native Christians	77	145	33	72
Muhammadans	1	...	1	...
Brahmans	2	1	1	...
Other Hindus	11	13	1	6
Total ...	286	352	160	144

The number of Native Christian candidates nearly doubled, and the results obtained by them were also satisfactory. European and Eurasian candidates did not acquit themselves as well as was expected.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

107. Details of public Upper Secondary or High schools for girls are given in Appendix L. On the 31st March 1893 there were 27 such schools against 26 on the corresponding date in 1892, three of them being Government schools, 23 aided and one unaided. The Davidson Street Girls' School and the Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission School were closed under the arrangements made for the establishment of an efficient Upper Secondary school by the Bishop Corrie's Grammar School Committee. The four marginally-noted schools and classes were also reduced to the grade of Lower Secondary schools. As a set-off against this decline, the undermentioned six Lower Secondary schools and classes were raised in standard, and one school—Bishop Corrie's High School,—was started under a European Headmistress assisted by a very strong staff :—

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High schools for girls.

Fort Catholic School, Vizagapatam.
Christ Church School, Nellore.
National Indian Association Home-Education classes, Madras.
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry.

London Mission Boarding School, Vepery.
Free Church Mission Home-Education classes, Madras.
Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch), Ootacamund.
Sarah Tucker High School, Palamcottah.
St. John's High School, Nazareth.
Roman Catholic School, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.

The claim of the Free Church Mission Home-Education classes and of the Government Girls' School, Rajahmundry, to be reckoned as High schools is, however, nominal, being due to the appearance in the Fourth Form of one pupil in each of them. The London Mission Boarding School, Vepery, and the Female

Branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, were High schools in 1890–91, became Lower Secondary schools in the succeeding year, and regained their old position in 1892–93. Only eleven schools had all the three forms—seven in the city of Madras, one at Coimbatore, one at Mangalore, and two in the Tinnevelly district, and of these only two, viz., the Presentation Convent Special School and the Doveton Girls' School, Vepery, contained more than 30 pupils in the upper secondary department. The best-attended schools on the whole were, however, the Free Church Mission Girls' Day School, Black Town, and St. Ann's Convent Girls' School, Mangalore, with 300 and 250 pupils, respectively, on the rolls. The Presentation Convent School, Vepery, presented the largest number of pupils for the Higher Examination for Women, but met with unprecedented ill-success, only three passing out of 26 examinees. St. Ann's School, Mangalore, passed, as usual, a large percentage. The Practising branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, St. John's School, Nazareth, and the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Rayapet, also presented fairly large numbers, and the results obtained were very fair. Of the 25 Upper Secondary English and two Upper Secondary Vernacular schools, 22 and two schools, respectively, have been recognized under the Educational Rules. As in the case of boys' schools, a large proportion of girls' schools have secured the privilege of recognition, having satisfied the conditions.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

108. For the Lower Secondary Examination 571 female candidates appeared, of whom 546 passed fully or partially, 293 qualifying for complete certificates. As in the preceding year, female candidates acquitted themselves much better than male candidates, the percentages passed for certificates being 51 and 36 respectively. The largest number of female candidates appeared from Madras and from the districts of Tinnevelly and Malabar. On the whole, 17 teacher and 26 private candidates appeared, of whom only five and 11, respectively, gained certificates. It is satisfactory to find that 67 girls' schools availed themselves of this examination. The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are shown in the margin. It is to be regretted that only two Brahman girls presented themselves for this examination and only one passed, and that not a single Muhammadan candidate appeared. English was brought up by 227 and Tamil by 263 candidates. Ninety-two took up Domestic Economy and 523 Needle-work, and 81 and 497 respectively passed. The results in these subjects were thus particularly satisfactory.

	Examined.	Passed for certificates.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	138	77
Native Christians	387	191
Brahmans	2	1
Other Hindus	40	21
Others	4	3
Total ...	571	293

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

109. The total number of public Middle schools for girls fell from 207 to 196, and their attendance from 16,586 to 16,518. But the strength of the lower secondary classes rose from 1,860 to 2,002. Particulars of public Middle schools for girls are given in the subjoined table :—

Circles.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	71	5	49	182	2	8	100	2	7	43
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	135	1,175	18	160	1,324	1	38	110	...	...	...
Southern do.	1	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	377	806	5	70	277	3	45	274	...	...	...
Western do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	75	491	4	61	337	...	...	...	1	6	68
Total ...	1	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	614	2,543	32	340	2,120	6	91	484	3	13	111
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circle	4	10	257	8	25	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	111	1,073	10	54	497	...	...	...	5	57	236
Central do.	14	36	1,162	15	55	1,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	352	4,118	45	428	3,835	1	24	114	...	...	...
Southern do.	10	52	976	8	55	917	4	27	382	3	17	380	43	390	2,902	39	665	2,613	1	7	47	13	122	1,000
Western do.	6	48	375	9	77	514	1	23	51	...	...	...	3	46	208	6	94	424	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	146	2,770	40	212	3,300	5	50	433	3	17	380	120	899	8,301	100	1,241	7,369	2	31	161	18	179	1,236
Grand Total ...	35	175	2,804	40	212	3,300	5	50	433	3	17	380	159	1,513	10,844	132	1,581	9,489	8	122	645	21	192	1,347

Lower Secondary English schools decreased in number and in attendance from 46 and 3,795 to 35 and 2,584 respectively, and the lower secondary departments of these schools contained 353 against 734 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the stringent operation of the Educational Rules, which led to several weak schools being reduced in standard. A few schools returned as English schools in 1891–92 seem to have been returned as Vernacular schools for reasons already set forth. Nearly all the decrease appertained to the Southern Circle. The number of Vernacular schools remained the same as before, but their aggregate strength rose from 12,791 to 13,934, the increase in the lower secondary departments—from 1,126 to 1,649—being significant.

On the whole, Government and unaided schools had a considerable accession, while the reverse was the case with Board and aided schools. The variations among these schools and their average attendance were as shown in the margin. Except under unaided schools there was a satisfactory increase in average attendance. The unusually large average attendance in Board schools is due to the smallness of their number. The different classes of the community in the lower secondary departments of High and Middle schools were represented as shown in the margin. Over one-half of the pupils in this stage were, as usual, Native Christians. The increase in the number of Paraiya girls is satisfactory. The majority of them were, as might be expected, found in the city of Madras. The Tanjore and Salem districts had comparatively the largest number of Brahman girls in the lower secondary stage. There was not a single Muhammadan pupil to be found in this stage in English schools, the twenty-seven Muhammadan pupils belonging to Vernacular schools, mostly in Madras and in the districts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam. It is noted that of the 2,634 pupils in the lower secondary departments of girls' schools 1,536 were learning English.

Schools.	Variations.		Average attendance per school.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Government ...	+ 5	+ 533	85	88
Board	- 2	- 86	97	132
Aided	- 27	-1,287	78	84
Unaided ...	+ 13	+ 772	96	73
Total ...	- 11	- 68	80	84

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	567	565
Native Christians	1,280	1,405
Muhammadans	31	27
Brahmans	91	81
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	416	489
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	45	61
Others	4	6
Total ...	2,434	2,634

Of the Lower Secondary English and Vernacular schools, 32 and 113 respectively have been recognized under the Educational Rules. The number of such schools in each Circle is compared in the margin. All the English schools, with three exceptions, have been recognized, while of the Vernacular schools only 70 per cent. have obtained the privilege. Not a few of the Secondary schools to which recognition was refused have been reduced to the primary grade. This need not be regretted as weak Middle schools are costly and serve no useful purpose.

Circle.	English.		Vernacular.	
	Total.	Recognized.	Total.	Recognized.
Northern	7	6	23	13
Central	18	16	60	45
Southern ...	5	5	63	47
Western	5	5	15	8
Total ...	35	32	161	113

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

110. For the Primary School Examination, 1,461 female candidates—1,375 pupils, 48 teachers and 38 others — appeared, and 619 passed for complete certificates, 24 of them being teachers and 24 others. Nearly twice as many candidates were examined as in the preceding year,

Primary School Examination.

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and the results also compared very favourably. Of the passed candidates 63 were between 18 and 25 years of age, and 12 were over 25 years. Two hundred and fifty-two schools availed themselves of this examination against 117 in 1891–92. Madras, Malabar and Tinnevelly presented the largest number of candidates. The several sections of the community were represented at the examination as shown in the margin. There was an increase under all the classes, especially caste Hindus. The appearance of 24 Paraiya girls at this examination is an encouraging feature, though the results obtained by them were not equally satisfactory. The same was the case with the Muhammadan candidates, only 10 per cent. of whom passed for certificates. Over a fifth of the total number of candidates brought up English. Among the optional subjects, Geography and Hygiene were very popular, as many as 1,226 appearing in the former and 819 in the latter subject.

Classes.	Examined.	Fully passed.
Europeans and Eurasians	169	49
Native Christians	529	276
Muhammadans	40	4
Brahmans	133	64
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	566	223
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	24	3
Total ...	1,461	619

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

111. Public Primary schools for girls are shown below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Classes of Schools.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper Primary ...	61	3,414	64	3,543
	Lower Primary ...	53	2,278	47	2,266
Board	Upper Primary ...	8	463	10	603
	Lower Primary ...	8	275	4	121
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper Primary ...	236	11,965	202	10,869
	Lower Primary ...	311	9,303	299	9,580
Unaided	Upper Primary ...	14	643	29	1,368
	Lower Primary ...	105	2,733	153	4,107
Total ...	Upper Primary ...	319	16,485	305	16,383
	Lower Primary ...	477	14,589	503	16,074
	Grand Total ...	796	31,074	808	32,457

There was thus a net increase of 12 schools with 1,383 pupils. Unaided schools excepted, all classes of schools suffered in number, Board and aided schools having suffered in strength also. In Government and Board schools the average attendance was 52, in aided schools it was 41 and in unaided schools it was 30. On the whole the average attendance compared favourably with that of 1891–92 in all classes of schools.

Up to 31st March 1893 the Inspectresses had recognized 269 Upper Primary and 330 Lower Primary schools under the Madras Educational Rules. Of these, 114 Upper Primary and 91 Lower Primary schools belonged to the Northern and Central Circles.

Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes according to districts.

112. The progress made by each district in regard to the primary education of girls will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the Primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total attendance, 1891-92.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,384	4,586	7,970	10·0	23·4	8,304	24·4
Nilgiris	6,546	376	268	644	5·7	9·8	610	9·3
Malabar	200,731	13,337	1,232	14,569	6·6	7·3	14,221	7·1
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,659	1,544	9,203	5·2	6·2	9,243	6·3
Kistna	137,585	7,673	535	8,208	5·6	6·0	7,322	5·3
Godávari	157,747	7,256	731	7,987	4·6	5·1	7,186	4·6
Chingleput	84,623	3,137	555	3,692	3·7	4·4	3,232	3·8
Nellore	109,069	3,524	655	4,179	3·2	3·8	3,830	3·5
Tanjore	174,310	4,583	1,145	5,728	2·6	3·3	5,716	3·3
South Canara ...	81,772	2,080	382	2,462	2·5	3·0	2,488	3·0
Kurnool	60,551	1,674	83	1,757	2·8	2·9	1,460	2·4
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,005	614	4,619	2·5	2·8	4,142	2·5
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,365	663	3,028	2·2	2·8	2,925	2·7
Bellary	66,169	1,440	207	1,647	2·2	2·5	1,381	2·1
Salem	150,146	2,873	505	3,378	1·9	2·2	2,952	2·0
Coimbatore	153,471	2,447	772	3,219	1·6	2·1	3,004	2·0
Anantapur	51,987	1,050	...	1,050	2·0	2·0	873	1·7
Cuddapah	93,860	1,571	127	1,698	1·7	1·8	1,324	1·4
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,233	732	2,965	1·4	1·8	2,748	1·7
Ganjám	146,032	2,178	63	2,241	1·5	1·5	2,112	1·4
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,691	569	3,260	1·3	1·5	3,115	1·5
Madura	203,525	2,149	736	2,885	1·1	1·4	2,537	1·2
Total ... 1891-92	2,701,657	74,056	16,669	90,725	2·7	3·4	...	...
Total ... 1892-93		79,685	16,704	96,389	2·9	3·6	...	...

The proportion of girls in the primary stage to those of school-going age rose from 3·4 per cent. to 3·6 per cent. In 19 districts, there was more or less progress, while in Madras, Tinnevelly and South Canara there was a slight decrease, the number of girls having fallen from 8,304, 9,243 and 2,488 to 7,970, 9,203 and 2,462, respectively.

Excluding Madras, only five districts had more than 5 per cent. of the girls of school-going age in the primary stage of instruction. Substantial progress was made by Kistna, Gódávari, North Arcot and Chingleput. In regard to female education, Madura continues to occupy the last place in the list, though there was some improvement in the year under report.

Primary schools for girls managed by the Department.

113. The number of Government Primary schools fell by three, but the attendance advanced. In four districts—Madras, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and South Canara—there were no Government Primary schools for girls. As many as 64, *i.e.*, over 58 per cent., of the schools were of the upper primary grade, the majority, however, being nominally so, having very weak upper primary classes; the strength of all the upper primary classes amounted to only 3·8 per cent. of the total attendance in the

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primary stage. In five districts there was a decrease and in three an increase in the number of schools, while, in the rest, the number remained unaltered. The schools already in existence are, however, too many for the Inspectresses and their Sub-Assistants to manage efficiently. No additions to the list of Government schools should, therefore, be made for some time to come.

Primary schools for girls managed by Local Boards.

114. Female education being properly a charge on Provincial funds, every opportunity is being taken to relieve Local Boards of the charge of girls' schools. Eight District Boards, however, had schools of their own. The Cuddapah Board maintained two schools, and the Kurnool, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly Boards one school each.

Primary schools for girls managed by Municipalities.

115. Only three Municipalities, viz., Bellary, Kumbakónam and Calicut, maintained between them five girls' schools, which were fairly well attended. All the schools were of the upper primary standard, but only in name, the strength of the upper primary departments being very low.

Aided and unaided Primary schools for girls.

116. There was a conspicuous fall in the number of aided Primary schools for girls and in their attendance, particularly in the Southern Circle, which had the largest increase in 1891–92. In the Northern, Central and Western Circles, there was an increase of seven, three and four schools, respectively, while the Southern Circle lost 60 schools. The decline in this Circle appertained wholly to the Tinnevelly district. Owing to the illness of the Sub-Assistant and her consequent absence from duty, a great many Results Primary schools had to be examined very late in the year and some even after its close. These schools failed, therefore, to draw any grants during the year and have hence been classed as unaided schools in the returns. This circumstance and the fact that in the returns for 1891–92 schools for which certifying memoranda were issued were classed as aided schools, though they did not receive the grant before the close of the year, account for the abnormal fluctuation.

(f) *Standard Examinations.*

117. Detailed results of the grant examination for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standards for the past two years are compared in the margin. Under each standard the number of pupils presented was larger, but the percentage passed under the Fifth and Seventh standards was smaller than in 1891–92. The very large increase under the Seventh standard was due to the Lower Secondary Examination for 1891–92 in Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly having been held during the year under report.

Lower Secondary Standard examinations.

Standard.	1891–92.			1892–93.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	598	456	76	603	452	75
Sixth	284	238	84	315	285	90
Seventh ...	55	42	76	253	173	68

118. The percentages of schools that passed pupils to those that presented them under the Infant and the first four standards were, respectively, 96·6, 95·6, 94·3, 92·2 and 89·1, against 99, 93·2, 92·8, 94·4 and 87·2 in 1891–92. Particulars by standards are furnished in the margin. The test for the Infant standard is more searching according to the new, than according to the old, curriculum. The following statement gives the number of girls examined and passed under the primary standards in each district. Girls in boys' schools also are included in the statement:—

Primary Standard examinations.

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	797	770
First	771	737
Second	698	658
Third	561	517
Fourth	302	269

Districts.	Number of girls presented under standards.					Number of girls passed under standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Ganjám	582	438	288	86	33	385	307	159	56	20
Vizagapatam	575	478	256	159	27	333	306	182	118	25
Gódávari	1,644	1,273	509	310	53	1,174	728	385	247	46
Kistna	1,477	1,036	548	291	99	1,121	749	444	224	55
Kurnool	265	168	109	49	20	174	110	86	41	18
Nellore	679	597	345	130	48	433	390	215	87	39
Madras	508	557	469	292	186	424	426	373	209	132
Chingleput	473	494	298	158	60	379	388	253	139	47
Bellary	286	239	112	46	106	193	159	75	37	83
Anantapur	190	130	94	44	11	131	91	74	32	10
Cuddapah	251	165	102	62	28	187	100	82	47	18
North Arcot	790	568	339	153	49	598	405	242	119	36
South Arcot	359	272	141	60	23	243	171	89	42	20
Coimbatore	615	545	311	183	75	529	390	245	144	56
Nilgiris	73	52	39	20	11	65	44	27	15	8
Salem	467	444	194	115	58	372	313	152	82	43
Tanjore	935	900	506	327	142	696	603	367	236	89
Trichinopoly	426	433	284	183	102	333	366	229	146	73
Madura	396	384	211	155	82	292	256	151	109	65
Tinnevelly	1,367	1,307	828	514	294	1,072	958	658	366	203
Malabar	2,309	2,461	1,548	654	192	1,756	1,565	1,007	492	136
South Canara	226	423	301	177	34	192	309	226	139	24
Total ...	14,893	13,364	7,827	4,168	1,733	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246
Total for 1891–92 ...	*14,716*	*10,866*	*6,128*	*3,443*	*1,508*	*11,732*	*7,510*	*4,460*	*2,608*	*1,087*
Percentage of increase or decrease.	+ 1·2	+ 23·0	+ 27·7	+ 21·1	+ 14·9	– 5·5	+ 21·6	+ 28·3	+ 19·9	+ 14·6

On the whole there was an increase of 14·5 per cent. in the number of pupils examined, but of only 10·6 per cent. in the number passed. Both in the number presented and in the number passed a marked improvement will be noticed under all the standards, except the Infant, in which, notwithstanding a slight increase of 1·2 per cent. in examinees, the number passed fell by 5·5 per cent. The total number presented and passed remained stationary in Madras. In four districts —Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly—there was a decrease under both the heads to the extent shown in the margin, while all the other districts participated in the increase in varying degrees. The decrease in Tinnevelly was probably due to the fact that a number of schools could not be examined for grant before the close of the year owing to the illness of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress. The fall in Tanjore and in Trichinopoly was large. The percentages passed are compared in the margin by standards. There was a decrease under all the standards except the second. The year under report was the first in which the generality of schools adopted the new curriculum, and this fact accounts in some measure for the fall in the proportion passed.

District.	Number presented.		Number passed.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Nilgiris ...	203	195	163	159
Tanjore ...	3,212	2,810	2,515	1,991
Trichinopoly...	1,624	1,428	1,415	1,147
Tinnevelly ...	4,581	4,310	3,466	3,257

Standard.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Infant	79·7	74·4
First	69·1	68·3
Second	72·8	73·1
Third	75·8	75·0
Fourth	72·1	71·9
Total ...	74·3	72·2

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

119. The total number of institutions wholly or mainly intended for Europeans and Eurasians had a further fall of from 92 to 85; but their attendance rose from 7,158 to 7,323. From the summary of schools and scholars annexed, it will be seen that the number of colleges remained unaltered, and that schools for special instruction numbered six against four in 1891–92, while there was a loss of six Secondary and three Primary schools.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March.		Attendance on the 31st March 1892.			Attendance on the 31st March 1893.		
	1892.	1893.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges ... Aided ...	2	2	46	5	51	40	2	42
Secondary Schools for Boys—								
Upper Secondary. Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	58	...	58
Upper Secondary. Aided ...	6	6	1,206	...	1,206	1,196	4	1,200
Total ...	7	7	1,264	...	1,264	1,254	4	1,258
Lower Secondary. Government.	1	1	328	...	328	340	...	340
Lower Secondary. Aided ...	22	18	1,207	360	1,567	1,152	300	1,452
Total ...	23	19	1,535	360	1,895	1,492	300	1,792
Secondary Schools for Girls—								
Upper Secondary. Government.	...	1	...	...	...	...	72	72
Upper Secondary. Aided ...	17	13	159	1,336	1,495	118	1,107	1,225
Upper Secondary. Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	35	128	163
Total ...	17	15	159	1,336	1,495	153	1,307	1,460
Lower Secondary. Government.	1	...	...	63	63	...	...	...
Lower Secondary. Aided ...	21	22	343	1,072	1,415	383	1,137	1,520
Lower Secondary. Unaided ...	3	3	15	163	178	32	92	124
Total ...	25	25	358	1,298	1,656	415	1,229	1,644
Total of Secondary Schools...	72	66	3,316	2,994	6,310	3,314	2,840	6,154
Primary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	6	3	196	97	293	184	133	317
Primary Schools for Boys. Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	42	28	70
Total ...	6	4	196	97	293	226	161	387
Primary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	7	6	105	172	277	57	186	243
Primary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	1	1	3	4	7	4	8	12
Total ...	8	7	108	176	284	61	194	255
Total of Primary Schools ..	14	11	304	273	577	287	355	642
Schools for special instruction. Aided ...	4	4	161	59	220	201	156	357
Schools for special instruction. Unaided ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	128	128
Total ...	4	6	161	59	220	201	284	485
Total of ... Government.	2	2	328	63	391	340	72	412
Total of ... Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	58	...	58
Total of ... Aided ...	85	74	3,423	3,101	6,524	3,331	3,025	6,356
Total of ... Unaided ...	4	8	18	167	185	113	384	497
Grand Total ...	92	85	3,827	3,331	7,158	3,842	3,481	7,323

Among Boys' Secondary schools, St. Joseph's High School, Cochin, became a Middle school, while St. Joseph's School, Wellington, became a High school; the Railway schools at Raichur and Gooty, and St. Joseph's Middle School, Cochin, were reduced to the primary standard; the European Boys' School, Tuticorin, disappeared and St. Thomé Seminary, Mailapúr, failed to submit returns; while St. Joseph's Middle School, Trichinopoly, with 56 European pupils, came into existence during the year. Among Girls' schools, the Female Branch of the Lawrence Asylum, and Stanes' Day School, Coonoor, which were Middle schools till 31st March 1892, became High schools; a new High school was started in Madras under the name of "Bishop Corrie's Girls' School," and two High

schools, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School, Popham's Broadway, and the Davidson Street school, were closed. Three, viz., the Fort Girls' School, Vizagapatam, the Christ Church School, Nellore, and the School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry, were reduced to Middle schools. The Protestant School, Vizagapatam, the Trinity Church School, Rajahmundry, All Souls' School, Coimbatore, and the Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet, were raised from the primary to the lower secondary grade; the Emmanuel Church School, Black Town, the East Indian Girls' School, Madura, and St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund, were closed; St. Matthias' School, Vepery, and the Eurasian Girls' School, Tuticorin, were reduced from the lower secondary to the primary grade. Among Technical schools, the Doveton Music Class was closed and three new Technical classes, viz., the Presentation Convent Music classes at Black Town and Vepery, and the Singing Class, Vepery, came into existence.

The total number of European and Eurasian pupils in all institutions on the 31st March 1893 was 7,152 against 7,061 on the corresponding date in 1892.

120. European pupils are distributed in the margin according to the stages of instruction. There was a slight decrease in the number attending professional colleges and the number of primary pupils fell by 201. All other stages show an advance. The Music and Singing classes referred to above contained 150 girls. In the Presidency and Christian colleges there were ten and nine European students, respectively. One European girl was reading in the Senior F.A. class of the Noble College, Masulipatam, and two in the F.A. classes of the Doveton College. Thirty-two European women were being trained for Teachers' certificates—22 in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, six in St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore, and two each in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, and in the Free Church Christian Training School, Black Town.

Distribution of European pupils according to the stages of instruction.

Stages.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	40	5	48	3
Professional Colleges ...	49	8	39	9
Upper secondary	222	141	247	154
Lower secondary ...	880	604	902	594
Primary	2,401	2,344	2,368	2,176
Special or Technical ...	216	151	262	344
Total ...	3,808	3,253	3,866	3,280

Collegiate education.

121. In the Doveton and St. Mary's Colleges, which are specially intended for Europeans, there were only 17 and 8 European students, though their total strength was 20 and 22, respectively. Four Europeans and nine Eurasians appeared for and passed the English Language Division of the B.A. degree Examination. In the Second Language Division also all the 12 candidates that appeared passed. For the Science Division, 13 appeared, of whom 10 passed. The results obtained by these candidates at the B.A. degree Examination may be characterized as excellent. One Eurasian presented himself for the B.L. degree Examination, but failed. Twenty-six candidates were presented for the First Examination in Arts and 14 passed. Of the examinees, however, only 12 belonged to British territory, eight of whom were successful.

Secondary education.

122. There were seven boys' and 15 girls' schools of the upper secondary standard. The attendance in boys' schools fell from 1,264 to 1,258. Only three schools had any increase. For the Matriculation Examination 53 pupils from six schools appeared, but only 12 passed. The Doveton Girls' School, Vepery, St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, and the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, proved a failure at the examination, and Santa Cruz High School, Cochin, passed only one pupil out of 26 entrants. Including private candidates, 281 European and Eurasian pupils presented themselves for the above examination and 150 of them passed—a result which compares very favourably with the average percentage passed (15·4) for the Presidency. At the Higher Examination for Women, the results were comparatively unfavourable, only 66 passing out of 193 examinees against 124 out of 195 in the preceding year.

Boys' Middle schools and their attendance declined from 23 and 1,895 to 19 and 1,792 respectively. These schools were distributed as follows over the

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Presidency: six in Madras; two in each of the districts of Chingleput, Salem and Trichinopoly; and one in each of the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar. The following Middle schools were the best attended, the number of European pupils on the rolls being shown in brackets: the Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch (340), the Railway School, Perambúr (130), St. Joseph's School, Calicut (116) and St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly (112). For the Lower Secondary Examination, 290 candidates appeared—152 boys and 138 girls—and 135 passed for complete certificates.

Primary education.

123. The number of Primary schools for boys fell from six to four, but their attendance rose from 293 to 387. Of Girls' Primary schools, there were one school and 29 pupils fewer. For the Primary School Examination, 384 candidates appeared, but only 88 passed.

Female education.

124. Including three Music schools and one Singing Class, the total number of European girls' schools decreased from 52 to 51, but their strength advanced from 3,485 to 3,654, the increase appertaining wholly to technical schools. The results obtained by the female candidates of this community at the several public examinations are shown below:—

Examinations.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
F.A. Examination	4	2	50
Upper Secondary Examination	8	* 4	50
Matriculation Examination	31	9	29
Higher Examination for Women	193	66	34
Lower Secondary Examination	138	77	56
Primary School Examination	169	49	29

Special education.

125. In the four Technical schools or classes referred to above, there were not less than 284 European girls and 11 boys. In the Madras Industrial School and St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, there were 40 and 150 European boys respectively. The working of Industrial schools has been noticed in Chapter VI.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

126. There were 13 pupils in the Sausmond and 32 in the Whitefield schools. These were in a fairly progressive state. Rupees 485 were paid to them from Provincial Funds in the shape of salary-grants and Rs. 10 as furniture-grant. The total expenditure on the two schools amounted to Rs. 850.

The Madras Railway schools.

127. The Madras Railway Company maintained eight schools as in the preceding year. With the exception of the Kátpádi school, all of them were of the secondary grade, and contained 398 pupils on the last day of the year against 342 in 1891–92. The general condition of the schools was good. Rupees 2,937 were paid from Provincial Funds towards their upkeep; and their net cost to the Railway Company amounted to not less than Rs. 10,000.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

128. Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,114 to 1,178 and their attendance from 47,609 to 50,041, showing thus an advance of 5·7 per cent. in schools and 5·1 per cent. in pupils, against 17 and 19 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. Of private schools there were 29 more, with an attendance of 431 pupils. Secondary schools decreased by six, and their attendance fell from 1,632 to 1,368. This is to be regretted, considering the comparatively small proportion of Muhammadan pupils that have advanced beyond the elementary stage of instruction. Secondary and Primary schools for boys received a net accession of 45 schools and 1,531 pupils, and those for girls an addition of 19 schools and 887

* In each of the four branches.

pupils. Particulars of schools and pupils for the past two years are compared in the following statement:— EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Attendance on the 31st March.					
			1892.			1893.		
	1892.	1893.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English. Government.	1	1	205	...	205	202	...	202
High schools, English. Aided ...	1	1	157	...	157	155	...	155
Total ...	2	2	362	...	362	357	...	357
Middle schools, English. Government.	1	1	109	...	109	100	...	100
Middle schools, English. Board ...	2	...	130	...	130	...	...	...
Middle schools, English. Aided ...	...	1	...	...	...	78	...	78
Total ...	3	2	239	...	239	178	...	178
Middle schools, Vernacular. Board ...	...	1	...	...	...	131	...	131
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	2	1	322	...	322	157	...	157
Total ...	2	2	322	...	322	288	...	288
Boys, Total ...	7	6	923	...	923	823	...	823
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government.	2	2	...	186	186	...	182	182
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	11	5	...	523	523	...	330	330
Middle schools, Vernacular. Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	33
Total ...	13	8	...	709	709	...	545	545
Total of Secondary Schools ...	20	14	923	709	1,632	823	545	1,368
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government.	11	14	444	...	444	594	...	594
For Boys ... Board ...	452	504	18,413	3,893	22,306	20,054	4,352	24,406
For Boys ... Aided ...	239	261	8,349	1,256	9,605	9,486	1,586	11,072
For Boys ... Unaided ...	274	243	8,118	1,885	10,003	6,605	1,312	7,917
Total ...	976	1,022	35,324	7,034	42,358	36,739	7,250	43,989
For Girls ... Government.	24	27	47	865	912	...	1,144	1,144
For Girls ... Board ...	4	4	...	90	90	...	128	128
For Girls ... Aided ...	58	59	92	1,610	1,702	62	1,795	1,857
For Girls ... Unaided ...	22	42	7	557	564	55	1,135	1,190
Total ...	108	132	146	3,122	3,268	117	4,202	4,319
Total of Primary Schools ...	1,084	1,154	35,470	10,156	45,626	36,856	11,452	48,308
Schools for Special instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters. Government.	2	2	101	...	101	81	...	81
Training Schools for Masters. Board ...	3	3	33	...	33	37	...	37
Total ...	5	5	134	...	134	118	...	118
Training Schools for Mistresses. Government.	1	1	...	16	16	...	12	12
Industrial Schools Government.	1	1	...	4	4	...	3	3
Industrial Schools Aided ...	3	2	171	26	197	171	54	225
Industrial Schools Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total ...	4	4	171	30	201	178	57	235
Total of Special Schools ...	10	10	305	46	351	296	69	365
Total of Public Schools. Government.	43	49	906	1,071	1,977	977	1,341	2,318
Total of Public Schools. Board ...	461	512	18,576	3,983	22,559	20,222	4,480	24,702
Total of Public Schools. Aided ...	314	330	9,091	3,415	12,506	10,109	3,765	13,874
Total of Public Schools. Unaided ...	296	287	8,125	2,442	10,567	6,667	2,480	9,147
Total ...	1,114	1,178	36,698	10,911	47,609	37,975	12,066	50,041
Private Institutions.								
Advanced Schools for Boys ...	28	42	1,780	32	1,812	2,207	84	2,291
Elementary Schools for Boys.	512	520	11,414	2,496	13,910	11,502	2,257	13,759
Elementary Schools for Girls.	9	16	...	163	163	4	262	266
Total ...	549	578	13,194	2,691	15,885	13,713	2,603	16,316
Grand Total ...	1,663	1,756	49,892	13,602	63,494	51,688	14,669	66,357

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

There were six more Government schools, 51 more Board, and 16 more aided schools than in 1891–92. The average attendance in Government and in aided schools rose from 46 and 40 to 47 and 42, but in Board and in unaided schools it decreased from 49 and 36 to 48 and 32 respectively.

As will be seen from the details in the margin, Muhammadan pupils in public institutions rose from 67,417 to 70,488, or by 4·6 per cent., the increase appertaining mainly to Primary schools. Colleges and Training schools were attended by even fewer Muhammadans than on the 31st March 1892. The decrease in the College attendance was due to the poor results of the last Matriculation Examination.

	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.
Arts colleges	56	48
Professional colleges	11	9
Secondary schools	3,814	3,913
Primary schools	63,059	66,023
Training schools	171	155
Other special schools	306	340
Total ...	67,417	70,488

129. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils under instruction to the total Muhammadan population of school-going age is given below. Districts are arranged in the order of percentages of male pupils to the male population of school-going age:—

Distribution of Muhammadan students by districts.

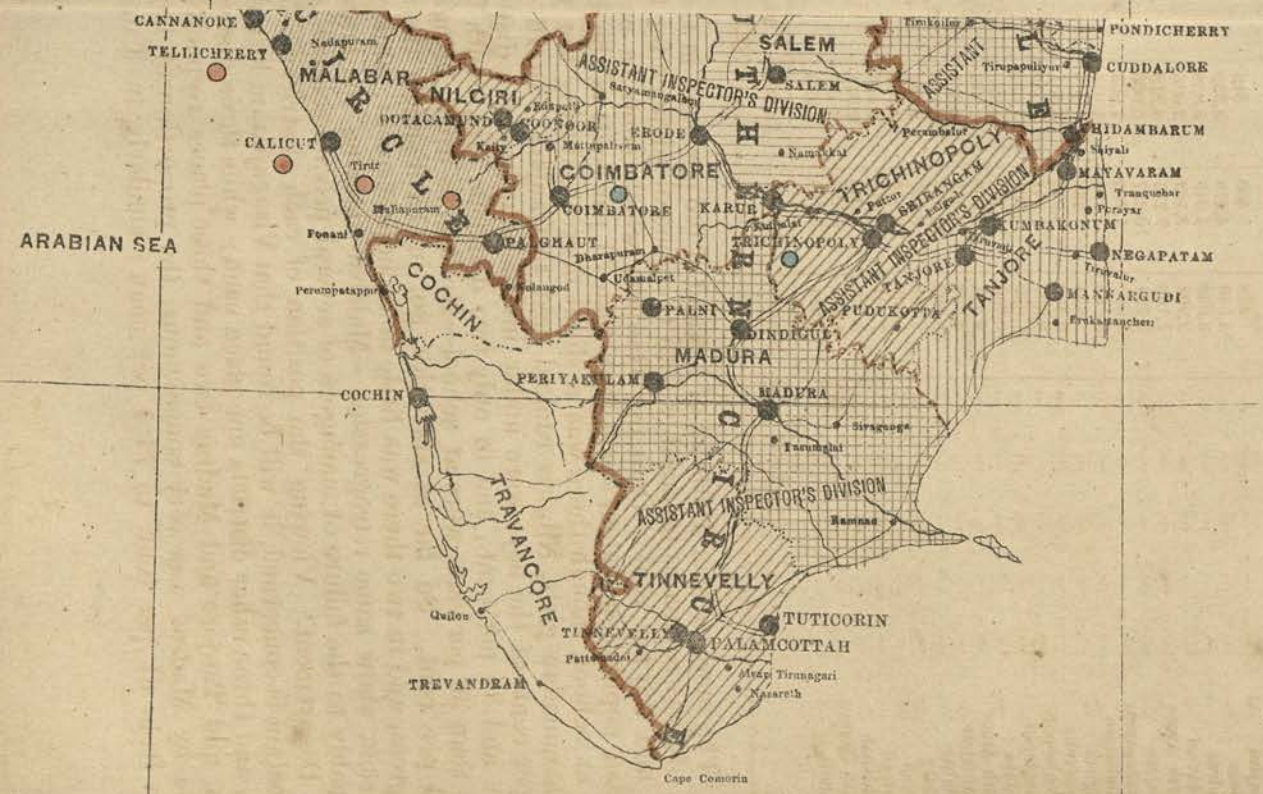
Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Number of pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	428	400	316	140	73·8	35·0
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,322	612	73·0	13·1
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,828	476	71·4	11·8
Gódávari	2,993	3,163	2,096	812	70·0	25·7
North Arcot	7,160	7,276	4,818	904	67·3	12·4
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	5,066	708	65·3	6·9
Vizagapatam	1,680	1,703	1,063	298	63·3	17·5
Coimbatore	3,129	3,463	1,915	220	61·2	6·4
Nilgiris	454	236	269	79	59·3	33·5
Tinnevelly	6,480	7,912	3,691	347	57·0	4·4
Trichinopoly	2,800	2,941	1,539	224	55·0	7·6
Chingleput	1,999	1,937	1,034	195	51·7	10·1
Madura	10,750	13,271	4,880	307	45·4	2·3
South Arcot	4,391	4,408	1,945	164	44·3	3·7
Anantapur	3,963	3,737	1,575	306	39·7	8·2
Malabar	58,093	57,385	22,118	7,027	38·1	12·2
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,472	197	36·9	3·2
Kistna	8,238	8,047	2,759	909	33·5	11·3
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,415	310	32·5	4·3
Cuddapah	9,276	8,659	2,934	213	31·6	2·5
South Canara	8,440	8,357	2,427	305	28·8	3·6
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,398	224	23·3	3·9
Total ...	166,667	170,891	72,880	14,977	43·7	8·8

The increase over 1891–92 of 1·5 and of 0·6 per cent. in the proportion of boys and of girls compares favourably with the general advance for the Presidency, viz., 1·3 and 0·3 per cent. Omitting Ganjám, which contains only a small Muhammadan population, Salem stood first with 73 per cent. of the boys of school-going age at school, though there was a slight decrease during the year, and as regards Muhammadan girls, Nilgiris ranked next to Ganjám. In 12 districts, more than 50 per cent. of the boys were under instruction, in eight districts between 50 per cent. and 30 per cent., and in only two districts, viz., South Canara and Nellore, less than 30 per cent. were at school—Nellore, as usual, bringing up the rear with 23·3 per cent. So far as statistics go, in 17 districts there was considerable progress, and in two there was little or no improvement, while the remaining three districts show some retrogression—Malabar showing the largest decrease, owing probably to the failure of managers of several private schools to furnish returns to the Department. Viewing the position of each district so far as Muhammadan education is concerned, it will be found that Vizagapatam lost three places, Nilgiris two, and three other districts one place each; while three districts gained one place each, and Tanjore and Madras two and three places respectively. The progress made by Madras was very conspicuous, the proportion of boys at school having risen from 61 per cent. to 71·4 per cent.; similarly in Tanjore the percentage

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of the Muhammadan Primary and Secondary Education of boys and the position of Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools.

Map V.

1892-93.



BENGAL PRESIDENCY

PROVINCES

CUTTACK

MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS	BLUE	○
DO. FOR GIRLS	BLUE CROSS	⊗
SPECIAL SCHOOLS ; *Training Schools for Masters*	RED	●
do for Mistresses	RED CROSS	⊗
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	GREEN	○
MUNICIPALITIES	BLACK	◕

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Six Classes.

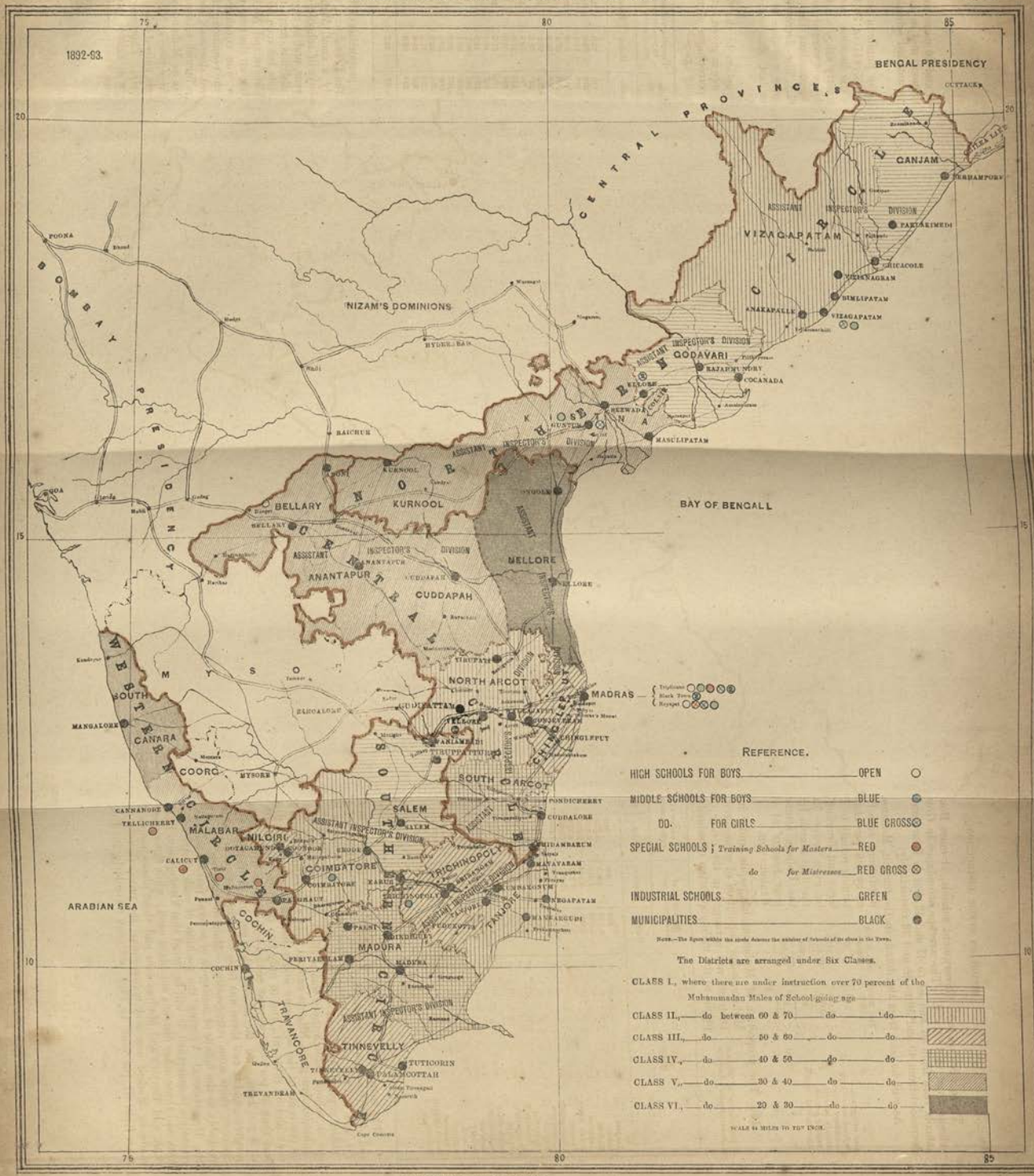
CLASS I., where there are under instruction over 70 percent of the Muhammadan Males of School-going age	
CLASS II., ——do between 60 & 70 ——do ——do ——	
CLASS III., ——do —— 50 & 60 —— do —— do ——	
CLASS IV., ——do —— 40 & 50 —— do —— do ——	
CLASS V., ——do —— 30 & 40 —— do —— do ——	
CLASS VI., ——do —— 20 & 30 —— do —— do ——	

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of the Muhammadan Primary and Secondary Education of boys and the position of Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools.

Map V.



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

rose from 58·7 to 65·3. As regards the education of Muhammadan girls, only two districts—Cuddapah and Madura—had fewer than 3 per cent. of their children of school-going age at school. Madura made some improvement during the year, but its position was still miserably low. EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Since the strengthening of the Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspectorate in 1890, Muhammadan primary education has made remarkable progress. On the 31st March 1889 there were 56,478 Muhammadan pupils at school; but on the corresponding date in 1893, they numbered 87,857, the increase thus amounting to over 55 per cent. In the Northern Circle, the numbers rose from 7,497 to 11,118 or by 48·3 per cent.; in the Central Circle from 13,751 to 21,683 or by 57·7 per cent.; in the Southern Circle from 17,015 to 23,179 or by 36·2 per cent.; and in the Western Circle from 18,215 to 31,877 or by 75 per cent.

Collegiate education.

130. Forty-eight Muhammadan students were reading in Arts colleges, 12 of them in the Presidency College and 13 in the Christian College. For the English Language Division of the B.A. degree Examination, eight Muhammadans appeared and seven passed, and all the six candidates that appeared for the Second Language Division were successful. But of the nine that presented themselves for the Science Division, only two met with success. For the F.A. Examination, 34 appeared and 14 passed—this result being just about the average for the Presidency.

Secondary education.

131. The Municipal Muhammadan Middle School, Vellore, was closed after a struggling existence. The strength of the two Upper Secondary schools for Muhammadans, the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School remained almost stationary. Six and eight candidates appeared, respectively, from these schools for the Matriculation Examination, but not a single pupil passed. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 220 candidates in all appeared, of whom 67 secured complete certificates.

Primary education.

132. For the Primary School Examination 1,325 candidates presented themselves, of whom 446 gained certificates. Primary schools for Muhammadan boys advanced by 46 with 1,631 pupils. The variations according to the agencies by which the schools were managed were as shown in the margin. The largest increase thus appertained to Board schools, and it is also evident that a large number of unaided boys' schools passed into the aided list. Nearly one-half of the Primary schools were under Board management, and over half the attendance belonged to these schools. As many as 239 of the Board schools were situated in Malabar. There was improvement in all the districts which were pointed out in the last report as being ill-provided with Board Muhammadan schools. North Arcot and Cuddapah had each 13 schools against seven and eight, respectively, in 1891–92. Board schools were, as usual, much better attended than aided schools.

	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	+ 3	+ 150
Board	+ 52	+ 2,100
Aided	+ 22	+ 1,467
Unaided	− 31	− 2,086

Female education.

133. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in the several grades and classes of schools will be found noted in the margin. Including Technical schools, there were 143 public schools for Muhammadan girls and women, attended by 4,933 pupils, against 124 with 4,023 pupils in the preceding year, the increase appearing mainly under Primary schools. At the Matriculation Examination one Muhammadan young woman belonging to Hyderabad appeared and passed. For the Primary School Examination 40 girls appeared, but only four passed for certificates.

	Girls in Girls' schools.	Girls in Boys' schools.
Lower Secondary ...	27	...
Primary	4,744	7,532
Special	70	...
Indigenous	262	2,342
Total ...	5,103	9,874

Special education.

134. There were, as in the preceding year, ten schools for special education, and their attendance slightly advanced. Of the nine students in Professional colleges, three were attending the Law

EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

College, five the Medical College and one the Teachers' College. Besides these, 24 pupils belonged to the school department of the Medical College, five to the school department of the College of Engineering, 24 to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 32 to the School of Arts. The attendance of Muhammadans in Training schools fell from 171 to 155, as detailed in the margin. The decrease in the Hobart Training School is to be regretted. The steps that are being taken to find suitable employment for Muhammadan women that have completed their training should make this institution more attractive.

Names of Training schools.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Muhammadan Training school, Madras	58	40
Mappilla Training school, Calicut ...	43	41
Mappilla Sessional schools	33	37
Hobart Training school	16	12
Attendance at other Training schools	21	25
Total ...	171	155

Details of Muhammadan pupils attending Industrial schools are given in the margin. The Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam contained eight more pupils, and there was also some improvement in its efficiency. Miss Dryden's Industrial school, Guntúr, had 53 Muhammadan women attending it against 24 in the preceding year. The school continued to do good work and sent specimens of native embroidery to the Chicago Exhibition.

Names of Industrial schools.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam ...	163	171
Industrial school, Guntúr ...	24	53
Hobart School Industrial class ...	4	3
Industrial school, Vizagapatam ...	8	6
Attendance at other Industrial schools	17	17
Total ...	216	250

Education of Mappillas.

135. The number of Mappilla schools, public and private, fell, according to Mr. Marsden's report, from 574 to 559 and their attendance from 29,677 to 27,824. Of these schools, 241 were under Board management, 171 were results schools and 137 were unaided. Fifty-four results-schools were closed owing mainly to the reduction in the rate of grants, which was unavoidable. Only 36 pupils were learning English, and 272 Hindustani. Excluding the cost of the Mappilla Sub-Assistant and of the Training schools, the total expenditure on Mappilla education amounted to Rs. 37,467. Of the total number of teachers employed in these schools, 114 held Trained and 49 Untrained Teachers' certificates.

Muhammadan Inspecting officers.

136. Each Circle had a separate Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspector, and 16 districts, excluding Madras, were provided with Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters also. The increase in this agency has resulted in a perceptible improvement in the condition of Muhammadan education. Further progress may be looked for in course of time.

X.—EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

Extension of education among Paraiyas and kindred classes.

137. The consideration of the best means for extending education among the Paraiyas and kindred classes and for ameliorating their condition generally was one of the most important events in the history of the year. All the more important missionary societies which have taken a special interest in the welfare of these backward classes were consulted. The appointment of a special Inspecting staff for the examination and improvement of Panchama schools and the establishment of training schools for Paraiya teachers were suggested, and the Government has expressed itself favourably on both these proposals, though the limited means at the disposal of the Department will not permit of its initiating immediately any great reform in this direction. The opening of special schools from public funds—a suggestion which was strongly put forth by the mission bodies consulted—has been commended for the earnest consideration of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. Sundry other concessions which were solicited regarding the levying of fees, and the conditions that should be fulfilled for earning grants, have been sanctioned. The free grant of poramboke lands for school sites has also been approved. Government is not,

however, disposed to pass a higher rate of results-grant to Paraiya pupils than at present. Opportunity was taken in revising the Grant-in-Aid Code to provide special facilities for the encouragement of education among these backward classes.

Number and strength of schools for Paraiyas and kindred classes.

138. Statistics have been obtained for the first time of schools mainly or chiefly intended for the Paraiyas and kindred classes. There were 1,411 public institutions mainly or wholly intended for them, attended by 31,349 pupils. Besides these, 26 private schools with 310 pupils also furnished returns. Of the public schools, 884 were maintained or aided from public funds, and 527 received no support from public funds. Most of these schools were probably newly started schools, endeavouring to qualify for recognition and aid. One school in the Gunupur agency was under departmental management, and Local Boards and Municipalities maintained in all 93 schools. The Boards were advised to open a larger number of schools for the benefit of these classes, and this advice was taken and schools were opened as fast as funds and teachers became available. Details of Panchama schools are given below. Panchama pupils converted to the Christian faith are also included in the statement:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of schools.	Attendance on the 31st March 1893.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Secondary Schools.				
For Boys—				
English Middle Schools ... Aided	3	445	20	465
Vernacular Middle Schools ... Aided	3	165	64	229
Total ...	6	610	84	694
For Girls—				
Vernacular Middle Schools ... Aided	7	...	709	709
Total of Secondary Schools ...	13	610	793	1,403
Primary Schools.				
For Boys ... ... Government	1	29	...	29
Board	93	2,407	241	2,648
Aided	770	13,240	4,401	17,641
Unaided	523	7,483	1,858	9,341
Total ...	1,387	23,159	6,500	29,659
For Girls ... ... Government	...	...	...	...
Board	...	...	...	...
Aided	7	29	147	176
Unaided	4	...	111	111
Total ...	11	29	258	287
Total of Primary Schools ...	1,398	23,188	6,758	29,946
Government	1	29	...	29
Board	93	2,407	241	2,648
Aided	790	13,879	5,341	19,220
Unaided	527	7,483	1,969	9,452
Total of Public Institutions ...	1,411	23,798	7,551	31,349
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
For Boys—				
Elementary Schools	26	262	48	310
Total of Private Schools ...	26	262	48	310
Grand Total ...	1,437	24,060	7,599	31,659

Of the six Secondary schools for boys three were situated in the city of Madras, one in the Kistna district (Bápatla) and two in the Chingleput district (Walajabad and Pollock Paracheri). These schools contained 379 Panchamas, 284 who styled themselves Native Christians, four Muhammadans and 27 caste

EDUCATION OF PARAIYAS AND KINDRED CLASSES.

Hindus. The seven secondary girls' schools belonged to Madras, and there were 361 Panchamas and 348 Native Christians attending them. All these schools with one exception were aided on the results system. The Rajagopal Poor Boys' school in Madras was among the best-attended, having 236 pupils on the rolls, 84 of them being in the lower secondary department. Primary girls' schools numbered only 11, and they were situated in the districts of Tinnevelly (six), Chingleput (four), and South Arcot (one). Of the 1,387 primary schools, as many as 358 and 210 belonged to the Kistna and Nellore districts, respectively. Three districts—Gódávari, Kurnool and Cuddapah—had more than 100 schools each; three other districts—Chingleput, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly—had between 50 and 100 schools each; Madras had 51, and Tanjore 42, while North Arcot and Trichinopoly had 38 and 27 schools, respectively. Anantapur had none, and the Nilgiris only one such school. Considering the size and the population of the marginally-noted districts, the number of Panchama schools in them was exceedingly small. Of the 93 Board primary schools, the largest numbers (15, 11 and 10) were in the Gódávari, Vizagapatam and Kistna districts. Nellore owned seven; Trichinopoly and South Arcot, six each; Cuddapah and Madura, five each; three districts, four each; four districts, three each; Ganjám had only two; Kurnool and Coimbatore only one each; while Madras, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris and Anantapur had none. Very little, it may be concluded, has yet been done for Panchama education by Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Districts.	Number of primary schools.
Ganjám	19
Vizagapatam	14
Bellary	7
Coimbatore	16
Salem	13
Madura	17
Malabar	7
South Canara	7

The average attendance in Government and Board schools was 29 and 28 respectively; in aided schools it was 24 and in unaided schools 18.

Stages.	Boys.	Girls.
Secondary	885	564
Primary	20,044	3,076
Training	13	8
Special	28	...
Total ...	20,970	3,648

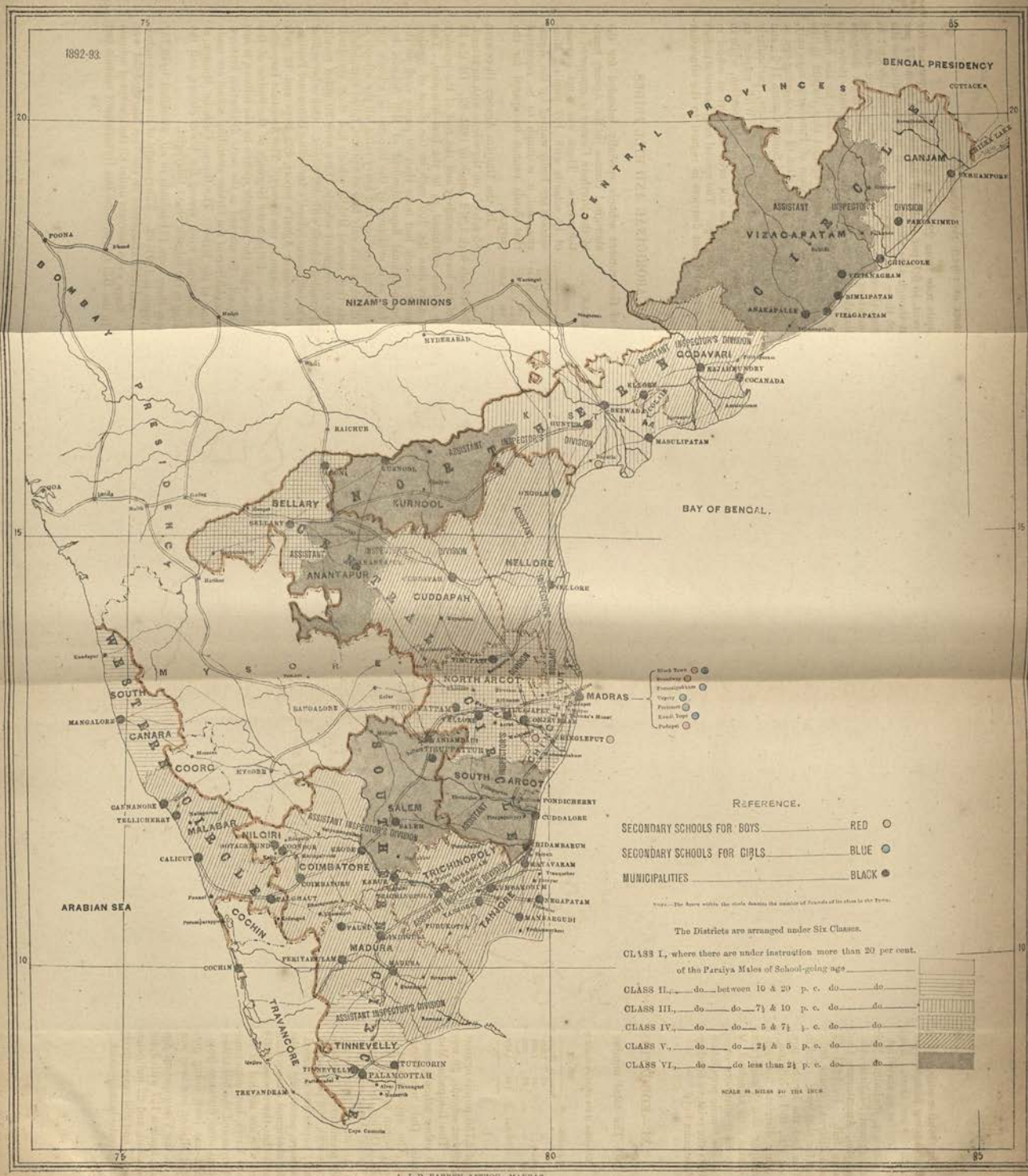
The number of Panchama pupils in public schools according to the stages of instruction is shown in the margin. It is gratifying to note that over 1,400 pupils had passed beyond the primary stage. For the last Primary School Examination 122 boys and 24 girls appeared, and 27 and three of them, respectively, passed for complete certificates.

Panchama education in relation to Panchama population of school-going age.

139. The following statement shows the percentage of Panchama pupils under instruction in each district to the total Panchama population of school-going age:—

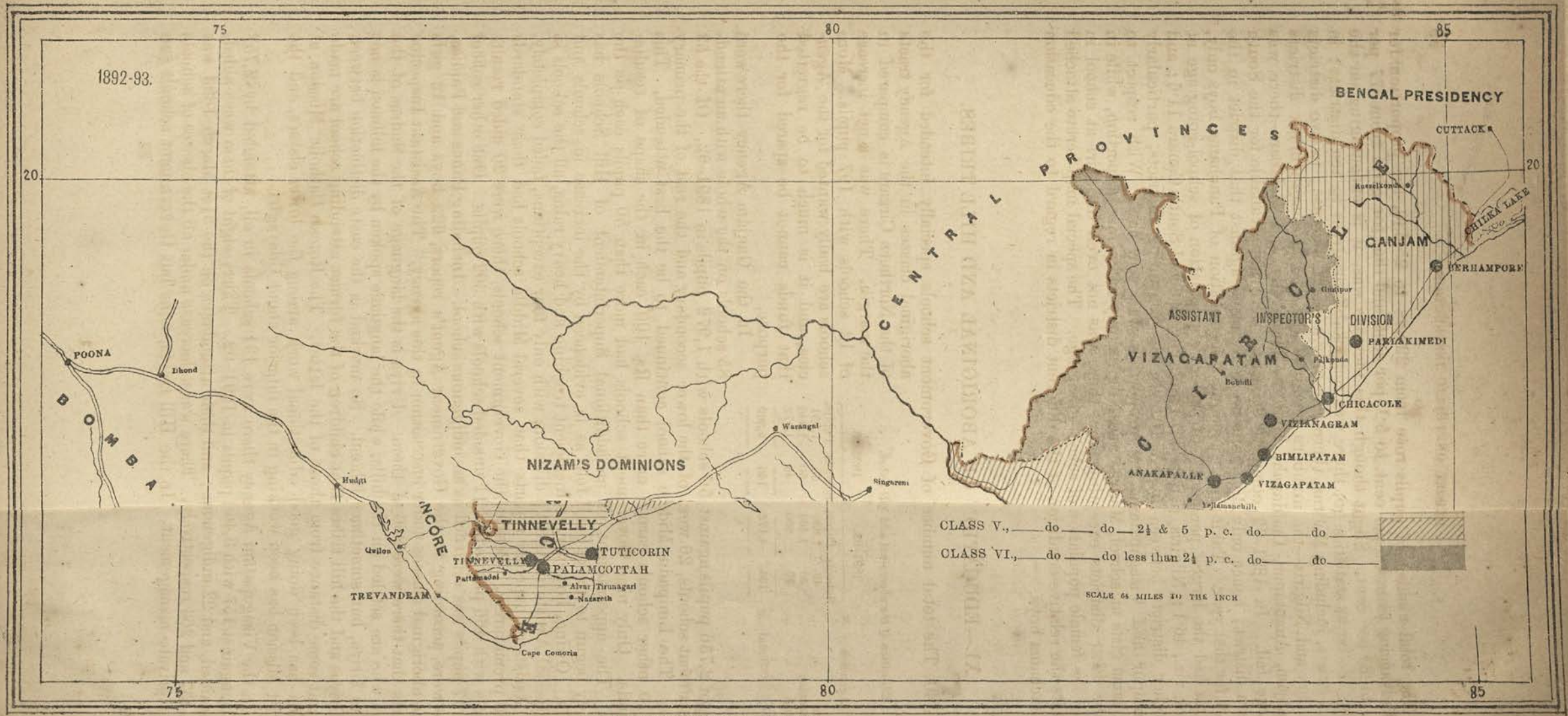
Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	774	12	7·5	·11
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	496	14	2·2	·06
Gódávari	36,480	37,487	1,342	330	3·7	·88
Kistna	25,686	24,929	2,057	579	8·0	2·3
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	170	29	2·0	·35
Nellore	20,672	19,963	572	183	2·8	·92
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,078	720	46·1	15·5
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	1,560	314	6·7	1·4
Bellary	6,634	6,636	344	22	5·2	·33
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	22	5	·30	·07
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	461	90	3·5	·71
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	1,506	171	5·1	·58
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	983	105	2·5	·26
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	780	75	3·6	·33
Nilgiris	1,187	853	283	77	23·8	9·03
Salem	21,674	22,727	526	41	2·4	·18
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	917	69	2·6	·18
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	712	225	3·6	1·04
Madura	30,531	33,455	1,290	79	4·2	·24
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	3,252	434	12·8	1·6
Malabar	19,152	20,476	863	102	4·5	·50
South Canara	8,199	9,745	951	15	11·6	·15
Total ...	431,653	444,988	21,939	3,691	5·1	·83

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Education among Males belonging to the Paraiya and Kindred Classes. Map VI.



A. J. D. BARRETT, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Education among Males belonging to the Paraiya and Kindred Classes. Map VI.



A. J. D, BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

The total number of pupils rose from 22,888 to 25,630, the proportion for boys advancing from 4·5 per cent. to 5·1 per cent. and that for girls from ·77 per cent. to ·83 per cent. Slight though this increase was, it is encouraging on the whole. So far as statistics go, there was remarkable progress in ten districts; in four districts, including Madras, there was only a slight increase; in two districts —Bellary and Nilgiris—the numbers remained almost stationary; in six districts —Ganjám, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar—there was a large fall. In 1891–92 complete statistics were not available for the South Canara district; hence only 26 pupils were returned against that district in the report for that year. Taking into account the education of Panchama boys only, Madras had the largest percentage of the male population of school-going age at school, viz., 46·1; Nilgiris had 23·8; Tinnevelly 12·8 and South Canara 11·6; and six other districts between 5 and 10. In the remaining districts, particularly Anantapur and Vizagapatam, the proportion was very low. With respect to Panchama girls at school, Madras and Nilgiris only had a fair proportion, while in all the other districts excepting four, there was not even one girl at school in 100 of the female population of school-going age. The special map hereto attached exhibits the relative condition of the different districts in regard to the education of Panchama boys.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

140. The total number of Government schools specially intended for the aboriginal classes in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars is compared in the margin. There was a net increase of 12 schools with 197 pupils. More schools are badly wanted for the Agencies, and it is much to be regretted that funds cannot be spared for the purpose.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Agencies.	1891–92.		1892–93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	49	1,826	53	1,951
Vizagapatam	46	1,466	50	1,346
Gódávari	39	880	43	1,072
Total ...	134	4,172	146	4,369

In the Ganjám Agency there were 85 schools on the whole with an attendance of 2,736 pupils against 56 schools with 1,972 pupils in 1891–92. Of the 53 Government schools, 26 were of the lower secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The Linipadu Middle school continued to be the best attended. This and 10 other schools earned more than Rs. 100 each in the shape of results-stipends. Only nine Government schools had more than 50 pupils each on the rolls. The appointment of an additional Superintendent of Hill Schools has already begun to make itself felt, as is evidenced by the increase in schools and pupils. Owing, however, to inefficient teaching and heavy rains, all the schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division, with only four exceptions, failed completely. The Assistant Inspector reports that several Middle schools had their standards raised prematurely. Besides the Government schools, there were 20 aided results schools with 466 pupils and 11 unaided schools with 302 pupils. One other school with 17 pupils was returned as an indigenous school. Including Panos and Paidies, there were, according to the Government Agent's report, 622 boys and 12 girls of the aboriginal classes under instruction in this agency. The Assistant Inspector reports that there were 860 of them. Uriya is the language of the Sudras of the plains who are settled on the hills, while the language spoken by the hillmen is not always Uriya, but sometimes Khond. So marked is the caste distinction between the Uriyas and the hill tribes that children of the former attending school are made to sit at some distance from those of the latter. The Roman Catholic Mission at Suradá has been doing good educational work among the lower classes, and the Baptist Mission has been working in the interior about Udayagiri.

In the Vizagapatam Agency there were 131 schools in all, attended by 2,757 pupils, against 157 with 3,468 pupils in 1891–92. Thirty-eight of them were aided, 21 unaided, and 22 indigenous; and their attendance on the 31st March 1893 was 711, 437 and 263 respectively. There was a decrease under all the classes of schools under private management. In the Hill tracts, none but Government schools can

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

ordinarily be expected to thrive. Of the 50 Government schools, only six were of the lower secondary grade. The Superintendents are reported to be doing their best to extend education among the aboriginal classes.

In the Gódávari Agency there were 53 schools with 1,340 pupils, against 55 with 1,264 pupils in the preceding year. Six of the schools were aided and four unaided. With the exception of the Government Middle School, Bhadráchalam, and the Church Mission Society's Middle school, Dummagudam, which contained 75 and 98 pupils, respectively, all the schools were of the primary grade, and none of them had so many as 50 pupils on the rolls. A fair proportion of pupils of the aboriginal classes was in attendance in these Agency schools. Two Superintendents have been at work for some time, but not sufficiently long to enable the progress made through their exertions to be properly judged.

Mrs. Brander reports that in the Northern Circars the total number of Uriya girls at school rose from 387 to 494.

The *Chentsus*—a backward class peculiar to the Kurnool district—numbered 2,271, and were chiefly distributed among the Nallamalai tracts of the Markapur and Koilkuntla taluks. A boarding school for them under Board management was started at Birhuti in the Nandikotkur taluk, which contained 20 boys and nine girls on the 31st March 1893; and three members of the Taluk Board have been specially requested to watch the progress of the school. A similar school will ere long be opened in the Markapur taluk.

In the Kistna district, the *Lambadies*, a nomadic aboriginal tribe, number 6,534, and a Board school was about to be established for them at *Budavada* near Jaggayapéta.

The *Yenadies* are chiefly found at *Śríharikóta* in the Nellore district. The degradation of this class is much greater than that of the Panchamas. The Board school at Sriharikota might be utilized by them, but it is almost impossible to get them to attend any school. There were 33 schools on the Nilgiris chiefly intended for *Badagas*, ten under the management of the District Board with 302 pupils, and 23 with 531 pupils under European Missionaries, 18 being aided and 5 unaided; 779 of the pupils attending these schools were Badagas. The Kotas had three schools for them—two aided and one unaided—and the Todas one, all under European management. The Kota schools had 31 pupils on the rolls and the Toda school 18 boys and two girls. Three of the Todas and three Kurumbas were reading in Badaga schools. No fees are levied in the Board schools intended for these backward classes, and arrangements are made for the supply of books and slates to them gratis. The progress made during the year was satisfactory.

There were three schools on the Shevaroy Hills in the Salem district, in which the Malayalis were taught. Two of them were maintained by the German Mission and one by the London Mission. One of the schools was exclusively intended for the hill tribes and was aided on the results system. It had 13 boys on the rolls against 12 in the previous year.

In the Tinnevelly district, four schools were specially maintained by the Sérmádévi Taluk Board for *Maravas* and *Pattunulkaras*.

On the whole 2,288 boys and 93 girls of the aboriginal classes were receiving instruction in public schools in the Presidency; of the pupils, one was in the upper secondary and 19 were in the lower secondary stage; one was attending a training school and five were attending special schools; the rest were reading in primary schools.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

141. Of Indigenous and Private schools, 3,455 with 65,894 pupils furnished returns to the Department, against 3,403 with 64,473 pupils in the previous year. Tanjore returned the largest number, 417 with 8,312 puplis; in Malabar there was a smaller number (364), but with a much larger attendance (13,043); North Arcot and Madura showed 322 and 276 schools, attended by 5,866 and 5,131 pupils, respectively. Cuddapah returned only 22 schools with 178 pupils. The list cannot, however, be considered complete. These are the schools that mostly serve as

feeders to schools under inspection, and in fact, one of the surest tests of the success of an Inspecting Schoolmaster consists in the number of Indigenous schools brought by him to the aided and the unaided lists.

A list of Indigenous Sanskrit schools which obtained grants from Provincial funds during the year is given in the margin. Owing to their failure to obtain recognition under the Educational Rules before the close of the year, several schools could not draw any grants or could draw only the arrears of the preceding year; hence the small amounts entered against some of them. Most of the schools have since completely fulfilled the conditions and been recognised.

	Total amount drawn. Rs.
Sanskrit School, Venkatagiri	10
Do. Sríperumbúdúr	292
Do. Bashamanjari, Bellary ...	132
Do. Malayanur	35
Do. Ganapati Agraharam ...	1
Do. Konerirajapuram ...	66
Do. Anatandavapuram ...	10
Do. Injikollai	10
Do. Tiruvisanallur	6
Total ...	562

Number and strength of Private and Indigenous Secondary schools.

142. Details of Private Secondary schools are given below:—

	High Schools.		Middle Schools.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
English	...	...	...	2
Sanskrit	7	9	111	75
Muhammadan	3	3	25	39
Total ...	10	12	136	116

The Sanskrit High schools at Venkatagiri and Hospet were closed, and four new schools were returned by the Bellary district. A list of the Sanskrit High schools is given in the margin. The classification of Sanskrit schools being arbitrary, it would appear that the schools at Kampli, Narayanakeri and Harpanhalli have been incorrectly classified as High schools. The Sríperumbúdúr school, which, I presume, is largely subsidized by the Véda Vedantavardhani Sabha, Triplicane, continued to show progress. The Tiruvádi Sanskrit school managed by the Tanjore Taluk Board and maintained from the Kalyana Mahal Chatram funds continued to be very well attended. The total cost of the school to the Chatram funds was Rs. 2,039.

	Attendance on 31st March in the high school department.
Sríperumbúdúr	54
Bashamanjari, Bellary	12
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary	23
Chauki Patasala, Bellary	12
Kampli (two schools)	6
Narayanakeri	3
Harpanahalli	8
Tiruvádi	92
Total ...	210

Of the three Arabic schools shown as High schools, two with a total attendance of 210 pupils were at Vellore and one with 10 pupils at Hospet in the Bellary district.

Of the two Middle English schools, one with eight pupils was located at Purushottapur in the Ganjám district, and the other with 33 pupils at Udipi in South Canara. The latter school was managed by the Basel Mission.

The number of Sanskrit Middle schools fell from 111 to 75, and their attendance from 2,137 to 1,316. Details by districts are given in the margin. The fall appertained mainly to Gódávari and South Canara. It is probable that a large number of Sanskrit schools were closed in the latter district.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Strength in the middle departments.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Strength in the middle departments.
Ganjám ...	1	18	Salem	1	10
Vizagapatam ...	12	175	Tanjore ...	17	337
Kistna ...	5	44	Trichinopoly ...	1	16
Chingleput ...	2	126	Madura ...	7	111
Bellary ...	3	16	Tinnevelly ...	4	62
Anantapur ...	5	77	South Canara ...	6	72
North Arcot ...	1	47			
South Arcot ...	9	188			
Coimbatore ...	1	22	Total ...	75	1,316

Fourteen more Muhammadan Middle schools submitted returns to the Department; these belonged mainly to Malabar, Salem, and North and South Arcot.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

143. The number and strength of Indigenous and Private Primary schools rose, as shown in the margin, from 3,257 to 3,327, and their attendance from 60,264 to 62,036. Of these schools, 532 were Quran schools attended by 13,938 pupils, the majority being found on the Western Coast and in the Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts. Seven of the districts showed a smaller number of schools than in 1891–92. There were seven more Private Girls' schools and 22 more pupils in them.

Number and strength of Private and Indigenous Primary schools.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March 1893.	Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on the 31st March 1893.
Schools for Boys.			*Schools for Boys —cont.*		
Ganjám ...	172	2,810			
Vizagapatam ...	101	1,343	Tinnevelly ...	215	4,581
Gódávari ...	120	1,925	Malabar ...	358	12,108
Kistna ...	121	1,555	South Canara ...	104	1,903
Kurnool ...	37	389			
Nellore ...	148	1,693	Total ...	3,310	61,755
Madras ...	133	3,270			
Chingleput ...	173	2,634			
Bellary	40	422	*Schools for Girls.*		
Anantapur ...	86	863			
Cuddapah ...	22	178	Gódávari ...	3	33
North Arcot ...	309	5,411	Nellore ...	4	50
South Arcot ...	205	3,132	North Arcot ...	10	198
Coimbatore ...	122	1,986			
Salem	100	1,612	Total ...	17	281
Tanjore ...	399	7,883			
Trichinopoly ...	76	1,037			
Madura ...	269	5,020	Grand Total ...	3,327	62,036

Education in the Laccadives.

144. Since 1845 Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness and anxiety to encourage and promote education among the inhabitants of the Laccadive Islands, but it has not been found possible to do anything practical till recently. About the year 1880 Government schools were established in the Cannanore islands in which Malayalam was to be taught in what is called the Aryan character. These schools were supplied with teachers from the mainland, some of them being trained men who were paid salaries as high as Rs. 20 per mensem. In the beginning the attendance was not bad, but the schools soon collapsed, owing mainly to the unsuitability of the alphabet through the medium of which instruction was given. The natives exhibit no antipathy towards education, for they maintain Mosque schools to learn the Quran by rote, this being religiously believed to be the necessary beginning of all education to a true Mussalman. As might be expected, these schools are always very well attended. The natives speak a dialect of Malayalam and write it in Arabic character. The study of a new dialect, viz., the Malayalam, presented to them numerous difficulties; hence the Government schools seem to have been abandoned. At the instance of Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Saheb, who was Acting Head Assistant Collector of South Canara in 1886, a native of the Amindivi Island was trained in the Mappilla Training school, Calicut, but it is not known whether this student is still following the profession of teaching. The absence of suitable text-books has always been a stumbling-block in the way of the spread of education in these islands. Consequently Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Saheb undertook to edit the necessary books; but for want of the necessary help of a Moiliar from the islands, he was not able to move far in the matter. Quite recently the publication of the books has been placed in my hands, and arrangements are being made to edit Malayalam text-books in Malayalam and Arabic characters. About the close of 1891, when Mr. Dumergue visited the islands, the inhabitants expressed a desire to learn English and Hindustani as being of wider use than Malayalam; arrangements were accordingly made by him for the teaching of Hindustani in addition to Malayalam in Androth, and for the teaching of English also in Minicoy. At Androth, the work was entrusted to the Amin's Gumastah on a total salary of Rs. 25 a month, and at Minicoy to the hospital compounder on a remuneration of Rs. 20 a month besides results grants. Endeavours were also made by the Revenue Department to place on a better footing the education of boys at Kalpeni, Kavarathi and Agathi. Nothing substantial, however, has yet been done to improve the educational position of these islanders. The unfrequent intercourse between the islands and the mainland has helped to cause the educational interests of the former to be forgotten. Moreover, the desire of the Government that these islands should be regarded as coming within the sphere of the educational operations of the Department was not realized to such an extent as to lead to the adoption of practical and sustained measures for the good of the inhabitants.

XIII.—BOOKS.

The Text-Book Committee.

145. Mr. G. H. Stuart took my place as President of the Text-Book Committee. The work done during the year was only of a preparatory kind. The first general meeting was held in May 1892, when fourteen sub-committees were formed to deal with books on the following subjects and languages :—

(1) Mathematics.
(2) Physics, Chemistry, Hygiene, &c.
(3) History and Geography.
(4) Music.
(5) Agriculture.
(6) Kindergarten and Object Lessons.
(7) Domestic Economy.
(8) Surveying, Levelling, Mensuration and Drawing.
(9) English.
(10) Latin and Greek.
(11) French and German.
(12) Sanskrit, Uriya and Marathi.
(13) Persian, Arabic and Urdu.
(14) Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.

Owing to the summer vacation, which immediately followed the first general meeting, no further meetings were held till about the close of July. The committee, considering it desirable to examine the text-books already in use before dealing with the very large number of new publications offered for its opinion, resolved to obtain copies of the several text-books actually in use or proposed to be used by managers of recognized schools. A list of such books was prepared, printed and circulated to all the members in January. The several sub-committees met for the second time in February last, and some of them made their recommendations for the approval of the general committee. As the general body did not, however, meet again before the close of the official year, no list of approved text-books was furnished by the committee during the year under review. It is hoped that a considerable number of the books referred to it for opinion will be duly examined and reported on during the current official year.

Reference Library and Museum.

146. With regard to the educational reference library and museum, I look upon it as of the very highest importance. I first addressed Government about it in my letter, No. 7653, dated 16th November 1886, in which I stated that publishers of text-books and manufacturers of school furniture and appliances would be glad to furnish specimens of books, furniture and appliances, provided that they were sure that the articles would be brought to the notice of managers and teachers. Mr. Grigg had also all along been impressed with the value of such a library and museum, and the consequence is that it has continued to grow until it has outstripped the accommodation available. Almost every mail from Europe brings specimens of educational works from the leading publishing firms in Great Britain. Besides these, vernacular and other books published in India are constantly being sent for the Director's approval and patronage. The library has thus grown until it now contains over 2,400 books. I hope that in a few years it will contain all the best educational works published. In addition to the library, I am aiming at forming a collection of specimens of school furniture, maps, charts and all other educational appliances. The full benefit to be derived from such a collection of books and school appliances will not be reaped until more accommodation is available, and this will not be until the library of the Madras Literary Society has been removed to the Connemara Library as ordered by Government in G.O., dated 30th May 1893, No. 361, Educational.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

147. There were 1,365 visitors to the library during the year against 815 in 1891–92, thus indicating that the library is being more appreciated by the public. The number of manuscripts added to the library during the year was 85, including six rare ones obtained by transcription, 36 by purchase and 43 by gift from private individuals, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being, respectively, 79, 37, 16 and 26.

In March 1891 a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned by Government for the purpose of cataloguing all the vernacular manuscripts in the library

Books. alphabetically and by subjects. The work was completed during the year under review. The Sanskrit index, already published, was revised and a new list, with the manuscripts arranged according to subject-matter, was added to it.

The necessary materials for the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, the preparation of which was begun in 1888, were completely gathered together during the year. When the several slips are carefully revised and alphabetically arranged, the catalogue will be in a fit form for publication.

Registration of books.

148. The number of publications registered during the year under report was 928 against 774 in the preceding year. The increase was due partly to the delivery of several numbers of certain serial publications which were not issued punctually every month, and partly to the issue of a few new magazines in the Telugu districts. Of the registered publications 749 were books and 179 periodicals, thus showing an increase of 126 and 28 respectively over the figures for 1891–92. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars for the past two years regarding original works, republications and translations brought out in English, in the vernacular languages of Southern India and in the Indian classical languages :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Original works ...	196	177	314	321	19	28	99	89	628	615
Republications ...	10	63	67	108	14	43	8	11	99	225
Translations ...	3	1	41	76	...	3	3	8	47	88
Total ...	209	241	422	505	33	74	110	108	774	928

The places at which the registered publications were issued and the number published at each place in English and in the vernacular languages are detailed below :—

Stations.	1891–92.			1892–93.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	198	341	539	230	399	629
2. Calicut	...	39	39	1	41	42
3. Gódávari	1	5	6	7	29	36
4. South Canara	...	...	...	5	30	35
5. Tanjore	2	34	36	3	32	35
6. South Arcot	...	...	...	...	38	38
7. Vizagapatam	2	14	16	3	19	22
8. Coimbatore	...	6	6	2	11	13
9. Trichinopoly	12	3	15	10	5	15
10. Nellore	...	3	3	...	12	12
11. Karvetinagar	...	...	...	...	10	10
12. Palamcottah	...	9	9	1	8	9
13. Cuddapah	...	8	8	...	9	9
14. Salem	...	3	3	2	6	8
15. Vellore	...	...	...	1	5	6
16. Bellary	2	6	8	2	2	4
17. Masulipatam	2	12	14	...	3	3
18. Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	1	1
19. Madura	1	4	5	...	1	1
20. Chidambaram	1	37	38	...	...	...
21. Mangalore	1	17	18	...	...	...
22. North Arcot	...	9	9	...	...	...
23. Tellicherry	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	222	552	774	267	661	928

It will thus be seen that more than two-thirds of the total number of registered publications were issued at Madras.

Books.

Of the registered publications, 317 dealt with religion, 88 with language, 48 with law, 62 with science, and 45 with biography, fiction and history; 146 were poems, 17 dramas, and 205 works of a miscellaneous nature. The corresponding figures for the year 1891-92 were 297, 92, 50, 48, 27, 75, 25 and 160 respectively. Classified according to languages 241 of the publications were English, 242 Tamil, 188 Telugu, 34 Malayalam, 31 Canarese, six Hindustani, 73 Sanskrit (in Malayalam, Canarese, Grantha or Nagari characters), one Konkani, one Persian and the rest bi-lingual or tri-lingual. One hundred and eighty-eight, or more than 20 per cent. of the registered publications, were educational in their aim, the rest being non-educational or literary. The number of works of which the copyright was registered during the year was 240, the corresponding figure for the year preceding being 241.

Book department.

149. The actual publishing and selling trade having, for the past four years, been almost entirely made over to private firms, the chief duty of the Department has been to supervise the publication of Government copyright books by private firms with a view to secure a good quality of paper and binding, a clear typography and a correct text. The number of firms engaged in publication and the number of books permitted to be reprinted are noted below:—

Societies or Presses.	Number of books permitted to be printed.	Number of books actually published.
Madras School Book and Literature Society ...	38	32
Foster Press	27	13
Empress of India Press	23	10
S.P.C.K. Press	14	...
Lawrence Asylum Press	12	9
National Press, Tanjore	1	1
Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.	2	1
Cuttack Press	1	...

It is to be regretted that some of the leading printing firms in Madras do not care to take part in publishing these books, probably because it would not pay them under the present competitive system. Even the Lawrence Asylum and the S.P.C.K. Presses, which originally applied for and obtained permission to publish the number of books noted above, have not cared to continue in the work.

The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of sale of Government copyright books published by private firms:—

Societies or Presses.	Number of books.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			RS.
Madras School Book and Literature Society	32	297,876	34,775
Empress of India Press	10	187,224	11,834
Foster Press	13	103,700	9,375
Lawrence Asylum Press	9	8,991	2,479
National Press, Tanjore	1	6,750	1,688
Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.	1	58	73
Total ...	...	604,599	60,224

The value of Government books dealt during the year by the S.P.C.K. and the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depositories is given in the following abstract stock account:—

Books.

S.P.C.K. Depository.			Basel Mission Depository.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1892...	.....	21,604 1 6	Value of books on hand on the 1st April 1892.	.....	7,722 6 0
Add—			*Add*—		
Value of books transferred to the Depository.	.....	785 0 0	Value of books printed by the Mission during the year	.....	12,034 6 0
		22,389 1 6			19,756 12 0
Deduct—			*Deduct*—		
Reduced stock valuation of the seven illustrative diagrams to the pamphlet 'On the use of Insectivorous Birds'	209 12 0		Value of books sold wholesale to the Mission	12,034 6 0	
Value of books sold during the year ...	1,847 1 6		Value of books (on commission sale) sold and issued free ...	35 5 0	
Value of books disposed of by auction sale ...	2,619 3 6				12,069 11 0
Value of books, &c., issued free or written off	1,062 8 3				
		5,738 9 3			
Value of stock on the 1st April 1893 ...	.....	16,650 8 3	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1893.	.....	7,687 1 0

The amount of Rs. 785, given under additions to stock with the S.P.C.K., represents the nominal value of copies of the Veterinary Pharmacopœia (unbound) and Examples for Carpentry classes brought to account during the year for the first time. Books of the value of Rs. 2,619–3–6, that could not be disposed of in the usual way, were sold by public auction in June 1892 for Rs. 143–15–9. The recent Technical Examination Committee having recommended revised syllabuses for adoption, the value of the stock in hand, amounting to about Rs. 950, was written off the accounts. In order to dispose of as much old stock as possible of Government books on sale at the S.P.C.K. Depository, circulars were sent in March last to 98 heads of Government institutions, requesting them to indent for copies of such of the books as they might think suitable for prize distribution or for library or class use. After the books required by them are supplied, steps will be taken to dispose of the remaining stock by tender or by auction.

Particulars of the Canarese and Malayalam books printed by and sold wholesale to the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, on the arrangement approved of by Government in paragraph 5 of its Order No. 169, dated 27th March 1889, are furnished below :—

Name of book.	Language.	Size of edition.	Cost of publishing.	Sale value of edition.	Selling price per copy.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. First Reader, Part I	Malayalam ...	15,000	870 1 0	1,171 14 0	0 1 3
2. Do. Part II	Do. ...	10,000	1,150 8 0	1,406 4 0	0 2 3
3. First Book of Agriculture ...	Canarese ...	1,000	268 8 0	343 12 0	0 5 6
4. First Reader, Part I	Do. ...	15,000	897 4 0	1,171 14 0	0 1 3
5. Catechism of Grammar	Malayalam ...	3,000	542 4 0	703 2 0	0 3 9
6. Second Reader	Do. ...	15,000	2,273 10 0	3,046 14 0	0 3 3
7. Do.	Canarese ...	8,000	1,490 12 0	1,875 0 0	0 3 9
8. Sanitary Primer	Malayalam ...	600	68 6 0	65 10 0	0 1 9
9. First Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	10,000	875 12 0	1,250 0 0	0 2 0
10. Do.	Anglo-Canarese.	8,000	726 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 2 0
	Total ...	85,600	9,163 1 0	12,034 6 0	.....

The value of the Government stock of registers with the Superintendents of Hill Schools in the Vizagapatam district, on the 1st April 1892, was Rs. 28–6–2. Registers of the value of Rs. 47–0–6 were purchased and stock of the value of Rs. 27–1–3 was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of stock of Rs. 48–5–5 on 1st April 1893.

The nominal value of the entire stock of Government books on the 1st April 1892 and on the 31st March 1893 is noted below :—

	1st April 1892.			31st March 1893.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
S.P.C.K. Depôt	21,604	1	6	16,650	8	3
B.G.M. Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore ...	7,722	6	0	7,687	1	0
Superintendents, Hill Schools, Vizagapatam	28	6	2	48	5	5
Total ...	29,354	13	8	24,385	14	8

The receipts and charges relating to Government books are detailed below :—

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the S.P.C.K.				1,770	4	0
Deduct—						
Discount	104	11	9			
Commission and other charges	132	1	4			
				236	13	1
Net sale-proceeds remitted into the Bank by the S.P.C.K.				1,533	6	11
Sale-proceeds remitted by the B.G.M. Depository				504	10	3
Do. of old books remitted by the Director of Public Instruction ...				12	2	0
Do. remitted by the Superintendents, Hill Schools, Vizagapatam ...				55	3	5
Total ...				2,105	6	7

Charges.

Establishment				2,712	0	0
Remuneration to translators and proof-readers				644	12	3
Encouragement of literature				260	8	0
Ordinary and special contingencies				1,549	14	4
Miscellaneous (subscription to the Journal of Education)				543	0	0
Total ...				5,710	2	7

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

150. At the close of the year there were 13 M.A. scholars—10 in the Presidency and three in the Madras Christian Colleges. Of the eight M.A. scholarships notified for the year, only five were taken up—one each by graduates preparing for Branch I and Branch III-A, and three by those preparing for Branch II-A, of the M.A. degree Examination. Three of them were attached to the Presidency College and two to the Madras Christian College.

Five scholarships of Rs. 15 each and one of Rs. 10 were granted to undergraduates of the F.A. standard to help them to continue their studies for the B.A. degree Examination. Four of them were held by Muhammadans, one by a Mappilla and another by a Pattunulkar.

Of the 32 scholarships open to Matriculates proceeding to the First Examination in Arts, only 27 were awarded—12 to Muhammadans, eight to Uriyas, four to Matriculates belonging to backward classes, one to a Mappilla, one to a Paraiya Christian, and one to a European female underg-raduate.

Under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code, eight colleges also received scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 4,390, nearly one-half of the sum, namely, Rs. 2,118, being drawn by the Madras Christian College and Rs. 940 by St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 32,356, of which Rs. 16,497 were met from Provincial funds and Rs. 15,859 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

The following Endowed and Private scholarships are attached to the Arts colleges shown against each :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) *Under the control of, or administered by, the University.*

(1) The Governor's scholarship	Tenable in any Arts College.
(2) The Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarship ...	
(3) The V. Ramaiyangar scholarship	Pachaiyappa's or the Presidency College.
(4) The Gilchrist scholarship	Tenable in England.

(b) *Under the control of the Department.*

(1) The Senior Conolly scholarship	Presidency College.
(2) The Junior Conolly scholarship	Any Arts College in Malabar or the Presidency College
(3) The Sharpe scholarship	Any Arts College in Malabar.
(4) Two Subrahmanyam scholarships	The Presidency College.
(5) The Lord Elphinstone scholarship	
(6) The Ellis scholarship	
(7) The Thompson scholarship	
(8) The Edward Bird scholarship	Kumbakónam College.
(9) Three Subrahmanyam scholarships	
(10) The Thomas scholarship	Mangalore College.

PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1) Parlákimedi Zamindari scholarship	Kallikót College, Berhampur.
(2) Two scholarships in the name of a late Secretary of the Committee.	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
(3) Sixteen scholarships	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.
(4) Lord Bishop's and the Church Mission Society's scholarships.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
(5) Four scholarships	Doveton College, Madras.
(6) The Johnstone scholarship	Madras Christian College.
(7) The Mackintosh scholarship	
(8) The Gunn scholarship	
(9) Four College scholarships	
(10) The Ayodhyanath scholarship	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada.
(11) The Elliot scholarship	

Besides these, 10 scholarships in the Rajahmundry College, four in the Kumbakónam College and one in the Mangalore College are paid from private subscriptions.

Scholarships in Professional Colleges.

151. Rupees 1,079 in the College of Engineering and Rs. 3,942 in the College of Agriculture were paid from Provincial funds as scholarships, and Rs. 1,065 were paid by the Victoria Technical Institute as stipends to students receiving instruction in Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence in the Teachers' College. Rs. 239 were also expended from the Morehead Law Scholarship Fund in the Law College. The following scholarships are attached to the Professional Colleges :—(1) The Maharajah of Cochin's scholarship, (2) The Maharajah of Travancore's scholarship, (3) The Walker scholarship, (4) The Morehead Law scholarship, (5) The Bharati Lakshmi scholarship, and (6) The Lane scholarship.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

152. A sum of Rs. 254 was given as scholarships from Provincial funds to Uriya and Savara boys, on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination, to enable them to prosecute their studies for the Matriculation Examination.

Scholarships to the amount of Rs. 4,541 were also paid from Provincial funds to girls on the results of the Primary School and the Lower Secondary Examinations. In the Chattram Girls' School, Nídámangalam, Tanjore, and in the Practising department of the Moyan Training School, formerly located at Tellicherry, Rs. 335 were similarly expended from Local funds.

Nine schools received scholarship grants aggregating Rs. 672 from Provincial funds under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code.

The following is a list, as far as can be ascertained, of scholarships attached to secondary schools:—(1) The Barnett scholarship tenable in the High schools in the Cuddapah district; (2) The Denison scholarship in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras; (3) The John Hay scholarship in the London Mission High School, Vizagapatam; (4) Two Prince of Wales' scholarships, one Wuyyur Zamindar's scholarship, and one Nuzvid Zamindar's scholarship, all tenable in the Hindu High School, Masulipatam.

Including grants, the total expenditure on scholarships in schools for general education amounted to Rs. 8,936, of which Rs. 5,467 were met from Provincial funds, Rs. 336 from Local funds, and Rs. 3,133 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources.

Scholarships in schools for Special education.

153. In Government Technical schools, Rs. 11,143 were expended on scholarships, Rs. 9,184 of which were borne from Provincial funds. In the School of Arts, Madras, the Coimbatore District Board paid Rs. 230 as stipend to one of its students, and received on this account a scholarship grant of Rs. 59 from Government. The Mysore and the Pudukkóttai States expended Rs. 310 and Rs. 288, respectively, on scholarships to two of their students, and the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 1,131 to its students. In the Hobart Industrial School, only Rs. 24 were so paid by Government.

In the Madura Technical Institute and in the Masulipatam Board Industrial School, Rs. 1,768 and Rs. 1,362, respectively, were expended by the District Boards on special scholarships. In the Nellore Medical School only Rs. 112 were so spent, and in the Tanjore Medical School Rs. 2,136 were expended on this object from the funds of the Prince of Wales' endowment attached to the Raja-Mirasidar Hospital, Tanjore.

Scholarship grants of the value of Rs. 4,688 were paid from Provincial funds under Chapter V of the Code—Rs. 839 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 2,948 to the Nazareth Industrial School, Rs. 735 to the Madras School of Music and Rs. 120 to the Vepery Presentation Convent Music class. The question of grants having been under correspondence for some time, the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School and the Anjumani-Muffidi-Ali-Islam drew Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 only during the year. The Municipalities of the Coimbatore district contributed Rs. 282 towards scholarships in the Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr.

Gymnastic scholarships.

154. The Gymnastic Training class, while attached to the People's Park Gymnasium, drew scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 706, and since its transfer to the Teachers' College Rs. 452 were expended in scholarships. The Srírangam Municipal Council worked a special gymnastic class in view to train young men for certificates as Gymnastic Instructors, but the class was not recognized before the close of the year. The gymnasium attached to the Victoria College, Palghat, being properly equipped, permission was recently given to it to train teachers for gymnastic certificates. But the funds at the disposal of the Department do not at present allow of any scholarships being given in other than the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College.

Scholarship endowment.

155. No endowments were made or accepted towards scholarships during the year.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Summary of progress.

156. I have recorded under each of the preceding chapters the various events, with minute details of statistics, in the history of education in the Presidency during the year. The leading features may thus be summed up. The University, by considerately accepting the departmental system of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules, put an end to that unhealthy competition in the field of upper secondary education, which for a time disturbed the work, and even threatened the existence, of well-established schools, and it thus strengthened the hands of the Department in improving the efficiency of secondary schools. Though, in consequence of the simultaneous raising of the standard, the results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1892 were not as favourable as they should have been, and the college attendance consequently

GENERAL REMARKS.

sustained a temporary loss, both male and female pupils in each stage of general instruction advanced, as will be seen from the marginal figures, in varying degrees, the increase in the upper secondary stage being most noteworthy. At almost all the public examinations, other than the Matriculation Examination, and at almost all the departmental examinations, a larger number of candidates were successful. Professional colleges and schools for special and technical instruction improved on the whole in number and strength, though their progress was not uniformly as encouraging as in institutions for general education. Local Boards, on whom devolve the charges connected with the primary education of boys, expended a larger amount on grants-in-aid, besides maintaining a larger number of primary schools under their direct management. Local Boards and Managers improved their staff, provided their schools with better accommodation, and equipped them more fully with furniture and apparatus. The fee income in Government and Board institutions rose by over thirty thousand rupees. Lastly, notwithstanding the discretionary power vested in Managers of aided institutions to levy fees at will, there was an increase of over thirty thousand rupees in the fee income of such institutions during the year.

Stage of instruction.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Upper secondary ...	8,594	200	10,076	273
Lower secondary ...	22,248	2,514	23,423	2,717
Upper primary ...	32,228	3,884	35,225	4,071
Lower primary ...	464,605	86,841	491,155	92,318

157. The Superintendent of Census Operations is inclined to think, on a comparison of the statistics in the Educational Report for 1890–91 with the figures compiled in his office, that the departmental figures must be inaccurate, as he has "confidence in the accu-"racy of the abstractions of the entries in the schedules." I would remark, in the first place, that the census schedules classify the population under three heads 'Learning,' 'Literate' and 'Illiterate,' and the Superintendent seems to have taken the number returned as 'learning' in the schedules to represent the number of pupils. But no clear line of demarcation can be drawn between 'learning' and 'literate,' and it is to this fundamental defect in the principle of classification that I would chiefly attribute the differences between the departmental and census statistics in Madras, as well as in Bengal and, probably, in the other provinces also. On the one hand, many young persons yet at school, but who are able to read and write, may properly have given themselves out as 'literate'; on the other hand, many persons who have left school, but who are still studying at home or privately, may have returned themselves as 'learning,' though they were not *bonâ fide* pupils at the time. The former contingency has struck Mr. Stuart, and he has admitted it in the concluding clause of paragraph 248 of his report in attempting to explain the difference in the number of girl pupils. The same cause of difference and the second contingency seem to have escaped his attention in his observations regarding the difference in the number of male pupils. In the second place, assuming that the abstracts made in the Census office are accurate, there is nothing to establish the accuracy of the entries in the original census schedules, especially when two of the divisions, as explained above, overlap each other. In the third place, the census was taken in February and the departmental figures relate to the state of things on the 31st March, and the interval is just the period of the year when most admissions and withdrawals take place all over the Presidency. As I explained to him in my letter quoted in paragraph 258 of the Census Report, statistics are collected from individual schools for the annual returns, and particulars, not only as to the number of pupils, but as to the nationality, wealth, language and the occupation of their parents, are furnished for each school and range, and therefore no charge of exaggeration can be brought home to the Department, especially when it is remembered that in Ganjám, specially adverted to by Mr. Stuart, there had been steady progress for years and no sudden increase or decrease. There may have been omissions from incomplete registration of private and indigenous schools; but no wilful misrepresentation could have been practised systematically for years without detection. I would suggest that, in the next census, a more correct and logical classification such as 'at school,' 'not at school, but able to read and write,' and 'neither attending school nor able to read and write' be adopted to enable Government to see clearly what proportion of the population is able to read and write.

Departmental and census statistics relating to education.

158. Information has been obtained for the first time of villages, or groups of hamlets in close proximity, containing 200 or more inhabitants and provided with one or more public or private Primary schools. I have taken 200 as the minimum population of each village unit, because petty hamlets containing a smaller number cannot properly be regarded as able to furnish a sufficient and continuous supply of pupils for a permanent school. Districts are arranged below with reference to the proportion of villages provided with schools to the total number of villages. Complete information has not been obtained for the Madura district:—

Statistics of rural villages provided with Primary schools.

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, each containing 200 or more inhabitants.	Number of such villages provided with one or more public or private primary schools.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4
Malabar	799	730	91
Kistna	1,508	1,209	80
Tinnevelly	1,350	1,003	74
Cuddapah	782	524	67
Chingleput	1,430	952	67
North Arcot	2,758	1,813	66
Kurnool	772	512	66
Nellore	1,220	745	61
Bellary	912	549	60
South Arcot...	2,261	1,332	59
Nilgiris	49	29	59
Anantapur	740	435	59
Coimbatore	1,428	831	58
Ganjám	2,455	1,339	55
Gódávari	1,562	821	53
Trichinopoly	1,264	591	47
Madura	866	391	45
Tanjore	2,634	1,133	43
Salem	2,089	875	42
South Canara	1,058	359	34
Vizagapatam	2,650	884	33
Total ...	30,587	17,057	56

The above figures present several very significant features, especially as to how much remains to be done in each district in the direction of providing with Primary schools, all villages containing a fairly adequate number of children of school-going age. It will be noted that some of the districts where education has considerably advanced, for example, Tanjore, have their educational efforts centred at specially-favoured localities, while much has not yet been done either by local bodies or by private effort to spread education into the remoter taluks or localities. While I do not depreciate the great efforts of all concerned to extend the depth of education, its expansion also over the whole area of the province is not a matter which can altogether be overlooked in justice to the interest of the tax-payers. Board schools located in favoured localities should gradually be transferred to private management, and the establishments should be transferred to backward localities. Liberal grants should also be given to persons opening schools in backward localities. These seem to me to be the only means of remedying the present inequality in the distribution of the public funds available for the diffusion of elementary education. The assignment system in respect of results grants which I have proposed in the draft Grant-in-Aid Code now before Government and to which Government has expressed its willingness to give a fair trial will, I trust, greatly help in the establishment of schools in backward localities by guaranteeing to the Managers a definite amount of aid suitable to the circumstances of the localities concerned.

159. The number of boys in public and private Primary schools and classes rose from 552,599 on the 31st March 1892 to 584,311 or by 5·7 per cent. on the last day of the year under report, and the increase extended to most of the districts. The percentage of boys to the total number of children (2,434,093) of primary school-going age (5 to 9, both inclusive), according to the last census varied considerably. But, as

Extension of primary education of boys in proportion to population.

GENERAL REMARKS.

will be seen from the diagram attached, the inequality between districts in this respect is not so great as in the arrangement of districts according to the proportion of villages provided with Primary schools to the total number of villages with a sufficient number of children of school-going age. The increments of population since the date of last census have not been taken into account. Taking the average annual increment of population at 1·5 per cent., the rate of advance in scholars was decidedly much greater than in that of the population of school-going age.

Agencies and means of extending primary education.

160. As I have noticed in Chapter II, the Inspecting Schoolmasters' agency was strengthened during the year. The provincialization of this agency having been postponed *sine die*, the introduction of a graduated scale of salaries has been recommended to the Local Boards, and the adoption of this suggestion will ensure more steady and zealous work from them. I am greatly indebted to Local Boards for the willing and careful consideration they give to the proposals of the Department for extending elementary instruction and for the readiness with which, as far as their resources permit, they carry out my suggestions. The principle of giving aid where most needed and to the extent needed must be fully realized both by the Inspecting Officers of the Department and by the Local Boards with a view to their bringing about a more judicious distribution of expenditure. It is in this way only that Government will be able hereafter to extend education. Every opportunity has been, and will be, taken to impress on the officers of the Department the imperative necessity of invariably following this principle in recommending the establishment or transfer of Board schools and in fixing the assignment for individual schools under the Results chapter of the Grant-in-aid Code.

Teaching staff employed in Primary schools.

	1891–92.	1892–93.
Hold trained teachers' certificates ...	4,249	4,268
Hold untrained teachers' certificates ...	341	375
Hold general education certificates ...	3,284	5,415
Hold no certificates whatever ...	13,679	12,756
	21,553	22,814

161. The returns furnished to this office show an addition of 1,261 to the number of teachers employed in public Primary schools, which advanced in number by 1,050. Notwithstanding this increase, the number of unpassed teachers fell from 13,679 to 12,756, as will be seen from the summary in the margin, and the proportion of such men to the total number of teachers fell from 68·6 in 1889–90, 66·6 per cent. in 1890–91 and 63·5 in 1891–92 to 55·9 per cent. during the year under review. The above improvement is very encouraging, and must be attributed largely to the enforcement of the Educational Rules, and the efficient working of Training schools, under both public and private management. A pretty large number of the trained teachers that joined or obtained employment during the year have been returned as holding general education certificates, as Teachers' certificates were not issued to them before the close of the year; hence the comparatively small increase in the total number of teachers holding Teachers' certificates.

Sessional schools.

162. A portion of the increase in the number of passed teachers noticed in the last paragraph must be credited to the successful working of Sessional schools. Such schools were maintained in each district, Ganjám, Gódávari, Madras, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nilgiris excepted. From the 54 schools at work during the year, and attended by 700 teachers, 544 teachers appeared for the compulsory and 513 for the optional subjects of the Primary School Examination, and 420 and 366 respectively passed. Provision has been made in the Local Budgets for the current year for the establishment of a larger number of such schools, and Government has approved at my suggestion of the opening of two Sessional schools in the town of Madras, to be supported from Municipal funds. From the continuance and efficient working of these itinerating schools, and through the operation of the Educational Rules, it may be expected that an annually increasing number of public Primary schools will be provided with qualified teachers.

Night schools.

163. Every encouragement was given to the night-school movement. I look upon these schools as occupying an important place in an educational system, though as yet it has not been found possible to increase their number very rapidly. They can be worked very economically, the staff, accommodation, and appliances of the day schools being made use of. The

Districts arranged in order of proportion of villages provided with Primary schools for boys.

Vizagapatam (33).
South Canara (34).
Salem (42).
Tanjore (43).
Madura (45).
Trichinopoly (47).
Gódávari (53).
Ganjám (55).
Coimbatore (58).
Anantapur, Nilgiris and South Arcot (59).
Bellary (60).
Nellore (61).
Kurnool and North Arcot (66).
Chingleput. and Cuddapah (67).
Tinnevelly (74).
Kistna (80).
Malabar (91)

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

Madras (77).
Nilgiris (41).
Tinnevelly (37).
Malabar (32).
Bellary and Tanjore (30).
Chingleput (27).
North Arcot and Kistna (26)
Ganjám (25).
South Arcot and Trichinopoly (24).
Madura (23).
South Canara (22).
Gódávari (21).
Kurnool (20).
Cuddapah and Coimbatore (19).
Nellore and Anantapur (18).
Salem (15).
Vizagapatam (12).

Districts arranged in order of proportion of male pupils in Primary schools and classes to male children of Primary school-going age.

number of night schools advanced by 16 per cent. and the attendance by nearly 13 per cent. as will be seen from the following table :—

Districts.	Schools.					Scholars.				
	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.	Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Private.	Total.
Ganjám	...	56	48	...	104	...	1,130	904	...	2,034
Vizagapatam ...	3	17	19	1	40	107	251	274	9	641
Gódávari	30	34	57	...	121	975	626	965	...	2,566
Kistna	8	15	64	...	87	189	361	1,042	...	1,592
Kurnool	...	2	5	...	7	...	65	65	...	130
Nellore	...	12	29	...	41	...	167	382	...	549
Madras	...	5	6	...	11	...	99	160	...	259
Chingleput ...	...	11	22	...	33	...	172	324	...	496
Bellary	2	17	36	...	55	68	283	491	...	842
Anantapur ...	...	7	4	4	15	...	117	51	41	209
Cuddapah ...	...	4	54	...	58	...	51	698	...	749
North Arcot ...	...	19	23	...	42	...	328	422	...	750
South Arcot ...	...	13	20	...	33	...	286	357	...	643
Coimbatore ...	...	17	8	...	25	...	87	118	...	205
Nilgiris	...	3	1	...	4	...	50	18	...	68
Salem	...	11	24	1	36	...	125	309	20	454
Tanjore	...	15	18	1	34	...	345	290	10	645
Trichinopoly ...	...	12	35	...	47	...	263	691	...	954
Madura	16	20	36	...	72	273	351	658	...	1,282
Tinnevelly ...	4	26	33	...	63	65	622	736	...	1,423
Malabar	...	2	2	...	4	...	64	50	...	114
South Canara ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	44	...	...	44
Total ...	63	320	544	7	934	1,677	5,887	9,005	80	16,649
Total, 1891–92 ...	*45*	*347*	*395*	*15*	*802*	*1,084*	*6,839*	*6,585*	*263*	*14,771*

Local Boards established 18 schools. The decrease in the number of aided schools is probably nominal, due to the change in the classification of such schools which I have more than once referred to. Ten of the schools against one in the previous year had attained to the lower secondary grade—three in Ganjám, three in Kistna, three in Anantapur and one in Cuddapah, and they were 205 strong on the 31st March last; six of the secondary schools received aid from public funds. Seven districts had fewer night schools, Vizagapatam having lost 31 schools.

Schools for the blind.

164. In its order No. 58, Educational, dated 24th January 1891, Government was pleased to sanction, on Mr. Grigg's recommendation, certain concessions in favour of a school for blind children opened at Palamcottah. There are three such schools now in the Presidency, one for blind boys and one for blind girls at Palamcottah, and the third for blind boys at Panivalai in the Tenkasi taluk, all in the Tinnevelly district. The three schools were respectively attended by 15, 11 and 8 pupils whose ages ranged from 8 to 27. Instruction was given in these schools in Reading and Writing, up to the Fourth standard and Mental Arithmetic has lately been introduced. Moon's books are used for reading. Rope-making, basket-making and rope-net making are taught to boys, and bead-threading, basket-making and knitting are taught to girls with success. Five teachers are employed in these schools, two of whom are blind, and three are certificated. Miss Askwith, the Superintendent, says that blind teachers are found more successful than others in instructing blind pupils.

The Census of 1891 gives the number of the blind of the two sexes in the Presidency as 17,715 and 18,709, and there were over 2,150 blind boys and about 1,600 blind girls between the ages of 5 and 14. It is a pity that the Department has not yet been able to devise any general measures for lessening the disadvantages under which these afflicted people labour. A similar remark might be made with regard to the deaf-mutes, numbering over 4,000 between the ages of 5 and 14. A boarding-house where they could live and be fed and clothed, as well as taught the rudiments of knowledge and an industry, would seem to be the best means of ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate people; but such an institution cannot be established by the Department in view of its limited resources. It behoves the public-spirited and liberal-minded members of the native community to come forward as friends-in-need of the blind and the deaf-mutes, and to found one or more institutions to serve as temporary asylums and schools in which the younger members may be taught sufficient to enable them to eke out a precarious living.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Elementary Readers and Arithmetics on the Braille system are being prepared in half-a-dozen South Indian languages by Mr. Garthwaite, late Inspector of Schools, and now Malayalam Translator to Government, and the Rev. Mr. Knowles of Travancore, and I have agreed to take a certain number of copies of the Readers, with a view to help Mr. Garthwaite to bear the expense of their publication. With a view to induce philanthropists to establish schools like those at Palamcottah, an extra Result grant at 150 per cent. has been provided in the Grant-in-Aid Code for blind and deaf and dumb children.

Extent of secondary education of boys.

165. The number of boys in the lower secondary and upper secondary stages advanced from 22,248 and 8,594 to 23,423 and 10,076, and the proportion of such pupils to the total number of boys of an age suitable to attend these stages of instruction was 1·2 and ·7 per cent., respectively, against 1·2 and ·6 per cent. in 1891–92. The progress of secondary education was thus slow, and it will continue to be slow as the demand for secondary education, owing especially to the institution of the Primary School Examination, is limited. Even should there be any sudden and great demand, it cannot adequately be encouraged, as the funds at the disposal of the Department and Local Boards are small and will never admit of any great expenditure being incurred on this branch of education. This branch of instruction must, therefore, depend for its future development on its own resources, viz., the fee-income and private subscriptions and donations.

166. Particulars as to the qualifications of the teaching staff in Secondary schools for boys are furnished in the statements in the margin, the European staff excepted. The number of teachers holding trained teachers' certificates would have been greater but for the non-issue of certificates by the Board of Examiners before the close of the official year. The requirements of the Educational Rules as to the qualifications of the staff have to be fully complied with before the schools are recognized, and I hope that, ere long, the number of teachers holding trained or untrained teachers' certificates will show considerable improvement. A substantial portion of the teachers returned as possessing a general education certificate are men of approved service and of some standing. They are held to have fulfilled the conditions laid down in the Educational Rules as to the qualifications of the staff.

Teaching staff in secondary schools for boys.

Qualifications.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Hold trained teacher's certificates	811	841
Hold untrained do. do.	552	557
Hold general education do.	1,313	1,374
Hold no certificates	389	399
Total ...	3,065	3,171

Grades of Certificates.	Trained Teachers' certifica tes.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	General Education certificates.
First-Grade collegiate	79	82	171
Second-Grade collegiate	96	92	163
Upper secondary	271	235	473
Lower secondary	130	83	283
Primary	652	65	284

Extent of Collegiate education.

167. My remarks in paragraph 185 of my last report regarding the extent of collegiate education apply to the current year with equal, if not greater, force, the proportion of young men at this stage of instruction to the male population between the ages of 20 and 24, both inclusive, having fallen from ·26 to ·24 per cent. in consequence of the fall in the college attendance already adverted to. Comparing Madras, however, with Bengal and Bombay, the figures for 1891–92 in the case of Bengal and Bombay being taken as the basis of calculation, it will be observed that out of every million heads of male population 200 were reading in the Arts Colleges in Madras against 144 in Bengal and 136 in Bombay, M.A. scholars excepted. This speaks well for the advancement of collegiate instruction in this Presidency.

	Male population.	College attendance.
Bengal	35,563,299	5,128
Bombay	9,763,067	1,332
Madras	17,619,395	3,524

GENERAL REMARKS.

Of the 520 and 779 candidates that respectively passed the Matriculation and F.A. examinations held in December last, 174 and 231 belonged to schools and colleges in Native States or were private students, and 346 Matriculates and 548 F.A's belonged to institutions connected with the department. From the statistics received I note that 341 Matriculates and 556 F.A. under-graduates of December last were reading in the colleges borne on the departmental returns. It may, therefore, be concluded that there is a growing desire on the part of parents to enter their sons for a collegiate course of instruction on their successfully completing the high school course.

Extent of female education.

168. Incomplete as the information conveyed by the census statistics is, Madras presents a very favourable comparison with the other chief provinces as regards female education also. The number of females returned as 'learning' and 'literate' in Madras, Bengal and Bombay are given below and are contrasted with the total female population :—

Provinces.	Learning.	Literate.	Total female population.
Madras	59,127	120,324	17,854,128
Bengal	34,130	109,684	35,735,968
Bombay	24,981	54,699	9,093,977

The figures speak for themselves. I would only remark that the advantage with Madras is not only in the number of girls under instruction, but extends also to the quality of the instruction. This satisfactory state of things is, in a measure, due to the wise policy which led to the appointment of the two Inspectresses—Mrs. Brander and Miss Carr—and to the intelligence and zeal which these two ladies have brought to bear on their work.

169. Particulars have been furnished in the appropriate chapters as to the number of schools recognized by the Department under the Educational Rules. A general summary is given in the margin to enable Government to see at a glance to how many of the schools for general instruction of the different grades the privilege of recognition has been accorded. The bulk of the Upper Secondary and a fair proportion of the Lower Secondary schools have fulfilled all or almost all the important conditions so as to be enabled to present pupils for the several public examinations open to recognized institutions alone. They have at no little expense earned the privilege in strict conformity with the rules and not through any relaxations made by the Department in applying the rules. Special registers of recognized secondary and special schools are kept in this office, and the general school list which the Inspecting officers have been required to maintain in three sections—permanent, temporary and preparatory—serves as a register of recognized Primary schools in their offices. Cases having lately come to my notice of recognized schools changing their staff for the worse after the privilege had been obtained, I have ruled that every change in the staff of recognized schools which is to be of more than three months' duration shall be reported to my office in a prescribed form, so that I may satisfy myself that no deterioration is taking place in the qualifications of the teachers. The Inspection record, which the subordinate Inspecting officers are required to keep, contains entries as to the constitution of the staff of all registered Primary schools corrected to date. This enables them to check the substitution of unqualified for qualified teachers in recognized Primary schools. The rules provide

Madras Educational Rules.

Schools.	Total number.	Number recognized.	Per-centage.
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	134	129	96
Upper secondary schools for girls ...	27	24	89
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	460	245	53
Lower secondary schools for girls ...	196	145	74
Primary schools for boys	19,097	14,116	74
Primary schools for girls	808	599	74

GENERAL REMARKS.

for at least one-half of the general staff, excluding pandits, munshis, gymnastic instructors and writing masters, being qualified teachers. But, as a matter of fact, all the teachers are required to qualify professionally for their work, and in many of the high schools about three-fourths of the members are thus qualified. As regards accommodation, a sanitary certificate is invariably demanded of all secondary schools. Where such schools have not been provided with school-houses of their own, I am encouraging the managers to provide proper buildings, on the distinct understanding that grants will be paid in the order of registry of sanction and as funds become available in the annual budgets.

The Grant-in-aid Code.

170. I was engaged during the year in the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code, which has since been submitted to Government. Several important changes have been proposed, but these will be noticed more appropriately in the annual report for 1893-94.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

171. The policy followed in previous years in giving effect to the various recommendations of the Education Commission was steadily continued. Having been recapitulated in my last report, they do not seem to need special mention here. Opportunity was taken of the last revision of the Scholarship notification to increase the number of scholarships in the lower stages and to make all Government scholarships awardable on the results of public examinations. The Technical Examination notification and the courses of instruction for Industrial and Art schools have, in consultation with experts, been revised, and the scheme of Technical and Industrial instruction in the Presidency, from the most elementary standard to the advanced examinations, has been rearranged and developed.

Comparison with other provinces.

172. Paragraph 259 of the Madras Census Report runs thus:—

"In the following statement the statistics showing the education of the "people of Madras are compared with those of other Indian provinces and of the "Mysore State:—

Province.	Number in 10,000.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Madras	330	1,158	8,512	33	67	9,900
Assam	175	581	9,244	13	22	9,965
Bengal (1881)	300	590	9,110	11	18	9,971
Bombay (1881)	319	792	8,889	23	41	9,936
Burma	587	3,908	5,505	49	240	9,711
North-West Provinces and Oudh	98	517	9,385	4	17	9,979
Punjab	141	601	9,258	8	19	9,973
Mysore	246	807	8,947	26	47	9,927

"Burma is far ahead of India proper in the matter of the instruction of its "male population, but Madras stands first among the other provinces, both as "regards the proportion of those able to read and write and the proportion of "those being taught. In female education also it holds the first place."

The above remarks, based on the statistics taken at the last census, are very complimentary to Madras, though the statistics as regards the number under 'learning' differ more or less widely from those embodied in the annual reports of the several provinces.

Conclusion.

173. In conclusion, I would note that this report has been completed some two or three weeks before the usual date. It seemed very desirable that it should be finished by me before going on leave; but in order to do so, I have had, for the past week or two, to put off the disposal of current reports and routine correspondence not of an urgent nature, and my office has had to work at very high pressure for several weeks, foregoing all holidays and working from day to day both before and after office hours. As soon

as I received intimation that my leave was postponed for a month, I informed the First Assistant that I should like to finish the report before I went. He cheerfully entered into my views, and that I have been able to finish this report so early is due to his unwearied and intelligent industry and to the willing help he has received from the other Assistants and the clerks in the office. I mention this lest Government, overlooking the special circumstances, should think that, as the report has been finished before the end of September this year, it may be called for by the same early date every year. GENERAL REMARKS.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 27th September 1893.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1892–93.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.	Chicacole	334	6,533	123	240	2	187	1,690
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...	Berhampore	405	7,426	217	134	14	212	1,902
M. Venkanna Pantulu, acting.	Russellkonda ...	445	8,054	171	192	2	179	1,928
B. Kamésvara Rau Pantulu, acting.	Vizagapatam ...	117	2,305	67	127	8	136	1,065
G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, acting.		70	2,350	33	19	7	27	344
V. Appayya Sastri, acting.		80	1,808	55	40	9	79	969
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagram ...	418	8,031	189	169	7	225	2,381
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu, special.	Vizagapatam ...	53	818	18	10	1	28	578
	Total ...	1,922	37,325	873	931	50	1,073	10,797
Second Division.								
T. Sitaramaswami Pantulu.	Cocanada	...	...	...	61	...	38	49
P. Panakal Rau Pantulu, acting.		239	4,974	147	155	2	173	1,705
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Ellore	351	7,924	140	216	9	294	2,528
K. Kristhnamurti Pantulu.	Narsapur	291	6,833	136	224	5	225	1,769
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Saheb.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	178	4,289	134	207	24	186	3,377
	Total ...	1,059	24,020	557	863	40	916	9,428
Third Division.								
V. Kamésvara Rau Pantulu.	Bandar	285	6,723	159	121	12	151	1,893
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu, acting.		...	...	...	73	...	...	...
V. Kamésvara Rau Pantulu, acting.	Bezwada. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	33	859	20	47	5	21	222
V. Balaramayya Pantulu, acting.		45	814	16	7	...	21	239
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu.		279	5,854	191	51	20	180	1,620
G. Lakshminarayana do.	Bápatla	201	4,558	121	122	32	231	1,224
D. Venkata Rau, acting ...		173	3,431	75	14	1	81	497
K. Singara Chari ...	Nandyal	332	6,080	189	144	32	245	3,176
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Markapur	281	5,999	186	144	35	263	5,035
	Total ...	1,629	34,318	957	723	137	1,193	13,906
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Fourth Division.								
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Ongole	355	7,342	163	164	38	209	2,486
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Nellore	282	8,754	208	132	25	201	2,726
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, acting.	Madras	238	9,549	146	65	53	36	493
C. V. Kachayya Sastriyar.		81	4,478	66	24	11	39	611
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Chingleput	298	6,414	167	188	10	246	2,899
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu, acting.	Saidápet	202	7,096	164	170	28	184	2,456
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.		...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Khaja Khan Saheb ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	163	5,674	153	168	44	166	4,687
	Total ...	1,619	49,307	1,067	913	210	1,081	16,358
Fifth Division.								
S. V. Mélagiri Rau ...	Bellary	421	11,748	268	84	13	204	2,080
J. Vittal Pant ...	Hospet	401	7,883	196	144	25	189	2,741
H. Swami Rau ...	Anantapur. No Sub-Assistant for 6 days.	94	2,604	77	117	17	106	1,603
P. Ramanujachari, acting.		49	2,033	44	34	14	82	1,024
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar, acting.		23	876	16	39	1	42	501
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Penukonda ...	169	7,903	189	149	27	192	2,015

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Fifth Division—cont.								
S. Swaminatha Aiyar, acting.	Cuddapah	279	5,991	172	174	19	231	2,854
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Madanapalle ...	228	6,544	212	134	19	224	3,134
	Total ...	1,664	45,582	1,174	875	135	1,270	15,952
Sixth Division.								
P. Krishnamachariyar ...	Chittoor	234	5,838	158	122	32	160	3,379
A. S. Nagesvara Sastriyar, acting.		76	1,756	32	19	2	42	894
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Vellore	319	10,042	156	148	21	192	3,496
A. S. Nagesvara Sastriyar, acting.		51	1,516	26	13	1	24	247
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Wálajáh	300	10,826	170	164	31	200	3,465
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, acting.	Cuddalore ...	71	1,580	35	80	7	38	501
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.		246	5,866	138	96	9	132	2,043
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Vriddhachalam ...	57	1,171	26	102	10	44	519
N. Pichu Aiyar, acting ...		79	1,781	36	44	3	55	633
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		115	2,558	63	61	20	81	856
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar ..	Tindivanam ...	302	7,535	196	158	11	207	2,770
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Total ...	1,850	50,464	1,036	1,007	147	1,175	18,803
Seventh Division.								
T. Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	231	8,037	179	147	39	204	2,519
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Erode	248	7,145	164	149	29	181	2,309
P. Krishna Aiyar, acting.		33	735	18	3	2	20	391
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Pollachi	114	3,087	101	112	64	174	1,016
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar acting		71	1,515	36	43	9	55	938
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, acting.	Salem	10	200	6	57	16	6	64
S. Venkatasubba Aiyar, acting.		70	1,416	43	23	11	53	538
G. S. Abbayi Nayudu ...	Námakkal. No Sub-Assistant for 10 days.	135	5,194	107	73	29	118	2,129
T. Aiya Aiyar		...	...	...	12	...	...	...
S. Venkatasubba Aiyar, acting.		...	...	...	23	...	...	...
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, acting.		162	3,112	87	70	6	98	1,196
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar, acting.		122	2,545	63	70	24	88	1,058
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosúr	154	5,085	144	203	18	181	1,858
	Total ...	1,350	38,071	948	985	247	1,178	14,016
Eighth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore	212	4,639	148	113	12	128	1,137
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, acting.		93	2,508	48	34	10	63	754
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Kumbakónam ...	307	9,596	236	116	14	231	1,922
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Negapatam	260	7,761	192	140	33	230	2,909
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly ...	169	4,447	175	145	45	152	1,813
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Perambalúr ...	264	6,111	172	143	50	219	1,774
Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Saheb.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	186	8,187	143	138	53	144	13,785
Mir Tahir Ali Saheb, acting.		80	944	19	9	3	25	812
	Total ...	1,521	44,193	1,133	838	219	1,192	24,906
Ninth Division.								
R. Krishnamachariyar, acting.	Madura	...	...	...	12	11	...	...
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.		166	3,951	101	102	78	96	1,011
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, acting.		50	1,592	30	21	10	32	368

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Ninth Division—cont.								
K. Duraiswami Aiyar, acting.	Ramnad	4	77	5	28	2	8	...
R. Krishnamachariyar ...		331	7,049	155	162	13	198	1,611
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul	258	5,584	139	152	45	169	1,823
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, acting.		41	1,035	13	11	5	20	405
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Tinnevelly	338	8,356	175	142	48	191	1,899
T. K. Venkata Rau ...		322	7,095	180	125	10	218	1,737
V. S. Narayana Rau, acting.		114	1,972	29	19	2	37	420
C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar, special.	Tuticorin	69	1,111	27	10	8	38	339
P. Muniyappa Pillai, special.		...	...	...	6	1	...	...
M. Ramasesha Aiyar ...	Sérmádévi ...	304	4,826	153	152	20	172	1,573
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		12	356	15	24	1	27	334
	Total ...	2,009	43,004	1,022	966	254	1,206	11,520
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Mr. T. Mathai	Palghat	227	9,360	171	126	68	199	3,329
V. Kesava Menon ...	Calicut	206	6,326	109	141	23	123	1,166
N. Sundaresvara Aiyar, acting.		86	2,706	54	35	3	71	608
M. Muhammad Khan Saheb.	Mappilla Sub-Assistant.	343	11,236	173	155	37	210	2,771
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi	197	5,050	120	163	33	252	1,510
K. B. Anantayya, acting.		88	1,645	35	13	1	48	513
U. Raghavendra Rau ...	Kasaragod	1	8	6	106	10	87	616
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...		254	8,478	114	112	17	224	1,474
	Total ...	1,402	44,809	782	851	192	1,214	11,987
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	First Range ...	9	243	7	35	...	...	...
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		71	2,679	62	172	39	131	1,653
H. Swami Rau		28	1,028	24	22	4	46	931
Miss S. Govindurajulu ...	Second Range ...	63	3,515	52	96	25	4	198
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, acting.		87	4,173	89	73	30	137	2,410
Miss J. Patterson ...	Third Range ...	158	5,003	140	144	66	180	2,992
V. S. Narayana Rau, acting.		10	535	9	5	1	9	76
G. S. Abbayi Nayudu ...	Fourth Range ...	4	137	2	70	10	1	11
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...		131	5,431	129	94	33	191	3,026
S. Selvanayagam Pillai ...		19	1,042	15	8	4	27	297
S. Selvanayagam Pillai ...	Fifth Range ...	103	5,074	120	153	65	197	5,922
	Total ...	683	28,860	649	872	277	923	17,516

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1892-93.												F.A. Examination, 1892-93.		
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.					
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
First-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	167	103	165	145	180	155	219	152	313	114	96	6	42	32	94	7	32	39	80	7	18	18	49	4	25
Kumbakónam do.	74	157	56	164	63	148	67	182	94	133	33	1	16	16	38	...	23	5	22	...	6	11	98	7	56
Rajahmundry do.	43	109	28	92	27	70	45	97	47	57	15	...	7	5	16	...	7	8	9	...	1	5	27	1	13
Aided.																									
Madras Christian College	262	367	256	367	312	363	385	382	483	318	195	9	93	61	189	3	84	79	170	3	47	51	214	10	98
Pachaiyappa's College	24	138	39	137	44	100	67	128	77	83	26	1	13	6	27	...	13	13	19	...	4	6	40	2	20
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	30	88	30	79	26	78	30	88	38	65	11	...	5	4	11	...	6	5	12	...	3	4	36	1	15
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	90	235	72	198	82	225	121	268	131	185	47	2	17	18	41	1	17	17	33	...	7	12	135	8	38
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	22	121	31	130	52	141	70	142	92	104	36	...	9	12	33	...	16	13	26	1	1	5	82	1	27
Caldwell College, Tuticorin	10	27	7	26	14	23	7	25	9	10	5	...	1	3	5	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	2
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	14	40	13	25	16	35	17	60	33	31	10	3	3	4	10	1	5	3	9	...	1	5	24	1	13
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	38	...	44	...	45	...	58	8	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	7
Unaided.																									
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum.	11	71	16	65	25	57	39	70	43	53	13	...	6	6	12	...	6	5	5	...	...	4	12	1	9
Total ...	747	1,494	723	1,472	841	1,440	1,067	1,652	1,368	1,203	487	22	212	161	471	12	211	190	387	11	88	121	738	40	323
Second-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Calicut College (closed)	...	92	...	58	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore do.	...	86	...	82	...	74	...	54	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	11
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	27	...	32	...	28	...	27	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	5
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	51	...	35	...	83	...	124	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1	16
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	62	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	7

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges, Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1892-93.												F.A. Examination 1892-93.		
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—*cont.*																									
Aided.																									
Native College, Berhampore	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	21	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Hindu College, *Vizagapatam*	...	31	...	24	...	27	...	48	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	32	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	4
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	...	32	...	19	...	24	...	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	5
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	...	83	...	66	...	62	...	92	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	18
Doveton Protestant College	...	16	...	16	...	17	...	23	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	15	...	16	...	23	...	28	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3
Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet	...	25	...	33	...	33	...	39	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	11
S.P.G. College, Vepery	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	34	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	74	...	79	...	76	...	77	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	11
Town College, Cuddalore	...	20	...	20	...	16	...	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7
Coimbatore College	...	69	...	89	...	75	...	59	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	9
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	31	...	30	...	22	...	26	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	3
Native College, Madura	...	18	...	64	...	67	...	75	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	11
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	39	...	45	...	50	...	37	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	8
Hindu College, do.	...	40	...	47	...	52	...	83	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	19
Unaided.																									
Pasumalai College	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	35	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	4
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicu	...	58	...	80	...	52	...	55	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3
Total	...	828	...	858	...	924	...	1,099	...	966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	22	163
Grand Total	747	2,322	713	2,330	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	487	22	212	161	471	12	217	190	387	11	88	121	1,181	62	486

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	BOARD.																		
Ganjam.	Chicacole Municipal High School ...	33	18	29	39	...	29	21	22	33	...	17	25	11	4	30	34	30	34
	AIDED.																		
	Berhampore Native High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	17	30	53	...	...	14	...	1	...	9	...	6
	UNAIDED.																		
	Berhampore Native High School...	45	18	34	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi	15	12	17	51	55	18	15	20	63	69	16	9	5	2	...	7	...	7
	Total ...	93	48	80	144	55	91	53	72	149	69	89	48	30	7	30	50	30	47
	BOARD.																		
Vizagapatam.	Yellamanchili Board High School ...	5	3	5	39	...	14	4	12	47	...	20	1	6	...	12	12	...	8
	Anakápalle Municipal do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
	AIDED.																		
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School...	30	16	20	85	...	23	15	19	80	...	29	20	17	1	22	7	7	3
	Do. London Mission High School	29	16	31	165	...	39	20	32	190	...	30	25	18	4	19	26	7	15
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	17	...	5	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	43	36	69	188	95	38	32	41	176	87	35	14	16	2	...	...	...	...
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	24	12	13	87	38	19	12	23	89	56	15	20	7	2	...	1	...	1
	Lord Ripon's High School, Vizianagram	15	25	30	100	...	36	35	30	92	...	30	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	146	108	168	664	133	169	118	157	674	143	166	80	76	9	80	46	21	27
	BOARD.																		
Godávari.	Amalápuram Board High School ...	10	6	16	97	53	12	10	13	118	48	19	9	9	2	...	14	...	14
	AIDED.																		
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	60	19	27	126	...	24	37	45	152	...	18	30	7	3	18	31	18	31
	Rajahmundry Union High School	67	34	45	92	86	82	34	42	114	112	73	44	26	3	...	26	...	25
	Ellore C.M.S. High School	16	10	22	82	...	22	14	20	82	...	16	12	7	...	25	30	22	30
	Narsapur Taylor High School ...	20	9	26	91	...	17	21	21	71	...	17	20	7	1	...	35	...	35
	UNAIDED.																		
	Cocanada B. V. Ratnam's High School	15	9	...	59	28	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada D'Souza's Memorial High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	14	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
Gódávari —*cont.*	Peddápuram H.A.V. High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanuku do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	188	87	136	547	167	157	116	141	537	160	221	115	75	9	43	136	40	135
	AIDED.																		
Kistna.	Masulipatam Noble High School. ...	27	13	28	94	...	33	20	25	116	...	21	21	18	5	23	26	22	24
	Do. Hindu do. ...	20	20	43	160	...	29	30	49	168	...	25	13	16	3	46	26	45	25
	Bezwada C.M.S. High School ...	6	8	8	70	65	13	7	10	82	...	9	4	3	...	12	18	7	18
	Guntúr Anglo-Sanskrit High School	15	12	19	67	...	15	12	21	77	...	12	9	6	4	17	18	17	17
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	23	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	10	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	78	68	112	391	65	110	78	128	443	...	111	62	52	16	98	88	91	84
	BOARD.																		
Kurnool.	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	3	5	12	82	63	5	5	15	83	72	6	2	4	1	...	17	...	17
	AIDED.																		
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	...	7	5	51	25	8	4	9	67	22	8	...	...	...	8	12	8	12
	Total ...	3	12	17	133	88	13	9	24	150	94	14	2	4	1	8	29	8	29
	Total for the Circle ...	508	323	513	1,879	508	540	374	522	1,953	466	601	307	237	42	259	349	190	322

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																		
	AIDED.																		
Nellore.	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	19	10	19	88	27	31	16	26	103	20	27	13	5	3	...	12	...	12
Nellore.	Nellore F.C.M. High School	23	22	33	94	66	34	27	31	96	58	52	21	15	4	2	15	2	15
Nellore.	Ongole A.B.M. High School	29	17	18	122	22	26	18	26	140	16	35	8	10	2	13	26	13	25
	Total	71	49	70	304	115	91	61	83	339	94	114	42	30	9	15	53	15	52
	GOVERNMENT.																		
Madras.	Madrasa-i-Azam	9	9	18	99	70	11	5	15	103	68	11	6	4	...	26	23	25	21
	AIDED.																		
Madras.	Doveton Protestant High School	13	6	12	82	52	16	11	22	81	54	14	9	11	4	...	...	...	...
Madras.	St. Mary's High School	21	24	36	139	80	26	22	38	129	59	15	7	10	2	...	16	...	15
Madras.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	10	19	26	93	69	13	16	24	94	74	13	7	10	5	13	17	13	17
Madras.	Harris' High School, Rayapet	11	5	20	56	65	8	8	13	48	78	8	8	3	...	12	15	11	14
Madras.	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	28	14	27	135	108	31	21	39	153	133	43	21	15	3	17	37	17	31
Madras.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	82	43	64	183	119	95	60	76	196	139	97	49	38	3	...	...	...	...
Madras.	London Mission Institution	9	15	16	62	72	18	20	11	46	75	14	5	...	1	...	6	...	4
Madras.	Free Church Mission Institution	146	78	96	319	258	195	97	107	317	304	151	85	79	11	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Vepery S.P.G. High School	...	...	28	101	111	...	21	22	95	126	...	...	...	...	18	16	18	16
Madras.	Pachaiyappa's High School	68	36	97	...	...	64	48	109	...	...	81	37	33	11	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	...	...	...	...	...	30	21	34	38	31	...	3	...	2	...	68	...	54

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
Madras—*cont.*	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED—*cont.*																		
	St. Thomé Seminary	30	11	18	82	86	22	15	25	82	96	31	28	11	4	2	19	2	13
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	22	5	8	26	35	25	7	16	30	46	37	16	6	...	...	9	...	6
	Black Town High School	16	12	16	71	76	16	19	19	72	122	30	9	3	...	9	11	9	6
	UNAIDED.																		
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School	8	11	19	71	126	19	8	23	71	128	20	4	3	1	...	15	...	12
	Hindu Theological High School ...	50	26	36	242	...	41	17	29	165	...	63	23	10	...	...	26	...	25
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	60	24	56	172	...	84	55	56	188	...	66	60	31	8	...	16	...	16
	Total ...	583	338	593	1,933	1,327	714	471	678	1,908	1,533	694	377	267	55	97	294	95	250
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Practising School, Teachers' College, Saidapet	14	18	16	157	114	16	17	31	142	280	13	8	6	3	24	37	22	25
	AIDED.																		
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	3	10	27	105	59	16	21	19	108	60	21	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School.	6	10	18	79	15	9	9	19	69	11	21	3	8	1	...	1	...	1
	Chingleput do. do. ...	9	11	9	48	83	16	3	10	52	84	16	6	8	1	7	11	5	10
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	7	6	8	33	44	11	9	7	37	61	6	9	3	2	...	9	...	9
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	8	4	5	33	30	7	3	5	24	34	7	8	3	2	8	8	7	8
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	...	8	10	47	124	...	6	7	72	93	2	2	1	...	...	5	...	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Chingleput —*cont.*	Tiruvallúr Native High School ...	7	6	10	...	...	10	9	9	...	...	14	...	4	...	7	...	5	...
	Chingleput do. do. ...	20	11	15	...	...	17	9	15	69	...	13	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Madurántakam Hindu High School	...	4	10	...	...	...	8	14	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	74	88	128	502	469	102	94	136	573	623	119	46	52	10	46	71	39	57
	BOARD.																		
Bellary.	Bellary Municipal High School ...	11	22	18	75	...	30	12	26	110	...	16	7	3	...	21	14	20	14
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	7	9	11	52	...	8	8	11	46	...	...	5	...	...	15	13	15	13
	AIDED.																		
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	16	20	37	135	91	19	23	38	123	78	28	18	19	1	24	17	24	15
	Total ...	34	51	66	262	91	57	43	75	279	78	44	30	22	1	60	44	59	42
	BOARD.																		
Anantapur.	Anantapur Municipal High School.	10	...	12	47	21	8	4	11	41	...	8	2	5	...	12	10	11	9
	Total ...	10	...	12	47	21	8	4	11	41	...	8	2	5	...	12	10	11	9
	BOARD.																		
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	10	10	14	70	...	12	13	8	49	...	14	7	6	2	13	13	12	13
	AIDED.																		
	Madanapalle American Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	2	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
Cuddapah—*cont.*	UNAIDED.																		
	Madanapalle High School ...	11	7	13	33	...	13	7	4	38	...	14	6	6	...	8	3	7	3
	Total ...	21	17	27	103	...	25	20	12	87	...	37	13	15	2	23	16	21	16
North Arcot.	BOARD.																		
	Chittoor Board High School ...	18	9	21	107	17	10	7	25	103	22	13	13	6	4	18	25	18	25
	AIDED.																		
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	3	7	9	57	64	5	6	10	62	51	8	2	3	1	9	8	7	8
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	15	27	35	123	132	26	30	33	157	155	23	9	16	3	36	29	33	29
	Ranipet American Mission High School	9	3	13	27	...	7	5	14	30	...	5	3	1	1	13	9	12	9
	Punganuru American Mission High School	13	6	4	33	18	7	4	9	41	17	14	7	4	3	...	8	...	8
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tirupati Mahant's High School ...	4	8	12	47	53	8	6	5	50	49	8	3	4	...	...	5	...	5
	Total ...	62	60	94	394	284	63	58	96	443	294	71	37	34	12	76	84	70	84

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
South Arcot.	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	BOARD.																		
	Villupuram Board High School ...	14	7	4	56	14	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	8	1	...	10	...	10
	AIDED.																		
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	67	29	50	101	85	79	47	38	132	103	72	55	27	9	1	8	1	6
	Cuddalore Town High School ...	24	17	24	61	...	34	21	27	59	...	46	23	9	3	...	9	...	7
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	19	17	30	69	74	16	27	34	68	60	23	12	9	6	...	...	...	...
	Tiruppápuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	...	29	72	...	...	23	30	76	...	34	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	124	70	137	359	173	129	118	129	335	163	190	96	60	19	1	27	1	23
	Total for the Circle ...	979	673	1,127	3,904	2,480	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	2,785	1,277	643	485	108	330	599	311	533
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																		
	BOARD.																		
Coimbatore.	Karúr Municipal High school ...	...	5	9	54	...	...	...	4	57	...	9	...	4	...	17	14	14	14
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	14	7	13	58	...	16	7	15	62	...	12	10	5	...	10	9	10	9
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	1	3	10	45	...	13	7	17	55	...	8	1	2	...	13	26	10	21

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore High School	41	29	35	166	86	4	26	44	141	70	80	31	21	2	6	...	3	...
	Do. Roman Catholic High School	14	30	16	86	147	38	26	27	127	170	37	9	16	3	25	30	24	29
	UNAIDED.																		
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	24	31	41	139	...	28	35	30	150	...	24	10	9	3	1	15	1	8
	Erode Town High School	35	11	20	99	...	16	10	21	83	...	19	20	4	3	18	8	17	8
	Karatholuvu Amaravathi School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	129	116	144	647	233	158	111	158	675	240	200	81	64	11	90	102	79	89
	BOARD.																		
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial School	...	2	10	14	32	2	5	...	28	23	2	2	1	...	9	6	9	6
	AIDED.																		
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys, School	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	23	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2	10	14	32	2	7	2	51	55	2	2	1	...	9	6	9	6
	BOARD.																		
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School ...	20	10	24	94	...	27	21	27	131	...	18	16	9	2	...	21	...	19
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	...	14	65	18	...	5	9	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	11
	Námakkal Board do. ...	20	...	20	71	91	18	9	22	71	87	8	14	5	...	...	24	...	24
	Rosúr do. do. ...	5	2	6	26	26	6	4	3	24	27	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March. 1892. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Attendance on 31st March. 1893. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Matriculation. Examined. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Passed. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Lower Secondary. Examined. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Passed. 1891-92.	1892-93.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Salem—*cont.*	Salem London Mission High School.	32	24	18	33	66	35	19	19	88	...	41	31	12	...	...	11	...	8
	Tiruppattúr Basha Sanjivini High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	77	36	82	289	201	86	58	80	379	114	70	66	26	3	...	76	...	66
	BOARD.																		
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	28	24	34	179	...	28	28	33	197	...	24	16	14	8	24	28	24	28
	Tiruvádúr Board High School ...	12	11	13	128	...	15	15	18	134	...	20	14	15	4	21	32	19	27
	AIDED.																		
	Kumbakónam Town High School ...	101	22	78	214	...	85	68	90	258	...	120	100	60	20	37	58	35	51
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	11	14	28	148	...	15	20	41	148	...	23	9	14	3	5	8	5	8
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	18	15	26	125	12	22	18	27	122	14	31	10	8	7	29	6	23	5
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	13	11	21	67	...	6	10	25	72	...	13	8	2	2	19	16	16	14
	Kumbakónam Native High School ...	31	20	42	113	...	46	36	58	130	...	49	27	19	10	11	29	11	25
	Shiyali Pennington do. ...	19	12	24	55	...	15	10	13	74	...	13	7	5	...	18	15	18	10
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	59	32	74	...	...	...	31	...	6	...	15	...	12
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	23	21	103	...	...	16	...	2	...	1	...	1
	UNAIDED.																		
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School	43	25	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vira Raghava Pillai's High School	31	10	19	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	16	22	4	...	...	2	...	...
	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	54	29	35	...	...	46	43	33	...	...	74	44	32	1	...	11	...	11
	Kumbakónam Pottamarai High School	26	17	26	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	17	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																		
Tanjore—*cont.*	Mannárgudi Native High School ...	16	19	9	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Wesleyan Mission High School	...	...	42	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvádi St. Peter's High School ...	...	10	20	...	...	17	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poraiyar Nadar's do. ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruválúr Native or Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Máyavaram Native High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	403	239	483	1,245	12	393	332	459	1,238	14	637	304	241	63	164	221	151	192
	BOARD.																		
Trichinopoly.	Kulittalai Board High School ...	...	5	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	AIDED.																		
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	97	78	107	389	190	113	98	136	394	225	157	77	61	11	...	11	...	10
	Trichinopoly National High School ...	38	21	51	76	...	43	35	59	118	...	98	27	30	6	3	14	3	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary:			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	UNAIDED.																		
Trichinopoly—*cont.*	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School ...	89	55	59	206	...	81	85	122	241	...	8	69	...	6	...	59	...	57
	Do. Natarajaiyar's High School	...	...	28	87	...	...	...	17	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Srirangam Town High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	224	159	253	815	190	237	218	352	845	225	271	173	96	23	3	84	3	79
	BOARD.																		
Madura.	Dindigul Municipal High School ...	11	8	1	49	...	12	7	8	46	...	10	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
	AIDED.																		
	Madura American Mission High School	8	15	17	103	88	28	28	23	92	84	20	7	7	1	...	9	...	8
	Madura Native High School ...	64	23	52	169	108	61	51	46	193	115	109	53	39	4	...	3	...	3
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	5	6	19	46	21	8	13	11	63	19	21	5	5	...	13	...	10	...
	Madura Setupati do. ...	23	23	20	70	...	27	17	17	55	...	19	12	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School ...	16	11	17	75	...	11	12	14	77	...	13	8	8	1	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																		
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	30	18	...	...	...	31	18	40	...	...	12	23	9	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	157	104	126	512	217	178	146	159	526	218	204	114	77	9	13	13	10	12

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	43	18	28	96	97	50	35	40	97	77	75	28	15	2	...	24	...	22
	Do. Hindu do. ...	116	17	41	97	17	101	65	85	131	36	88	68	23	15	...	4	...	4
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	14	9	13	92	35	15	15	21	86	38	22	11	8	4	...	15	...	15
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	22	11	21	74	...	23	24	24	90	...	24	12	12	3	...	24	...	24
	Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	29	22	2	...	...	15	24	27	...	...	31	19	9	4	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram C.M.S. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	10	46	37	...	4	...	2	...	20	...	20
	UNAIDED.																		
	Palamcottah Hindu High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's do. ...	15	18	...	...	...	25	17	38	...	...	37	10	18	1	...	1	...	1
	Srívilliputtúr Hindu do. ...	10	6	22	...	...	14	17	12	...	...	20	6	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	9	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai do. ...	22	15	...	...	...	14	17	16	...	...	26	24	9	1	...	5	...	5
	Megnanapuram do. ...	5	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	276	122	140	359	149	276	235	282	450	188	358	195	114	34	...	93	...	91
	Total for the Circle ...	1,266	778	1,238	3,881	1,034	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	1,054	1,742	935	619	143	279	595	252	535
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																		
	GOVERNMENT.																		
Malabar.	Calicut High School	11	5	5	...	...	16	8	18	27	34	27	8	19	2	...	9	...	6
	BOARD.																		
	Tellicherry Municipal High School	23	18	34	61	...	24	26	32	40	...	30	21	17	3	37	26	37	26
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	93	31	89	85	...	92	76	82	94	...	62	70	18	7	60	56	59	53

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.										
Malabar—*cont.*	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	BOARD—*cont.*																		
	Cannanore Municipal High School	8	6	15	61	...	13	15	16	70	...	13	5	8	4	18	28	17	24
	AIDED.																		
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	14	13	31	78	...	18	26	17	96	...	16	12	11	1	13	25	12	25
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	14	21	25	72	45	29	22	34	88	53	27	16	9	1	22	20	21	20
	Cochin St. Joseph's poor European Boys' School	15	9	10	51	71	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	27	12	11	62	67	38	14	14	88	130	24	26	7	1	...	8	...	7
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	...	7	9	44	...	6	4	16	60	...	11	...	7	...	9	15	9	15
	Nittur Christian do. ...	5	5	6	49	57	9	3	6	49	54	1	5	...	1	7	11	7	11
	UNAIDED.																		
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	12	16	30	122	88	17	24	28	114	93	42	17	21	1	18	41	7	30
	Palghat Native High School ...	50	29	26	70	...	38	23	31	70	...	40	34	13	4	9	15	8	15
	Calicut Native do. ...	16	15	23	79	89	16	16	27	80	80	21	9	8	1	...	8	...	4
	Palghat Town do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	288	187	314	834	417	316	257	321	876	444	402	223	156	26	194	262	178	236
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																		
	Mangalore High School ...	38	43	52	...	...	63	45	45	...	...	63	27	18	8	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																		
	Coondapoor Board High School ...		9	13	66	60	9	12	21	62	51	11	5	7	2	20	25	19	23

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys with particulars of Attendance and Examination Results for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance on 31st March										Matriculation.				Lower Secondary.			
		1892.					1893.					Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
South Canara —*cont.*	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																		
	AIDED.																		
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School	83	33	41	196	...	54	45	52	198	...	28	42	12	9	...	...	...	...
	Mangalore B.G.M. High School ...	32	19	31	93	56	19	26	38	78	42	15	28	7	4	14	7	14	7
	UNAIDED.																		
	Canara High School ... R.	...	...	...	...	...	29	33	43	96	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	159	104	137	355	116	174	161	199	434	176	117	102	44	23	34	32	33	30
	Total for the Circle ...	447	291	451	1,189	533	490	418	520	1,310	620	519	325	200	49	228	294	211	266
	Grand Total ...	3,200	2,065	3,329	10,853	4,555	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	4,925	4,139	2,210	1,541	342	1,096	1,837	964	1,656

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892–93.

Districts.	1891–92.				1892–93.				Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of Schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
Ganjám.										
Government ... Vernacular ...	22	79	81	812	26	80	86	869	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	5	218	63	37	5	243	74	40	...	3
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	2	10	26	77	3	17	17	151	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	2	50	33	33	3	73	35	24	1	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	1	8	8	12	3	18	24	62	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	9	...	...
Total ... English ...	7	268	96	70	9	318	113	73	1	4
Total ... Vernacular ...	25	97	115	901	32	115	127	1,082	...	...
Vizagapatam.										
Government ... English ...	2	30	27	75	1	14	11	43	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	1	3	6	39	5	28	32	175	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	9	291	51	75	8	319	43	50	1	5
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	20	122	161	813	22	96	143	890	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	2	79	35	106	1	34	16	51	...	...
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	33	49	162	...	...
Total ... English ...	13	400	113	256	10	367	70	144	1	5
Total ... Vernacular ...	21	125	167	852	31	157	224	1,227	...	...
Gódávari.										
Government ... English	2	74	33	61	2	78	31	124	2	...
Board ... ... English	9	207	85	96	9	236	107	75	...	6
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	2	15	25	127	3	32	39	224	1	2
Aided ... ... English	11	172	146	461	3	99	65	174	...	2
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	3	27	28	152	1	2
Unaided ... ... English	2	53	19	37	1	33	17	23	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	29	19	41	...	1
Total ... English	24	506	283	655	15	446	220	396	2	8
Total ... Vernacular ...	2	15	25	127	8	88	86	417	2	5
Kistna.										
Board ... ... English ...	8	224	69	13	8	237	84	20	1	7
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	1	9	...	...	4	35	50	155	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	5	156	11	83	6	207	27	83	4	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	3	34	9	22	8	64	52	191	...	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	4	77	9	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	3	12	26	82	3	19	4	28	1	...
Total ... English ...	17	457	89	147	14	444	111	103	5	8
Total ... Vernacular ...	7	55	35	104	15	118	106	374	1	...
Kurnool.										
Board ... ... English	1	35	16	10	1	27	7	14	...	1
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	32	50	397	...	...
Aided ... ... English	1	4	17	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	18	34	125	...	...
Total ... English	2	39	33	41	1	27	7	14	...	1
Total ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	6	50	84	522	...	...
Total, Northern Circle. English	63	1,670	614	1,169	49	1,602	521	730	9	26
Total, Northern Circle. Vernacular ...	55	292	342	1,984	92	528	627	3,622	3	5

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	1891-92.				1892-93.				Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School List.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
Nellore.										
Government ... English	1	16	23	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	4	49	56	110	3	66	49	78	2	1
Aided ... ... English	2	16	21	95	2	24	17	98	1	...
Total ... English	7	81	100	250	5	90	66	176	3	1
Madras.										
Government ... English ...	2	26	40	162	2	24	37	141	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	21	1,108	531	1,972	18	1,105	545	1,654	5	10
... Vernacular ...	3	28	29	313	1	20	8	129	1	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	6	323	194	631	3	184	99	246	...	1
... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	181	111	420	1	2
Total ... English	29	1,457	705	2,825	23	1,313	681	2,041	5	11
... Vernacular ...	3	28	29	313	5	201	119	549	2	2
Chingleput.										
Aided ... ... English	9	247	127	339	3	89	33	119	1	2
... Vernacular ...	13	97	98	360	19	320	212	800	2	7
Unaided ... ... English	2	55	4	52	1	8	11	38	...	1
... Vernacular ...	1	3	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	11	302	131	391	4	97	44	157	1	3
... Vernacular ...	14	100	102	385	19	320	212	800	2	7
Bellary.										
Board ... ... English	2	55	11	54	2	60	8	52	2	...
Aided ... ... English	4	61	40	142	2	29	18	82	...	1
Unaided ... ... English	1	19	7	31	2	50	19	55	1	...
Total ... English	7	135	58	227	6	139	45	189	3	1
Anantapur.										
Board ... ... English	1	21	18	...	1	36	21	...	...	1
Aided ... ... English	2	33	5	27	1	30	...	...	...	1
... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Vernacular ...	1	27	4	20	6	83	35	9	...	...
Total ... English	4	63	23	27	2	66	21	...	...	2
... Vernacular ...	1	27	4	20	6	83	35	9	...	...
Cuddapah.										
Board ... ... English	2	28	35	49	2	42	33	51	1	1
Aided ... ... English	4	76	54	169	5	89	85	251	2	2
... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	22	11	46	...	...
Unaided ... English	3	20	20	158	2	19	26	72	...	...
... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	7	...	1
Total ... English	9	124	109	376	9	150	144	374	3	3
... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	31	13	53	...	1

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	1891-92.				1892-93.				Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*										
North Arcot.										
Board ... ... English ...	8	215	109	121	5	218	91	170	1	2
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	64	59	62	1	1
Aided ... ... English ...	5	169	76	119	7	173	107	193	2	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	2	20	18	112	2	21	33	132	...	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	1	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	1	1	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	14	388	188	244	12	391	198	363	3	3
Total ... Vernacular ...	3	21	20	169	6	85	92	194	1	1
South Arcot.										
Board ... ... English	6	158	124	51	7	223	137	63	3	4
Aided ... ... English	3	150	61	142	3	158	82	124	2	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	5	39	27	55	2	15	14	15	...	1
Unaided ... ... English ...	2	101	...	...	2	92	...	...	2	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	1	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	11	409	185	193	12	473	219	187	7	5
Total ... Vernacular ...	6	44	27	55	3	21	14	15	...	1
Total, Central Circle. English ...	92	2,959	1,499	4,533	73	2,719	1,418	3,487	25	29
Total, Central Circle. Vernacular ...	27	220	182	942	41	741	485	1,620	5	12
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Coimbatore.										
Government ... English	1	45	25	155	1	19	33	135	...	...
Board ... ... English	1	56	...	...	2	96	16	85	1	1
Aided ... ... English	6	135	81	141	6	141	76	298	3	3
Unaided ... ... English	4	96	6	...	2	56	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	332	112	296	11	312	125	518	4	4
Nilgiris.										
Government ... English	1	91	43	194	1	97	85	158	1	...
Aided ... ... English	5	92	51	346	7	124	90	499	1	3
Unaided ... ... English	1	7	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	7	190	99	575	8	221	175	657	2	3
Salem.										
Board ... ... English	7	121	101	298	7	133	125	318	1	5
Aided ... ... English	7	88	58	166	6	85	68	144	3	1
Unaided ... ... English	1	6	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ... English	15	215	162	466	13	218	193	462	4	6
Tanjore.										
Government ... English	1	3	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	49	14	19	...	...
Board ... ... English	4	119	10	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	4	135	26	85	2	...
Aided ... ... English	31	1,219	160	462	16	877	63	139	12	3
Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	19	382	114	413	1	5
Unaided ... ... English	10	271	...	5	6	256	10	15	1	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	6	59	21	60	...	...
Total ... English	46	1,612	180	591	22	1,133	73	154	13	3
Total ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	30	625	175	577	3	5

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys with particulars of attendance for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	1891-92.				1891-92.				Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*										
Trichinopoly.										
Board ... ... English ...	2	65	39	103	2	112	17	7	1	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23	86	1	...
Aided ... ... English ...	6	154	60	141	3	68	18	119	1	2
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	3	67	29	35	1	1
Unaided ... ... English ...	3	169	...	...	5	330	...	...	...	1
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	2	29	9	...	...	1
Total ... English ...	11	388	99	244	10	510	35	126	2	3
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	6	118	61	121	2	2
Madura.										
Aided ... ... English ...	18	624	161	268	3	216	12	30	...	3
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	11	237	118	163	2	6
Unaided ... ... English ...	5	78	23	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	6	66	10	55	...	...
Total ... English ...	23	702	184	329	3	216	12	30	...	3
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	17	303	128	218	2	6
Tinnevelly.										
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	1	28	...	...	1	24	14	...	...	1
Aided ... ... English ...	43	1,380	424	631	2	94	42	...	...	2
Vernacular ...	1	60	9	8	37	1,242	360	458	9	19
Unaided ... ... English ...	4	120	37	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	8	89	67	144	...	2
Total ... English ...	47	1,500	461	702	2	94	42	...	...	2
Vernacular ...	2	88	9	8	46	1,355	441	602	9	22
Total, Southern Circle. English ...	161	4,939	1,297	3,203	69	2,704	655	1,947	25	24
Vernacular ...	2	88	9	8	99	2,401	805	1,518	16	35
WESTERN CIRCLE.										
Malabar.										
Government ... English ...	1	31	16	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	10	403	217	195	10	451	194	190	8	2
Vernacular ...	4	13	21	205	2	12	20	113	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	15	395	232	594	12	391	170	546	9	2
Vernacular ...	1	8	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	2	41	21	48	3	118	69	44	1	1
Total ... English ...	28	870	486	870	25	960	433	780	18	5
Vernacular ...	5	21	30	232	2	12	20	113	...	...
South Canara.										
Government ... English ...	1	6	20	62	1	18	12	62	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	5	226	124	94	5	219	137	90	3	2
Aided ... ... English ...	5	184	38	157	3	147	50	165	2	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	1
Total ... English ...	11	416	182	313	10	407	199	317	5	3
Total, Western Circle. English ...	39	1,286	668	1,183	35	1,367	632	1,097	23	8
Vernacular ...	5	21	30	232	2	12	20	113	...	...
Grand Total ... English ...	355	10,854	4,078	10,088	226	8,392	3,226	7,261	82	87
Vernacular ...	89	621	563	3,166	234	3,682	1,937	6,873	24	52

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Local Boards for 1892-93.

Districts.		1891-92.			1892-93.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower. Primary		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	35	185	1,055	58	326	1,882
	L.P.	64	...	1,446	53	...	1,187
Vizagapatam	U.P.	65	400	2,211	84	516	2,819
	L.P.	19	...	553	29	...	815
Gódávari	U.P.	227	1,138	7,822	275	1,346	9,336
	L.P.	118	...	3,120	138	...	3,640
Kistna	U.P.	179	810	5,663	210	991	7,010
	L.P.	47	...	1,203	52	...	1,522
Kurnool	U.P.	84	311	2,561	103	465	2,953
	L.P.	40	...	697	29	...	581
Nellore	U.P.	74	332	2,609	77	423	2,587
	L.P.	71	...	1,757	92	...	2,293
Chingleput	U.P.	11	60	611	17	99	630
	L.P.	8	...	370	7	...	213
Bellary	U.P.	21	178	1,198	27	235	1,596
	L.P.	14	...	492	19	...	544
Anantapur	U.P.	33	206	1,446	42	242	1,716
	L.P.	8	...	301	6	...	152
Cuddapah	U.P.	59	252	2,308	69	333	2,579
	L.P.	27	...	828	27	...	825
North Arcot	U.P.	93	683	4,544	93	716	4,643
	L.P.	29	...	1,014	46	...	1,658
South Arcot	U.P.	98	702	4,053	114	790	5,025
	L.P.	35	...	1,137	41	...	1,514
Coimbatore	U.P.	74	437	3,103	89	519	3,558
	L.P.	18	...	535	10	...	352
Nilgiris	U.P.	1	2	28	7	41	241
	L.P.	9	...	329	4	...	93
Salem	U.P.	74	403	3,006	77	427	3,328
	L.P.	123	...	3,651	123	...	3,684
Tanjore	U.P.	104	703	4,409	111	704	4,604
	L.P.	24	...	773	22	...	759
Trichinopoly	U.P.	52	237	1,904	59	309	2,204
	L.P.	23	...	786	18	...	694
Madura	U.P.	62	350	2,244	75	385	2,678
	L.P.	75	...	2,101	66	...	1,858
Tinnevelly	U.P.	40	283	1,531	43	290	1,592
	L.P.	18	...	576	16	...	502
Malabar	U.P.	126	838	6,439	135	900	6,706
	L.P.	276	...	13,691	246	...	13,164
South Canara	U.P.	80	638	2,379	90	647	2,640
	L.P.	44	...	1,363	47	...	1,558
Total ...	U.P.	1,592	9,148	61,124	1,855	10,704	70,327
	L.P.	1,090	...	36,723	1,091	...	37,608
Grand Total ...		2,682	9,148	97,847	2,946	10,704	107,935

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1892–93.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Scholars in. Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in. Lower Primary department.	1891-92. Total.	1892-93. Number of schools.	1892-93. Scholars in. Upper Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in. Lower Primary department.	1892-93. Total.
Ganjám ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	5	128	129	257	5	125	108	233
		L.P.	2	...	78	78	2	...	64	64
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	2	11	115	126	3	17	197	214
		L.P.	7	...	277	277	5	...	195	195
	Berhampur ...	U.P.	4	17	32	49	4	33	82	115
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram ...	U.P.	2	15	90	105	2	5	83	88
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	26
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	3	15	143	158	4	33	148	181
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	30
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	1	26	76	102	1	18	68	86
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	30
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	19	17	36	1	16	48	64
		L.P.	10	...	278	278	9	...	301	301
Godávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	7	31	300	331	8	56	316	372
		L.P.	1	...	60	60	1	...	40	40
	Ellore ...	U.P.	1	3	39	42	1	8	42	50
		L.P.	1	...	32	32	2	...	65	65
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	4	30	190	220	3	38	178	216
Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	U.P.	3	17	109	126	4	31	103	134
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	78	78
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	1	10	30	40	2	12	68	80
		L.P.	2	...	71	71	1	...	27	27
	Bezwada ...	U.P.	2	29	78	107	3	30	126	156
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	1	...	20	20
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	24	78	102	1	15	55	70
		L.P.	2	...	98	98	2	...	83	83
	Ongole ...	L.P.	1	...	20	20	1	...	20	20
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram ...	U.P.	2	18	125	143	3	37	207	244
		L.P.	1	...	28	28	1	...	33	33
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	1	41	100	141	1	48	122	170
		L.P.	2	...	35	35	5	...	128	128
	Ádóni ...	U.P.	3	18	220	238	3	35	230	265
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	37
Ánantapur ...	Anantapur ...	L.P.	1	...	48	48	1	...	33	33
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	2	30	119	149	2	27	108	135
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	35
North Arcot	Vellore ...	U.P.	6	69	390	459	8	103	524	627
		L.P.	3	...	89	89	3	...	77	77
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	43	49	92	1	43	59	102
		L.P.	4	...	198	198	4	...	228	228
	Gudiyáttam ...	U.P.	2	16	75	91	2	8	91	99
		L.P.	1	...	55	55	1	...	51	51
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	6	55	61	1	8	60	68
		L.P.	2	...	35	35	2	...	69	69
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	3	8	97	105	3	20	69	89
		L.P.	1	...	22	22	2	...	57	57
	Chidambaram.	L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	33
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	3	28	159	187	3	29	191	220
		L.P.	4	...	129	129	4	...	134	134
	Erode ...	U.P.	1	39	109	148	3	58	269	327
	Karúr ...	U.P.	3	59	258	317	1	47	117	164
Nílgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P.	1	5	32	37	1	9	71	80
		L.P.	1	...	67	67	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	3	83	327	410	3	76	350	426
		L.P.	13	...	433	433	13	...	476	476
	Vániyambádi ...	L.P.	4	...	199	199	5	...	247	247
	Tiruppattúr ...	U.P.	1	13	67	80	2	30	140	170
		L.P.	2	...	96	96	1	...	37	37

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1891-92. Number of schools.	1891-92. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1891-92. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1891-92. Total.	1892-93. Number of schools.	1892-93. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1892-93. Total.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	1	5	45	50	1	8	54	62
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	38	38
	Négapatam ...	U.P.	2	33	168	201	2	29	189	218
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	69
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	2	78	233	311	3	89	293	382
		L.P.	1	...	68	68	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	1	15	85	100	1	10	69	79
		L.P.	1	...	52	52	1	...	56	56
	Mannárgudi ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	7	30	37
		L.P.	1	...	40	40	1	...	25	25
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	2	70	72
		L.P.	2	...	74	74	1	...	32	32
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	3	7	103	110	2	16	65	81
		L.P.	4	...	114	114	5	...	162	162
Madura ...	Madura ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	29	107	136
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	57
	Palni ...	U.P.	1	14	27	41	1	22	28	50
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	6	35	41	1	9	46	55
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	36
Tinnevelly. ...	Tuticorin ...	L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	70
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	6	29	184	213	7	30	241	271
		L.P.	12	...	514	514	12	...	483	483
	Palghat ...	U.P.	1	41	39	80	2	49	77	126
		L.P.	6	...	272	272	5	...	224	224
	Cochin ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	20	58	78
		L.P.	2	...	40	40	3	...	143	143
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	13	98	671	769	13	92	610	702
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	14	80	560	640	18	102	765	867
		L.P.	10	...	471	471	8	...	357	357
S. Canara ...	Mangalore ...	U.P.	7	61	295	356	10	78	487	565
		L.P.	8	...	236	236	2	...	81	81
	Total ...	U.P.	122	1,318	6,053	7,371	144	1,607	7,419	9,026
		L.P.	114	...	4,298	4,298	118	...	4,487	4,487
	Grand Total ...		236	1,318	10,351	11,669	262	1,607	11,906	13,513

APPENDIX G.

Aided and unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1892–93.

Districts.		Aideded Schools.			Unaided Schools.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	40	306	1,011	14	112	197
	L.P.	833	...	21,611	343	...	7,537
Vizagapatam	U.P.	107	861	3,394	20	114	431
	L.P.	307	...	7,038	180	...	3,652
Gódávari	U.P.	140	919	3,680	31	139	631
	L.P.	301	...	6,883	251	...	4,673
Kistna	U.P.	187	1,428	5,117	42	187	843
	L.P.	523	...	10,368	501	...	7,848
Kurnool	U.P.	38	231	1,114	5	17	56
	L.P.	199	...	3,541	176	...	2,617
Nellore	U.P.	27	258	979	2	36	85
	L.P.	438	...	8,590	196	...	3,081
Madras	U.P.	58	544	3,479	4	107	279
	L.P.	126	...	5,144	73	...	2,373
Chingleput	U.P.	99	865	3,557	2	16	57
	L.P.	295	...	7,729	220	...	4,743
Bellary	U.P.	34	208	1,223	...	...	...
	L.P.	447	...	9,509	332	...	5,154
Anantapur	U.P.	31	185	731	4	8	82
	L.P.	132	...	2,697	148	...	2,354
Cuddapah	U.P.	48	297	1,406	14	77	248
	L.P.	225	...	3,998	402	...	6,069
North Arcot	U.P.	89	605	2,632	16	95	481
	L.P.	543	...	14,467	375	...	7,813
South Arcot	U.P.	73	562	2,359	8	35	219
	L.P.	419	...	10,450	451	...	9,047
Coimbatore	U.P.	92	747	2,873	14	94	403
	L.P.	344	...	8,326	338	...	6,844
Nilgiris	U.P.	14	67	367	3	11	119
	L.P.	14	...	330	11	...	292
Salem	U.P.	30	207	827	10	37	206
	L.P.	257	...	5,759	284	...	4,617
Tanjore	U.P.	195	1,942	6,987	25	110	589
	L.P.	399	...	10,924	355	...	7,943
Trichinopoly	U.P.	83	822	3,605	11	67	242
	L.P.	190	...	5,245	349	...	7,016
Madura	U.P.	134	1,162	6,315	25	120	795
	L.P.	437	...	14,591	334	...	8,950
Tinnevelly	U.P.	158	1,207	6,831	17	118	502
	L.P.	659	...	21,792	387	...	10,144
Malabar	U.P.	103	1,025	5,404	11	95	490
	L.P.	401	...	16,358	203	...	8,626
South Canara	U.P.	81	717	3,293	5	38	181
	L.P.	132	...	3,782	70	...	1,817
Total ...	U.P.	1,861	15,165	67,184	283	1,633	7,136
	L.P.	7,621	...	199,132	5,979	...	123,210
Grand Total ...		9,482	15,165	266,316	6,262	1,633	130,346

APPENDIX H.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1893.

Training schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.		Strength of Practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1892-93.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1892.	1893.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
FIRST DIVISION.								
Government.								
Chicacole Training school ...	35	24	23	...	...	17	8	29
Berhampore do. ...	20	20	52	...	1	9	8	16
Russellkonda do. ...	8	12	13	...	...	...	...	12
Vizagapatam do. ...	36	38	29	...	18	32	14	42
Pálkonda do. ...	32	24	41	...	...	9	6	29
Jeypore do. ...	12	10	...	...	9	...	...	6
Board.								
Yellamanchili Sessional school.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143	140	158	...	28	67	36	134
SECOND DIVISION.								
Government.								
Rajahmundry Training school ...	56	49	158	...	...	22	5	54
Total ...	56	49	158	...	...	22	5	54
THIRD DIVISION.								
Government.								
Masulipatam Training school ...	68	34	71	11	1	42	21	59
Nandyál do. ...	24	35	60	...	...	5	5	20
Aided.								
Masulipatam C. M. S. Training school.	18	11	44	...	...	...	...	16
Bapatla A.B.M. Training school ...	13	14	44	...	...	10	3	11
Total ...	123	94	219	11	1	57	29	106
Total, Northern Circle ...	322	283	535	11	29	146	70	294
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
FOURTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Nellore Training school ...	23	24	66	...	...	4	...	22
Ongole do. ...	32	25	63	...	...	...	...	28
Madras Hindu Branch Training school.	45	43	102	5	4	28	4	45
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school.	58	40	100	...	1	35	16	49
Saidapet Teachers' College ...	34	28	486	9	...	58	33	15
Board.								
Gudur Sessional school ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chingleput Do. ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	192	176	817	14	5	125	53	175

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1893—continued.

Training schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.		Strength of Practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1892-93.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1892.	1893.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
FIFTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Bellary Training school ...	23	36	111	...	...	19	8	19
Anantapur do.	17	31	120	...	...	2	1	16
Rayachóti do.	21	32	108	...	...	15	12	19
Board.								
Kotteri Sessional school, closed Kadiri do. do. Nandalúr do. do.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	95	99	339	...	...	36	21	54
SIXTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Chittoor Training school ...	15	32	84	...	...	5	...	15
Ranipet do. ...	32	40	111	...	...	20	5	20
Cuddalore do. ...	...	45	42	...	...	...	...	...
Villupuram do. ...	33	32	103	8	...	34	18	21
Board.								
Nagari Sessional school, closed Vellore do. Panruti do. Tindivanam do. Vriddháchalam do.	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arni Sessional school ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	22
Kálahasti do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurinjipadi do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thittagudi do. ...	...	12	...	...	20	...	...	15
Valavanur do. ...	...	7	...	...	14	...	...	35
Total ...	129	202	340	8	34	59	23	128
Total, Central Circle ...	416	477	1,496	22	39	220	97	357
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
SEVENTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Coïmbatore Training school ...	69	49	187	...	...	60	34	61
Salem do. ...	35	40	122	...	...	34	13	33
Board.								
Námakkal Sessional school ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dharmapuri do. ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	5	6	65	...	...	7	1	5
Total ...	109	115	374	...	...	101	48	109
EIGHTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Tanjore Training school ...	64	49	82	2	3	74	44	40
Trichinopoly do. ...	31	39	61	...	...	27	18	24

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1893—continued.

Training schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March.		Strength of Practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1892-93.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1892.	1893.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
EIGHTH DIVISION—*cont.*								
Board.								
Máyavaram Sessional school ...	...	14	...	...	10	...	...	...
Pattukkóttai do. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school ...	14	23	...	...	...	21	14	12
Total ...	119	125	143	2	13	122	76	76
NINTH DIVISION.								
Board.								
Madura Technical Institute ...	66	53	136	8	2	72	19	59
Tinnevelly Board Training school	52	41	...	...	...	15	3	52
Aided.								
Pasumalai American Mission Training school.	49	27	...	...	...	38	14	39
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	21	28	175	...	...	35	13	18
Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	34	35	90	...	...	25	14	32
Total ...	222	184	401	8	2	185	63	200
Total, Southern Circle ...	450	424	918	10	15	408	187	385
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Government.								
Calicut Training school ...	52	37	103	7	6	39	17	49
Nadapuram do. ...	30	37	45	...	...	24	17	27
Calicut Mappilla school ...	43	41	50	...	...	43	9	30
Mangalore do. ...	33	42	92	...	...	43	22	24
Board.								
Tellicherry Preparatory Training School.	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malappuram Training school ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirur Preparatory Training school.	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.								
Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	5	10	...	...	...	4	1	...
Total, Western Circle ...	196	204	290	7	6	153	66	130
Grand Total ...	1,384	1,388	3,239	50	89	927	420	1,166

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1893.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of Practising Department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892-93.
			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																	
Aided.																	
Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school ...	Primary	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	85	4	4	...	...	...	...	2
Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	70	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	155	11	8	...	...	...	...	2
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																	
Government.																	
Mádras Presidency Training school for Mistresses	Upper Secondary.	38	22	15	15	9	9	8	59	162	28	19	13	6	9	6	19
Madras Hobart Training school	Primary	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	103	10	8	...	...	...	...	5
Aided.																	
Ongole A.B.M. Training school	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school	Upper Secondary.	16	18	9	13	5	7	7	24	66	12	7	9	3	11	7	7
Cassimode F.C.M. Training school	Do.	17	6	2	13	7	4	4	16	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Allapuram American Mission Training school ...	Lower Secondary.	12	...	...	...	...	7	7	16	70	20	8	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore R.C. Training school	Upper Secondary.	12	6	6	...	...	9	9	16	79	7	2	...	...	2	2	1
Total ...	.....	111	52	32	42	22	36	35	157	736	77	44	22	9	22	15	38
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																	
Government.																	
Coimbatore Female Training school	Lower Secondary.	20	13	11	1	1	4	4	24	162	8	4	...	...	16	9	6
Aided.																	
Puttúr S.P.G. Female Training school	Lower Secondary.	8	7	5	...	...	8	8	11	62	11	6	...	...	...	...	3
Madura American Mission Training school ...	Upper Secondary.	16	16	10	8	4	...	...	35	122	2	1	17	9	21	7	12

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1893—continued.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	School Management examination.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of Practising Department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892–93.
			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																	
Aided—cont.																	
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Mission Training school	Upper Secondary.	24	20	12	11	8	...	...	38	160	16	6	13	7	29	18	13
Tuticorin Victoria Female Training school ...	Lower Secondary.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	109	9	5	...	...	4	1	3
Nazareth St. John's Female Training school ...	Upper Secondary.	30	13	6	8	...	...	...	26	104	11	6	5	2	18	4	12
Total ...	.....	102	69	44	28	13	12	12	144	719	57	28	35	18	88	39	49
WESTERN CIRCLE.																	
Government.																	
Calicut Moyan Training school	Lower Secondary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	10	9	1	1	...	...	7
Board.																	
Tellicherry Female Training school	.....	12	7	...	1	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Aided.																	
Mangalore St. Ann's Female Training school ...	Upper Secondary.	14	4	1	10	7	...	...	14	...	7	5	11	7	18	10	7
Total ...	.....	26	11	1	11	8	7	7	29	50	17	14	12	8	18	10	14
Grand Total ...	.....	243	132	77	81	43	55	54	342	1,660	162	94	69	35	128	64	103

APPENDIX K.

Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1893.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Subjects.																	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Drawing.	Braid making.	Embroidery.	Carpentry.	Rattan-work.	Blacksmithery.	Silversmiths' work.	Agriculture.	Mensuration.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Tailoring.	Book-binding.	Printing.	Engraving.	Medicine.					
																						Rs.	Rs.	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																								
BOARD.																								
Masulipatam Industrial school ...	27	29	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	448	...
AIDED.																								
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	26	54	10	....	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	2,142	1
UNAIDED.																								
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61	90	10	...	25	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	2,590	1

CENTRAL CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Rayapet Hobart school	4	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	128	...
AIDED.																								
Madras Industrial school	42	40	...	...	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,960	5,344	...
Anjumani Mufidi Ali Islam	163	171	61	23	30	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*)21	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7,467	9,797	1
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Industrial school	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	114	150	150	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	40	48	...	...	...	6	2	1,410	1,410	...
Arni American Mission Industrial school	75	89	89	5	...	41	...	12	...	...	...	...	(*b*) 4	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	...
UNAIDED.																								
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Industrial school	...	52	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	453	505	326	31	33	187	...	26	...	...	...	39	25	43	97	48	13	...	2	6	18	14,937	17,696	1
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																								
BOARD.																								
Madura Technical Institute ...	159	128	116	...	...	26	16	10	11	65	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	2,413	2,100	5
AIDED.																								
Karúr Children's Home	64	79	39	...	...	36	10	6	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	37	12,142	10,842	...
Negapatam Victoria Industrial school	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.L.M. Erukattancheri Industrial school	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttur S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school	12	18	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,678	1,602	...
Puttur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school	13	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	127	102	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school ...	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	2,220	1,829	1
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Boys	104	134	33	...	33	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	32	...	34	...	...	6	...	6	19	3,217	2,147	10
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Girls	39	52	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	600	454	...
Total ...	483	451	205	...	48	106	26	52	11	65	53	...	57	72	44	10	12	6	...	42	68	22,397	19,076	16
Grand Total ...	997	1,046	541	31	106	322	55	78	11	65	53	39	86	115	142	62	25	6	2	48	86	41,834	39,362	18

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Other Schools to which Technical or Industrial Classes are attached.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Subjects.																	Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students that obtained employment during the year.
			Drawing.	Braid-making.	Embroidery.	Carpentry.	Rattan-work.	Blacksmithry.	Silversmiths' work.	Agriculture.	Mensuration.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Tailoring.	Book-binding.	Printing.	Engraving.	Medicine.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Rajahmundry College, Carpentry, &c.	109	49	20	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	60	...
Rajahmundry Training school ...	...	239	207	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
BOARD.																								
Municipal High school, Chicacole ...	40	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	...
Do. do. Kurnool ...	47	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
AIDED.																								
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam...	12	16	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	8
Total ...	208	365	227	...	...	130	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	385	136	8
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Madras Hindu Branch Training school	45	69	43	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	30
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school	58	40	40	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	152	150	18	20	...	38	...	22	...	...	...	...	28	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,914	2,168	...

BOARD.																								
Municipal High school, Bellary ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannamalai Board Middle school.	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospet do. do. ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Doveton College	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	509	259	101	20	...	79	...	22	...	...	...	...	28	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,914	2,174	45
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Lawrence Asylum	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																								
Namakal High school	27	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Total ...	96	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Grand Total ...	813	648	328	20	...	233	...	30	...	...	...	...	28	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,339	2,310	53
Grand Total of Industrial Schools ...	1,810	1,694	869	51	106	555	55	108	11	65	53	39	114	121	184	62	25	6	2	48	92	45,173	41,672	71

APPENDIX L.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892–93.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891–92.										1892–93.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.								Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.							
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	ENGLISH.																				
	Aided.																				
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total ...	...	...	4	20	15	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School ...	3	...	...	3	3	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.																				
Madras.	Practising Branch of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses ...	...	10	6	24	20	116	15	9	9	8	...	5	9	30	16	102	13	6	9	9
	Aided.																				
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	2	2	7	26	14	14	12	10	7	7	1	...	10	21	8	11	12	6	16	16
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	3	4	2	41	21	37					6	...	2	44	19	40				
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	7	12	20	29	10	38	19	17	...	...	11	1	23	22	8	34	26	3	3	3
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ...	5	5	12	42	15	54	2	2	...	...	8	11	15	25	14	47	8	1	15	15
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	...	5	...	8	2	41	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	12	12	36	1	1	...	...
	Popham's Broadway Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School	...	...	3	14	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891-92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.	1892-93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	Aided—cont.																				
Madras —*cont.*	Black Town Davidson Street Girls' School	...	...	4	9	2	20	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	...	...	2	11	8	20	1	...	4	4	...	...	2	11	9	17	2	...	5	5
	Practising Department of the Madras Christian Female Training School	3	...	1	23	6	34	13	5	7	7	...	...	1	23	11	31	9	3	11	11
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School	...	5	8	41	45	201	5	1	...	...	...	5	6	54	40	195	7	6	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' School	...	2	6	38	8	8	1	...	7	7	...	...	4	27	6	13	10	3	6	5
	Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	...	5	4	25	4	40	5	...	5	5	...	8	6	27	7	47	12	8	8	6
	Madras Home Education classes, National Indian Association	...	...	1	...	3	31	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Madras F.C.M. Home Education classes.	...	...	1	11	11	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	7	26	1	1	...	...
	Practising Department of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	1	...	...	37	25	44	13	7	...	...	7	1	1	45	24	55	...	...	...	...
	Ráyapuram Medical Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	19	8	43	...	...	5	5
	Unaided.																				
	Egmore Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	48	16	83	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	...	..	3	16	10	65	...	...	4	4	...	3	4	17	9	72	4	1	7	7
	Total ...	24	50	80	398	211	837	97	55	53	52	39	37	103	426	214	852	105	39	85	82

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892–93—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891–92. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary examination. Examined.	Passed.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	...	...	2	12	9	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	56	2	1	3	3
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	...	3	6	17	7	29	6	2	...	...	2	4	2	26	7	32	5	2	...	...
	Government.																				
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch for Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	7	32	14	19	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	1	2	13	3	32	3	2	1	1	...	...	2	9	9	24	3	2	...	...
	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	8	...	3	5	12	3	35	1	...	7	6
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker's High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	12	...	...	...	13	7	29	29
	Nazareth St. John's High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	5	...	...	...	5	2	8	8
	Total ...	...	4	10	42	19	103	10	5	28	25	15	15	34	85	40	166	29	14	47	46

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1892-93—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1891-92.										1892-93.									
		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.		Scholars on the 31st March.						Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary examination.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.								Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.							
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Malabar.	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	...	5	5	41	9	116	5	4	6	6	...	6	8	28	17	79	10	7	10	10
	Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart.	...	...	4	11	7	64	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin St. Mary's European Convent Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls's School	5	5	2	56	33	100	10	7	...	...	3	4	7	64	37	135	11	7	18	17
	Total ...	5	10	11	108	49	280	19	13	7	7	3	10	15	92	54	214	21	14	28	27
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	29	64	105	568	294	1,292	126	73	88	84	57	62	152	603	308	1,282	155	67	164	159
	VERNACULAR.																				
	Government.																				
Gódávari.	Rajahmundry Girls' School	...	...	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2	...	..	1	5	6	84	1	...	1	1
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	R. C. Cantonment Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	11	87	...	...	...	...
	Total of Vernacular Girls' School ...	...	...	2	6	5	79	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	29	17	171	1	...	1	1
	Grand Total ...	29	64	107	574	299	1,371	126	73	90	86	57	62	159	632	325	1,403	156	67	165	160
		2,444										2,638									

APPENDIX M.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1892–93.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
ARTS COLLEGES.						
Government.						
Presidency College	3,477	...	...	...	659	4,136
Kumbakónam do.	125	...	...	...	348	473
Rajahmundry do.	700	...	...	...	367	1,067
Mangalore do.	...	...	...	...	50	50
Total ...	4,302	...	...	...	1,424	5,726
Board.						
Salem College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Palghat Victoria College	280	...	...	...	...	280
Tellicherry Brennen College	520	...	...	...	126	646
Total ...	900	...	...	...	126	1,026
Aided.						
Berhampur Native College	344	...	...	...	...	344
Cocanada Pittapur Raja's College	...	...	...	36	36	72
Masulipatam Noble College	240	...	...	...	105	345
Madras Christian College	2,118 *	...	...	687	3,903	6,708
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	352 *	...	...	...	752	1,104
Madras Doveton Protestant College	140	...	...	...	1,250	1,390
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	60 *	...	...	10	599	669
Madras Christian College, &c., scholarship payments	5,681	...	...	...	...	5,681
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	120 *	...	...	...	240	360
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	348	348
Coimbatore College	212 *	...	...	...	402	614
Tanjore St. Peter's College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	54 *	...	...	...	141	195
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	940 *	...	...	...	1,881	2,821
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	534 *	...	...	...	1,066	1,600
Madura Native College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	147	147
Total ...	11,075	...	...	733	10,870	22,678
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	220	...	...	...	2,616	2,836
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	...	...	...	...	90	90
Total ...	220	...	...	...	2,706	2,926
Total, Arts Colleges ...	16,497	...	...	733	15,126	32,356
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.						
Government.						
Law College	...	...	...	...	239	239
College of Engineering	1,079	...	...	...	...	1,079
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	1,065 †	1,065
College of Agriculture	3,942	...	...	...	...	3,942
Total, Professional Colleges ...	5,021	...	...	...	1,304	6,325
SCHOOLS, GENERAL.						
Government.						
Berhampur Muhammadan Girls' School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Berhampur Hindu Girls' School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Chatrapur do.	60	...	...	...	...	60
Russellkonda Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Chicacole do.	72	...	...	...	...	72
Narasapatnam do.	24	...	...	...	...	24
Anakápalle do.	60	...	...	...	...	60
Chódavaram do.	22	...	...	...	...	22
Vizianagram Muhammadan Girls' School	22	...	...	...	...	22
Vizagapatam Fort do. do.	82	...	...	...	...	82
Innespeta Girls' School	84	...	...	...	...	84
Jagannaickpur do.	38	...	...	...	...	38
Narsapur do.	24	...	...	...	...	24
Guttinadevi do.	31	...	...	...	...	31
Polavaram do.	49	...	...	...	...	49
Samalkot do.	91	...	...	...	...	91
Jaggayyapéta do.	26	...	...	...	...	26
Tiruvúr do.	12	...	...	...	...	12
Vétapálem do.	30	...	...	...	...	30
Tenali do.	41	...	...	...	...	41
Nandyal do.	47	...	...	...	...	47
Ongole do.	97	...	...	...	...	97
Nellore Town do.	96	...	...	...	...	96
Ranganayakspet do.	55	...	...	...	...	55
Mulapet Hindu do.	72	...	...	...	...	72
Stonehousepet do.	55	...	...	...	...	55
Mulapet Muhammadan Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Gudur Hindu Girls' School	8	...	...	...	...	8
Venkatagiri do.	54	...	...	...	...	54

* Scholarship grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipends.

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1892-93—cont.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools, General—*cont.*						
Government—cont.						
Nayudupet Girls' School	42	...	...	...	...	42
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	...	...	...	36	36
Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Practising department	88	...	...	...	...	88
Hobart Girls' School, Practising department	48	...	...	...	...	48
Adóni Girls' School	65	...	...	...	...	65
Penukonda do.	48	...	...	...	...	48
Hindupur do.	10	...	...	...	...	10
Vellore do.	77	...	...	...	...	77
Walajapet do.	49	...	...	...	...	49
Kálahasti do.	15	...	...	...	...	15
Villupuram do.	64	...	...	...	...	64
Valavanur do.	77	...	...	...	...	77
Truvannámalai do.	49	...	...	...	...	49
Cuddalore do.	95	...	...	...	...	95
Kallakurichi do.	33	...	...	...	...	33
Panruti do.	35	...	...	...	...	35
Chidambaram do.	74	...	...	...	...	74
Porto Novo do.	84	...	...	...	...	84
Vriddhachalam do.	43	...	...	...	...	43
Coimbatore Training School, Practising department	113	...	...	...	...	113
Karúr Girls' School	41	...	...	...	...	41
Pollachi do.	81	...	...	...	...	81
Erode do.	50	...	...	...	...	50
Salem do.	55	...	...	...	...	55
Námakkal do.	42	...	...	...	...	42
Krishnagiri do.	21	...	...	...	...	21
Atur do.	59	...	...	...	...	59
Dharmapuri do.	16	...	...	...	...	16
Srirangam do.	34	...	...	...	...	34
Kumbakónam do.	120	...	...	...	...	120
Karuntattangudi do.	72	...	...	...	...	72
Madura do.	84	...	...	...	...	84
Vatakkantara do.	52	...	...	...	...	52
Lakshminarayanapuram Girls' School	41	...	...	...	...	41
Ramanuja Bhajanakutam do.	27	...	...	...	...	27
Peruvemba Girls' School	32	...	...	...	...	32
Tellicherry Town do.	56	...	...	...	...	56
Kanathur do.	77	...	...	...	...	77
Calicut Moyan Training School, Practising department	164	...	...	...	...	164
Total ...	3,617	...	...	...	36	3,653
Board.						
Bhuvanigiri Salary-results School	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nidámangalam Chattram Girls' School	...	56	...	...	...	56
Tellicherry Training School for Mistresses, Practising department	...	279	...	...	...	279
Total ...	...	336	...	...	...	336
Aided.						
Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	206	...	...	...	...	206
Berhampur Native High School	...	...	...	...	50	50
Chatrapur Onslow Institution	...	...	...	...	58	58
Bobbili Samastanam High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	...	...	...	116	...	116
Ellore Church Mission Society's High School	...	...	...	120	118	238
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	266	266
Ongole American Baptist Mission High School	...	...	...	32	...	32
Ongole American Baptist Mission Boarding Girls' School	55 *	...	...	...	...	55
Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	...	...	...	868	868
Madras Harris High School	...	...	...	...	369	369
Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	144	...	...	...	...	144
Sriperumbúdúr Sanskrit School	...	...	...	171	...	171
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	84 *	...	...	...	168	252
Trichinopoly Upper Secondary School	...	...	...	...	32	32
Madura American Mission North Gate Girls' School	114	...	...	...	...	114
Madura American Mission Central do. do.	116	...	...	...	...	116
Madura American Mission West do. do.	68	...	...	...	...	68
Madura American Mission Practising School	284 / 152 *	...	...	...	304	740
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Practising School	120 *	...	...	...	120	240
Usborne Memorial Girls' School	43 *	...	...	...	...	43
Tuticorin Victoria Practising School	12 *	...	...	...	5	17
Tankási Church Mission Society's Girls' School	43 *	...	...	...	...	43
Nallur Church Mission Society's Boarding Girls' School	43 *	...	...	...	...	43
Nazareth St. John's High School	150	...	...	...	...	150
Mulki Mission Middle School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Balmatta Basel German Mission Girls' School	120 *	...	...	...	300	420
Total ...	1,850	...	...	439	2,658	4,947
Total, Schools General ...	5,467	336	...	439	2,694	8,936
Schools, Special.						
Government.						
Madras Medical School	5,166	...	...	...	...	5,166
School of Engineering	1,634	...	...	...	...	1,634
School of Arts, &c.	2,360	230	...	...	1,729 †	4,319
Hobart Industrial School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Total ...	9,184	230	...	...	1,729	11,143

* Scholarships grants.

† Rs.
Victoria Technical Institute stipend 1,131
Pudukota State funds 288
Mysore State funds 310

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1892-93—cont.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL—*cont.*						
Board.						
Coimbatore District Board stipend in the School of Arts	59 *	...	...	...	...	59 *
Masulipatam Industrial School	...	1,362	...	...	...	1,362
Nellore Medical School	...	112	...	...	...	112
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	...	...	...	2,136	2,136
Madura Technical Institute	...	1,768	...	...	...	1,768
Total ...	59	3,242	...	...	2,136	5,437
Aided.						
Madras Anjumani-Muffidi-Ali-Islam	26 *	...	...	...	1,376	1,402
Madras School of Music	735 *	...	...	333	...	1,068
Presentation Convent Music Class	120 *	...	...	...	...	120
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	20 *	...	...	...	...	20
Madras Victoria Technical Institute	839 *	...	...	...	...	839
Karûr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	...	282	...	...	282
Nazareth Art Industrial School	2,948 *	...	...	...	...	2,948
Total ...	4,688	...	282	333	1,376	6,679
Total, Schools Special ...	13,931	3,472	282	333	5,241	23,259
Grand Total ...	40,916	3,808	282	1,505	24,365	70,876

* Scholarship grants.

APPENDIX N.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892–93.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Chicacole Municipality Paper Club.	Paper reading ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1888.
Students' Association ...	Mental improvement ...	...	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	45	45	Do. ...	1891.
Parlákimedi Municipality Reading Room.	Mental improvement and enlightenment of the public by reading newspapers, &c.	...	60 0 0	115 14 3	175 14 3	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	23rd Oct. 1892.
Utkal Hithaishini Samaj, Parlákimedi.	Amelioration of the present status of the Madras Uriyas.	...	...	159 4 0	159 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Promotion of the education of the Madras Uriya Committee.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	22nd May 1891.
Zamindari High School, Students' Society, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and moral improvement of members by means of essays, &c.	...	...	14 7 5	14 7 5	...	...	16	16	Do. ...	8th Mar. 1890.
Boys' Library, Zamindari High School, Parlákimedi.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	101 4 6	101 4 6	...	...	185	185	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Cultivation of mind and body by the use of newspapers, journals and books of interest, by means of debates and lectures and by the institution of games.	...	...	178 6 0	178 6 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1861.
Reading Room, Aska ...	To read newspapers ...	...	...	123 15 0	123 15 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	July 1888.
Reading Room, Berhampur.	Discussion on social, political and literary matters.	...	...	182 8 0	182 8 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	Over 20 years.
Reading Club, Russellkonda.	Literary improvement ...	...	28 4 0	92 4 0	120 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1891.
Anjumani Islamia, Vizagapatam.	For the spread of Muhammadan education.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	1886.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	For the improvement of physical and intellectual education.	...	...	405 12 0	405 12 0	48	...	...	48	Do. ...	1860.
Reading Club, Anakápalle ...	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	61 4 0	61 4 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1885.
Sarasvati Samaj, Bimlipatam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do. ...	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	Do. do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	1882.
Hindu High School Debating Society, Masulipatam.	General improvement ...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	8	...	15	23	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1892.
A.E.L.M. College Debating Society, Guntúr.	Mutual improvement and cultivation of public eloquence.	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	7	3	432	432	Do. ...	June 1891.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	Social, political and religious improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.
Reading Room, Tenali ...	Social improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Répalle ...	Do. ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1st Nov. 1892.
Young Men's Reading Club, Bápatla.	Do. ...	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1892.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada ...	Newspaper reading and games.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	21	7	...	28	Registered.	1857.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	To promote welfare in matters of literary, physical and social.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	50	...	...	50	No ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Teachers' Association for Mistresses, Guntúr.	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools taught by mistresses.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	...	18	...	18	Do. ...	July 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading and innocent indoor and outdoor games.	...	...	477 14 0	477 14 0	66	...	...	66	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1891.
Reading Room and Library, Nellore Town.	Library	...	100 12 5	111 8 0	212 4 5	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1864.
Reading Room, Ranganayakulupet, Nellore.	To enlighten the members on general topics by reading newspapers.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Dec. 1882.
Reading Room, Kávali ...	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	39 8 0	39 8 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	19th Aug. 1890.
The Government Central Museum Library.	.....	2,100 0 0	...	...	2,100 0 0	6,622	...	...	6,622	Govt. ...	16th Mar. 1876.
City Club	Intellectual, social, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	*300 0 0	*300 0 0	*35	...	...	35	No ...	1893.
Muhammadan Public Library	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	204 7 0	295 0 0	919 7 0	1,546	...	100	1,646	Registered, 4th July 1891.	1850.
Cosmopolitan Club ...	.....	...	...	6,690 5 9	6,690 5 9	243	...	...	243	No ...	1873.
Chintadripet Christian Association.	Intellectual, social, and religious improvement.	...	...	249 6 0	249 6 0	60	3	...	63	Do. ...	1881.
Tiruvateswaranpet Tamil Sangam.	To promote Tamil literature.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Jan. 1890.
Christian Literature Society.	Educational	...	...	167 3 6	53,955 9 11	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A Literary Society to which is attached a Lending Library.	...	...	4,603 6 9	4,603 6 9	213	6	...	219	Registered.	1817.

* About.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Juvenile Club, Mailapur.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.	...	225 7 6	370 13 6	596 4 0	47	...	15	62	No ...	Feb. 1888.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,452 1 11	21,094 11 10	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Madras School of Music ...	Promotion of study of music.	2,893 5 4	3,219 14 0	857 0 0	6,970 3 4	81	23	138	242	Registered.	July 1891.
Reading Room, Tiruvateswarapet.	General reading and improvement of correct literature.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1881.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Religious lecturing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1888.
Madras Marriage Association.	Remarriage of virgin widows.	...	...	*3 0 0	...	†400	...	...	...	Do. ...	About 1881.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samaj with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of the knowledge on Theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	90	Do. ...	20th Mar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of morals of children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
The Vanniyakulakshatrya Mahasangam.	.....	...	590 0 0	863 4 0	1,453 4 0	296	...	...	296	Registered.	1888.
Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.	Promotion of agri-horticulture and arboriculture.	4,000 0 0	...	7,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	113	...	...	113	Do. ...	15th July 1835.
Association of Women Teachers.	To stimulate interest in and promote a knowledge of the art of teaching; to encourage sociality and co-operation among the members of the profession.	...	...	191 0 0	191 0 0	...	85	...	85	Do. ...	2nd Nov. 1889.
Madras Progressive Union ...	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement by holding debates and reading society; maintenance of poor schools; maintenance of a library and reading room; diffusion of useful knowledge and such other things as are residental and conducive to the above objects.	...	3,000 0 0	3,893 10 2	6,893 10 2	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	April 1880.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Moral, mental, educational and social improvement of its members.	...	...	37 8 0	37 8 0	16	...	4	20	No ...	7th Sept. 1887.
Students' Debating Society ...	To improve the English of the students and to enable them to speak boldly in public.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1889.
Young Men's Christian Association, Chingleput.	To improve spiritual and physical welfare of all young men.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1891.
Newspaper Club, Chingleput.	Reading of newspapers ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1891.
The Madurántakam Mutual Improvement Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	9 0 0	20 12 11	29 12 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	April 1890.
Literary Progressive Union, Madurántakam.	To improve the knowledge of the students in English.	...	...	53 8 0	53 8 0	5	...	15	20	Do. ...	June 1891.
Literary Club, Saidapet ...	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	21 13 0	21 13 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	23rd Jan. 1891.
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	To cultivate the habits of reading and talking with fluency.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Do. ...	March 1886.
Sarasavinodini Sabha Reading Room, Bellary.	To impart moral education to the public and to improve the moral, intellectual and social tone of the members concerned.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1885.
The Sunmarga Samaj, Bellary.	The adoption and promotion of such measures as will improve the mental, moral and spiritual condition of the people.	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	150	20	30	200	Do. ...	6th April 1887.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Reading newspapers ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	March 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	The nature of the union is purely of a literary character.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Reading newspapers and giving fortnightly lectures.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	January 1888.
Young Men's Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
The Bellary Reading Room...	Do. do. ...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	April 1892.
People's Association, Rayadrug.	To promote knowledge ...	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.

* Per annum. † Nearly.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892-93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Reading Room, Hospet Taluk.	The advancement of intellectual, social and physical welfare of the public in Hospet and Hospet Division.	...	669 9 4	246 2 9	915 12 1	25	...	...	25	No ...	1882.
Mitra Samaj, Harpanahalli ...	To improve in scientific and literary matters.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	May 1890.
Reading Room, Kudligi ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Physical, intellectual and social improvements of its members.	...	25 0 0	179 0 0	204 0 0	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Social, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	78 8 0	78 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1881.
Jubilee Club, Proddatur ...	Social, moral, and mental improvement of its members.	...	28 15 0	100 10 0	129 9 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	January 1885.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. do. ...	...	...	206 0 0	206 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Mutual improvement ...	...	45 0 0	180 0 0	225 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	13th Sept. 1890.
Reading Room, Rayachóti ...	Physical, moral and mental improvement.	...	24 6 0	79 0 0	108 6 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	9th Jan. 1892.
Hindu Literary Society, Vayalpad.	Promotion of mutual enlightenment and mutual brotherhood.	...	...	138 13 4	138 13 4	62	...	...	62	Registered.	July 1890.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To promote the intellectual, moral and religious good of the people.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	2,000	12,000	No ...	1870.
Reading Room, Kuppamu ...	Improvement of education.	...	...	15 8 0	15 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	June 1890.
Reading Room and Library, Katpadi.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	50 14 6	45 6 0	96 4 6	48	...	...	48	Do. ...	January 1893.
H.L.G. Mission High School Reading Room and Mission Union Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of teachers.	...	...	63 7 0	63 7 0	1,400	...	3,600	5,000	Do. ...	1887 & 1889.
Victoria Literary Society, Palmanér.	Social and literary progress.	...	...	124 15 0	124 15 0	61	...	...	61	Do. ...	Sept. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Society, Punganúru.	Debating and essay writing.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	March 1891.
Board High School Literary Association, Chittoor.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	7 12 9	7 12 9	30	...	10	40	Do. ...	1888.
The Vellore Court Reading Room.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
The Hindu Union Reading Room, Vellore.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	10	...	34	44	Do. ...	July 1892.
The Vellore Club	Reading books and newspapers.	...	225 0 0	1,008 0 0	1,233 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	July 1875.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Vellore.	To get newspapers and read essays.	...	...	19 12 6	19 12 6	...	...	60	60	Do. ...	January 1893.
C.M.S. High School Recreation Club, Vellore.	To promote friendly feeling and physical exercises.	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	March 1893.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	To promote Christian knowledge.	...	95 0 0	...	95 0 0	8,030	...	6,935	14,965	Do. ...	April 1875.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	January 1893.
The Vellore Fort Library ...	Enlightenment of military pensioners.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	12	4	...	16	Do. ...	July 1805.
Railway Reading Room, Arkonam.	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	163 12 0	163 12 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1869.
American Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	For the benefit of the people.	...	121 8 9	30 0 0	151 8 9	4,009	...	967	4,976	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Ranipet.	...	...	205 10 0	205 10 0	2,000	...	...	2,000	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.
Sri Akilajana Manoramia Sabha, Kávérippákkam.	To further the cause of education.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	March 1886.
Anjuman-i-khair-kha-i Ahlai-Islam of Meleisharam.	To improve the Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	21st Jan. 1889.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, intellectual and physical improvement.	...	504 10 0	747 10 8	1,252 4 8	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	May 1884.
Reading Room, Kallakurchi.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	129 8 0	129 8 0	37	...	...	37	Do. ...	Nov. 1891, and recognised in Feb. 1893.
Reading Room, Panruti ...	General improvement ..	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	July 1892.
Union Club, Vriddhachalam.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	...	...	104 5 1	104 5 1	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	April 1891.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Intellectual advancement of the community.	...	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	Dec. 1889.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	92 2 0	38 4 0	499 3 9	629 9 9	152	...	...	152	Registered.	July 1884.
Students' Union, Satyamangalam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15	15	No ...	25th Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Do. do. ...	60 0 0	...	270 14 0	330 14 0	69	...	...	69	Registered.	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	130 15 4	130 15 4	240	...	30	270	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1892–93—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Pollachi Club	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	...	...	246 12 0	246 12 0	38	...	...	38	No ...	January 1891.
Ripon's Memorial Association, Udamalpet.	Do. do. ...	...	...	243 0 0	243 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1884.
Literary Society, Salem ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	1,031 6 0	1,031 6 0	78	...	5	83	Registered.	1852.
London Mission Free Reading Room, Salem.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	480	...	120	600	No ...	1860.
Reading Room, Tirupattúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	265 10 0	265 10 0	37	...	1	38	Do. ...	January 1878.
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	Do. do. ...	...	25 0 0	93 10 0	118 10 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1877.
Lawn Tennis Club, Námakkal	Do. do. ...	...	45 12 0	66 0 0	111 12 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	August 1892.
Ripon Excelsior, Tiruchengódu.	Do. do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	32	...	12	44	Do. ...	1881.
Literary Institute, Atúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	151 8 0	151 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	April 1890.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	Do. do. ...	58 6 5	...	183 13 3	182 3 8	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	1,878	...	2,191	4,069	Do. ...	15th Mar. 1885.
Reading Room, Hosúr ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	61	...	1	62	Do. ...	2nd Oct. 1892.
London Mission Reading Room, Hosúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	500	2,260	Do. ...	1884.
Jubilee Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	General improvement of the public.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Do. do. ...	2 4 0	16 0 0	48 0 0	66 4 0	20	...	80	100	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Pattukkótai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	89 12 0	89 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Sri Ganesa Vidhyasala Reading Room, Ganapati Agraharam.	Do. do. ...	2 4 0	...	40 0 0	42 4 0	20	...	25	45	Do. ...	1890.
The Sarásvati Vilasa Library, Máyavaram.	Do. do. ...	...	65 0 0	20 0 0	85 0 0	200	60	40	300	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room, Shiyali ...	Returns not submitted.										
Library and Reading Room, Tranquebar.											
Reading Room, Máyavaram ..											
Reading Room and Library, Negapatam.	General improvement ...	...	...	456 0 0	456 0 0	34	...	1	35	No ...	1875.
Reading Room, Tiruválúr ...	Return not submitted.										
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	To diffuse education among the public.	...	30 0 0	635 0 0	635 0 0	105	...	...	105	Registered.	May 1892.
Town Hall, Trichinopoly ...	Do. do. ...	...	260 0 0	...	260 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	May 1892.
Union Club, Trichinopoly ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	March 1891.
Babu Surendranath Bannerjee Reading Room, Srirangam.	Do. do. ...	...	60 0 0	96 4 0	156 4 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	Dec. 1890.
Board Reading Room Library, Kulitalai.	Do. do. ...	64 10 0	...	315 8 0	380 2 0	75	...	...	75	Registered.	February 1890.
Town Club, Madura	Mutual improvement of the members, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	50	...	100	150	No ..	January 1879.
The Tinnevelly Club ...	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge, promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	819 0 0	819 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	14th Mar. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Intellectual, moral, physical and spritual development.	...	...	428 11 0	428 11 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	General educational improvement.	...	...	279 13 0	279 13 0	740	3	101	844	Registered.	28th April 1887.
Reading Room, Srivaikuntam	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	18th Feb. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Training College, Calicut.	To stimulate independent study and discussion of educational topics.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	27th Mar. 1893.
Reading Room Training College, Calicut.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	18 5 0	18 5 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	6th Mar. 1893.
Union Club, Calicut	Improvement	...	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	58	1	...	59	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Union Club, Talli	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1889.
Jubilee Reading Club, Calicut.	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1891.
Rozario Bar Library, Palghat	Advancement of knowledge.	...	...	612 0 0	612 0 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
Literary Society, Palghat ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1883.
Library Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Matha Sabha, Cochin.	Religious improvement ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	February 1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Moral and social improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	20th Sept. 1891.
Circulating Club, Cannanore.	General improvement ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1890.
Karkala Reading Room with a Tennis Club.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1886.
Teachers' Association, Udipi.	Improvement of primary teachers.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1891.
Vidiamateni Mangalore Town.	Improvement	...	20 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	26	...	8	34	Do. ...	1886.
Newspaper Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	30 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	30	...	10	40	Do. ...	1886.
Catholic Club, Mangalore Town.	Do.	...	150 0 0	180 0 0	330 0 0	60	...	20	80	Do. ...	1885.
Reading Room Kasaragod ...	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1883.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1892–93.

Municipalities.	Population.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1892–93.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampore	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	38	1,113	248	59·9	12·5
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	23	928	165	72·9	11·3
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	23	931	206	80·3	15·8
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	53	2,237	697	89·3	26·1
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	14	374	161	53·0	21·0
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	18	534	109	41·9	8·5
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	37	1,878	336	84·1	14·0
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	41	1,409	603	46·2	19·9
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	42	1,710	380	81·8	17·5
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	43	1,428	461	66·6	20·4
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	77	2,659	761	95·3	25·2
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	44	1,534	529	87·0	30·4
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	16	583	129	34·1	9·2
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	26	1,197	226	68·4	11·9
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	44	1,527	519	71·2	23·0
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	28	1,001	515	122·7	63·3
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	579	28,980	9,488	85·6	27·9
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	48	2,278	380	73·7	11·5
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	78	2,828	725	62·4	16·5
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	33	1,267	86	63·7	4·4
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	9	381	89	73·0	16·9
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	22	833	121	63·9	9·3
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	76	3,093	691	96·9	19·5
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	16	593	76	42·8	5·3
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	21	821	160	79·6	14·5
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	14	583	176	78·7	21·2
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	74	2,618	579	75·3	16·0
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	30	1,315	115	96·5	8·0
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	56	2,989	751	89·6	20·7
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	11	742	107	80·8	11·5
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	18	677	263	87·5	31·4
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	22	1,133	494	95·5	46·1
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	7	364	152	75·5	35·7
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	59	2,323	892	47·1	17·1
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	14	927	2	88·4	0·2
Tiruppattur	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	23	1,092	106	94·1	8·1
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	90	3,622	779	93·1	18·3
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	67	3,516	603	88·5	14·4
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	29	1,192	221	81·9	13·8
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	72	2,863	763	70·6	15·8
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	37	1,477	322	85·4	17·6
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	111	6,748	1,521	102·1	21·8
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	31	1,166	271	75·9	15·8
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	90	4,978	990	75·6	15·2
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	26	1,313	117	87·3	7·7
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	15	653	109	56·4	8·2
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	14	530	76	43·7	5·9
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	36	1,745	338	98·9	17·3
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	30	1,446	794	108·9	53·8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	36	1,508	595	73·3	34·8
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	64	2,875	816	55·5	17·2
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	15	780	328	55·4	26·6
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	41	2,027	491	70·7	16·1
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	44	1,816	686	90·3	33·2
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	20	981	348	49·3	16·4
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	39	2,572	791	80·3	26·9
Grand Total ...	1,034,122	1,066,845	155,118	160,027	2,684	120,688	32,457	77·8	20·3

APPENDIX P.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Ganjam	Kallikot College	17	91	53	...	...	161	985	839	...	...	1,824
	Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	...	49	...	...	49	...	877	...	...	877
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandasa	...	...	12	25	...	37	...	211	...	...	211
	Total	17	91	114	25	...	247	985	1,927	...	...	2,912
Vizagapatam	Hindu College, Vizagapatam	37	57	80	...	...	174	1,197	547	...	...	1,744
	St. Aloysius' Middle School, Vizagapatam	...	...	34	67	...	101	...	680	464	...	1,144
	London Mission High School do.	...	91	190	...	12	293	...	1,442	...	270	1,712
	Grant-in-aid School, Bissemkattaek	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	...	38	...	38
	Total	37	148	304	111	12	612	1,197	2,669	502	270	4,638
Godávari	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	31	106	152	...	...	289	243	236	...	...	479
	Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	59	71	...	...	130	...	678	...	...	678
	Union High School, Rajahmundry	...	158	114	112	...	384	...	1,365	...	...	1,365
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	56	82	...	...	138	...	1,958	...	...	1,958
	Total	31	379	419	112	...	941	243	4,237	...	...	4,480
Kistna	Noble College, Masulipatam	58	78	116	...	...	252	1,673	1,411	...	...	3,084
	A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	26	52	...	...	...	78	1,108	271	...	...	1,379
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	108	168	...	...	276	...	1,324	...	...	1,324
	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	30	82	...	...	112	...	539	...	...	539
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	48	77	...	...	125	...	455	...	...	455
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
	C.M.S. Preparandi Institution, Masulipatam.	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	309	309
	A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	57	57
	Total	84	316	443	...	25	868	2,781	4,000	40	366	7,187
Kurnool	S.P.G. Mission High School, Nandyal	...	21	67	22	...	110	...	1,344	90	...	1,434
Nellore	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	92	96	58	...	246	...	284	...	...	284
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	70	140	16	...	226	...	879	...	...	879
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	...	73	103	20	...	196	...	913	...	...	913
	V.P.B. Nilayam Sanskrit School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Darsi and Podili Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Total	...	235	339	94	...	668	...	2,076	130	...	2,206
Madras	Madras Christian College	801	399	317	304	...	1,821	27,208	...	...	...	27,208
	Pachaiyappa's College	160	221	...	...	...	381	7,840	...	...	...	7,840
	Doveton Protestant College	20	49	81	54	...	204	2,494	2,340	766	...	5,600
	Wesleyan Mission College	35	91	153	133	...	412	1,988	1,202	168	...	3,358
	Church of Scotland Mission College	104	231	196	139	...	670	1,111	949	110	...	2,170
	St. Mary's College	22	86	129	59	...	296	224	96	...	...	320
	Harris High School, Rayapetah	...	29	48	78	...	155	...	2,436	600	...	3,036
	London Mission Institution	...	49	46	75	...	170	...	2,200	220	...	2,420
	S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	43	95	126	...	264	...	571	50	...	621
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	53	94	74	27	248	...	2,344	...	107	2,451
	Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial School	...	85	38	31	...	154	...	1,360	...	737	2,097
	Black Town High School	...	54	72	122	...	248	...	950	105	...	1,055
	St. Thomé Seminary, Mailapur	...	62	82	96	...	240	...	527	...	...	527
	Peddunaickspettah Middle School	...	...	119	171	...	290	...	288	255	...	543
	Govindu Nayudu's Middle School	...	...	382	181	...	563	...	1,038	133	...	1,171
	Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	...	33	61	...	94	...	826	412	...	1,238
	New Town Catholic Boys' School	...	...	13	56	...	69	...	163	218	...	381
	St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School	...	...	39	88	...	127	...	442	178	...	620
	Rajagopal Poor Boys' School	...	...	84	152	...	236	...	60	...	...	60
	St. Matthias' Boys' School, Vepery	...	...	12	64	...	76	...	948	...	...	948
	St. Anthony's Poor European School, Pudupet.	...	...	8	115	...	123	...	203	446	...	649
	Tamil Mission Ragged School	...	...	22	117	...	139	...	...	64	...	64
	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	146	399	...	545	...	196	...	...	196
	Native Middle School, Triplicane	...	...	58	...	...	58	...	159	...	...	159
	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	293
	Rent Grant to Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	137
	St. Thomé Orphanage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	187
	Madras Industrial School	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	1,531	1,531
	Anjumani Mafeedi Ali Islam	...	...	...	...	171	171	...	...	...	1,438	1,438
	Total	1,142	1,452	2,267	2,695	238	7,794	40,865	19,773	3,862	3,813	68,313
Chingleput	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	18	72	93	150	328	...	1,598	1,597	1,092	4,287
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	56	108	60	...	224	...	952	...	...	952
	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	37	69	11	...	117	...	297	...	...	297
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	29	52	84	...	165	...	472	45	...	517
	St. Joseph's Middle School, Perambúr	...	...	9	35	...	44	...	135	245	...	380
	Railway School, Perambúr	...	...	33	99	...	132	...	344	...	...	344
	Wesleyan Mission High School Madurántakam	...	15	24	34	...	73	...	328	64	...	392
	Do. High School, Tiruvallúr	...	27	37	61	...	125	...	545	61	...	606
	Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	47	18	...	65	...	456	96	...	552
	Sriperumbudur Sanskrit High School	...	10	44	...	...	54	...	292	...	...	292
	Supervisor F.C.M. Schools, Walajabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
	F.C.M. Schools, Walajabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
	Do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total	...	187	495	495	150	1,327	...	5,435	2,367	1,092	8,894

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892–93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Bellary	Wardlaw College, Bellary	17	80	123	78	...	298	1,077	821	...	...	1,898
	Sanskrit Bhashamanjari Patasala	...	2	10	...	...	12	...	132	...	...	132
	Total	17	82	133	78	...	310	1,077	953	...	...	2,030
Anantapur	Malayanur Sanskrit School	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	35	...	...	35
Cuddapah	Hindu High School, Madanapalle	...	24	38	...	...	62	...	626	...	...	626
	American Mission Boarding Middle School, Madanapalle	...	...	24	38	...	62	...	1,044	...	...	1,044
	Total	...	24	62	38	...	124	...	1,670	...	...	1,670
North Arcot	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	21	62	51	13	147	...	420	...	135	555
	American Mission High School, Ranipet	...	26	30	...	...	56	...	1,456	...	...	1,456
	Do. do. Punganur	...	20	41	17	...	78	...	870	63	...	933
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Arkonam	...	...	51	31	...	82	...	546	...	...	546
	Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur	...	...	37	21	...	58	...	309	42	...	351
	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	89	157	155	...	401	...	750	...	...	750
	Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
	Arcot American Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	...	...	570	570
	Total	...	156	378	275	102	911	...	4,351	140	705	5,196
South Arcot	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	64	164	132	103	...	463	2,402	830	...	...	3,232
	Town College, Cuddalore	27	82	59	...	...	168	578	260	...	...	838
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	77	68	60	...	205	...	860	...	...	860
	Total	91	323	259	163	...	836	2,980	1,950	...	...	4,930
Coimbatore	Coimbatore College	55	117	141	70	...	383	2,774	1,562	...	...	4,336
	St. Michael's College	19	91	127	170	...	407	118	520	...	...	638
	Virapandi Committee's Middle School, Gopichettipalaiyam	...	...	44	25	...	69	...	158	35	...	193
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr	...	...	...	...	79	79	...	...	...	2,096	2,096
	Total	74	208	312	265	79	938	2,892	2,240	35	2,096	7,263
Nilgiri	St. Joseph's European Boys' Boarding School, Wellington	...	4	23	32	...	59	...	1,348	1,348	...	2,696
	B.G.M. School, Kartery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	B.G.M. Normal School, Kaity	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	408	408
	Total	...	4	23	32	6	65	...	1,348	1,390	408	3,146
Salem	London Mission Middle School, Atur	...	...	22	55	...	77	...	24	...	...	24
	Remount Depôt School, Matigiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	372
	Total	...	...	22	55	...	77	...	24	372	...	396
Tanjore	St. Peter's College, Tanjore	103	165	...	...	...	268	5,695	568	...	...	6,263
	Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	28	76	148	...	...	252	1,738	907	...	...	2,645
	Town High School, Kumbakónam	...	243	258	...	...	501	...	1,982	...	...	1,982
	Native do. do.	...	140	130	...	...	270	...	1,462	...	...	1,462
	Lutheran Mission High School, Tranquebar	...	41	72	...	...	113	...	768	...	...	768
	Pennington High School, Shiyali	...	38	74	...	...	112	...	795	...	...	795
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	67	122	14	...	203	...	151	...	...	151
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi	...	83	103	...	...	186	...	532	...	...	532
	Lower Secondary School, Kapistalam	...	...	14	12	...	26	...	99	50	...	149
	Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	203	...	...	203
	Mahajana Sabha Lower Secondary School, Nannilam	...	...	48	...	...	48	...	66	...	...	66
	H. B. Grigg's Lower Secondary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	88	...	...	88	...	92	...	...	92
	Sanskrit School, Konerirajapuram	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	66	...	...	66
	Do. Injikollai	...	...	33	...	...	33	...	10	...	...	10
	Do. Therumisanallur	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	7	...	...	7
	Sri Ganesa Vidyasala Ganapati Agraháram Sanskrit School	...	...	28	56	...	84	...	1	...	...	1
	Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Wesleyan Mission Primary Schools, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	88
	Anatándavapuram Sanskrit School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
	E.L.M. Normal School, Poraiyar	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	329	329
	Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	114
	Total	131	353	1,190	82	23	2,279	7,433	7,719	161	443	15,756
Trichinopoly	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	316	347	394	225	...	1,282	11,160	...	...	...	11,160
	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	196	...	...	...	...	196	5,504	...	...	...	5,504
	St. Joseph's European Middle School	...	...	3	53	...	56	...	225	450	...	675
	Do. Vestry School	...	...	28	84	...	112	...	233	467	...	700
	S.P.G. Middle School, Musiri	...	...	31	16	...	47	...	72	...	...	72
	Do. Boys' Boarding School, Puthur	...	...	37	...	...	37	...	300	300	...	600
	St. Joseph's Branch Schools (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120
	Total	512	347	493	378	...	1,730	16,664	830	1,337	...	18,831
Madura	Native College, Madura	49	158	193	115	...	515	530	1,430	...	...	1,960
	American Mission High School, Madura	...	79	92	84	...	255	...	409	...	...	409
	S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	32	63	19	...	114	...	1,703	30	...	1,733
	English Middle School, Paramagudi	...	...	27	23	...	50	...	90	...	...	90
	S.P.G. Boys' Middle School, Pamban	...	...	6	13	...	19	...	240	...	...	240

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madura—*cont.*	American Mission School, Pasumalai	...	...	89	...	...	89	...	76	...	...	76
	Lower Secondary School, Solavandán	...	...	29	26	...	55	...	29	...	...	29
	American Mission Training School, Pasumalai.	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	773	773
	S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	295	295
	Total ...	49	269	499	289	49	1,146	530	3,977	30	1,068	5,605
Tinnevelly.	C.M.S. College	43	125	97	77	...	342	2,204	...	...	...	2,204
	Caldwell College	19	66	...	...	...	85	3,616	...	...	...	3,616
	Hindu College	80	251	151	36	...	498	945	1,998	...	...	2,943
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	51	86	38	...	175	...	531	...	...	531
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	71	90	...	...	161	...	669	...	...	669
	Hindu Middle School, Srivilliputtúr	...	...	62	...	...	62	...	120	...	...	120
	S.P.G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram	...	...	105	...	...	105	...	556	...	...	556
	Anglo-Vernacular Lower Secondary School, Pattamadai	...	...	34	32	...	66	...	100	...	...	100
	S.P.G.Schools,Ottappidáram Taluk(Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	14	668	682
	S.P.G. Training School, Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	1,522	1,522
	Art Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	134	134	...	...	...	998	998
	Total ...	142	564	605	183	197	1,691	6,765	3,974	94	3,188	14,021
Malabar	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	61	96	...	...	157	...	490	...	...	490
	Do. do. Tellicherry	...	85	88	53	...	226	...	485	22	...	507
	Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	66	88	130	..	284	...	1,098	247	...	1,345
	Rajah's High School, Kollangot	...	26	60	...	...	86	...	124	...	...	124
	B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur	...	18	49	54	...	121	...	711	48	...	759
	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	...	46	165	...	211	...	229	310	...	539
	Total ...	...	256	427	402	...	1,085	...	3,137	627	...	3,764
South Canara	St. Aloysius' College	64	151	198	...	...	413	3,846	146	...	...	3,992
	German Mission High School, Mangalore	...	83	78	42	...	203	...	607	24	...	631
	Total ...	64	234	276	42	...	616	3,846	753	24	...	4,623
	Total for Boys ...	2,391	6,149	9,144	5,827	881	24,392	88,258	74,427	11,201	13,449	1,87,335
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Vizagapatam.	English Girls' School, Bimlipatam	...	...	1	10	...	11	...	24	188	...	212
	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam	...	...	19	91	...	110	...	840	290	...	1,130
	Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili	...	...	7	56	...	63	...	...	183	...	183
	L.M. Caste Girls' School, Chengalrowpet	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	207	...	207
	L.M. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta	...	...	7	63	..	70	...	120	154	...	274
	Total ...	...	...	34	292	...	326	...	984	1,022	...	2,006
Godávari	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	4	10	...	14	...	81	122	...	203
	Timpany Memorial Boarding Day School	...	...	13	32	...	45	...	25	95	...	120
	St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Cocanada	...	...	12	39	...	51	...	466	...	...	466
	Artman Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	..	...	36	...	36	...	...	90	...	90
	Total ...	...	...	29	117	...	146	...	572	307	...	879
Kistna	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Samalados Agraharam.	...	...	10	60	...	70	...	9	156	...	165
	Home Education Classes, Guntúr	...	...	2	17	...	19	...	6	49	...	55
	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Girls' School	...	...	11	74	3	88	...	33	...	201	234
	A.E.L.M. Girls' Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	A.E.L.M. Girls' Scohol, Narasaraopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Result Hindu Girls' School, Buttayapetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	...	1,384
	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Old Mangalagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Do. do. Kotha Mangalagiri	...	...	...	34	...	34	...				
	Do. Training School for Mistresses, Guntúr.	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	246	246
	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	424	424
	Total ...	...	...	23	185	66	274	...	48	1,589	871	2,508
Nellore	A.B.M. Caste Girls' Schools, Turupupalem and Ongole	...	...	8	65	...	73	...	...	36	...	36
	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	...	2	31	...	33	...	106	322	...	428
	A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapatnam	...	...	2	72	...	74	...	...	5	...	5
	Muhammadan Girls' School, Ongole	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	3	...	3
	A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Ongole	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	152	152
	Total ...	...	...	12	199	14	225	...	106	366	152	624
Madras	Sausmond and Whitefield Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	192
	F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kassimode	...	9	45	79	16	149	...	2,103	90	...	2,193
	Do. Girls' Day School, Black Town	...	11	54	235	...	300	...	668	539	...	1,207
	Do. Girls' Balika Patasala, Black Town	...	...	13	187	...	200	...	180	635	...	815
	Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	8	167	...	175	...	245	597	...	842
	Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	20	120	...	140	...	204	637	...	841
	Do. do. Rayapuram	...	...	3	167	...	170	...	206	561	...	767
	Do. do. Mint Street	...	...	11	199	...	210	...	289	872	...	1,161
	Do. Medical Mission Girls' Day School	...	...	12	43	...	55	...	215	30	...	245
	Do. Home Education Classes	...	1	1	33	...	35	...	284	284	...	568
	Do. Girls' School, Seven Wells Street	...	...	...	132	...	132	...	...	284	...	284
	Do. Christian Female Training School	...	1	23	42	24	90	...	269	7	423	699

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*											
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madras—*cont.*	Lutheran Mission School, Purasavakum	...	...	22	54	...	76	...	8	40	...	48
	Do. do. Kotacheri, Chetpat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	35	22	42	...	99	...	450	460	...	910
	Presentation Convent Amalgamated School, Vepery	...	...	21	105	...	126	...	660	790	...	1,450
	Presentation Convent School, Black Town	...	11	21	19	...	51	...	375	75	...	450
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	2	11	26	...	39	...	484	484	...	968
	St. Mary's Orphanage, Black Town	...	8	44	59	...	111	...	708	707	...	1,415
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	35	107	...	142	...	866	210	...	1,076
	H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	2	76	...	78	...	39	515	...	554
	Do. do. Chintadripet	...	...	3	86	...	89	...	19	348	...	367
	Do. do. Black Town	...	...	11	93	...	104	...	82	278	...	360
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	...	92	...	92	...	...	396	...	396
	Do. do. Muthialpet	...	...	3	88	...	91	...	19	495	...	514
	Do. do. Kindergarten.	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	194	...	194
	Do. do. Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Home Education Classes National Indian Association	...	...	2	25	...	27	...	107	1,356	...	1,463
	S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Vepery	...	4	27	19	...	50	...	706	213	...	919
	Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School	...	...	9	153	...	162	...	194	775	...	969
	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	34	25	61	...	120	...	2,043	825	...	2,868
	Union Girls' School, John Pereira's	...	...	7	40	...	47	...	110	165	...	275
	Davidson Street Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	429	...	429
	Emmanuel Church Girls' School (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	176	...	413
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery.	...	1	1	33	...	35	...	165	90	...	255
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street.	...	...	...	106	...	106	...	...	213	...	213
	Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	209	...	209
	Do. do. Purasavakum	...	...	...	131	...	131	...	...	358	...	358
	Do. do. Chulai	...	...	...	192	...	192	...	...	507	...	507
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	...	2	100	...	102	...	60	169	...	229
	Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	...	1	65	...	66	...	60	129	...	189
	Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	6	89	...	95	...	28	147	...	175
	Do. do. Rayapetah (closed).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...	392
	Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	3	15	...	18	...	78	154	...	232
	English Girls' School, Purasavakum	...	...	7	67	...	74	...	101	130	...	231
	Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School, Popham's Broadway	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	1,122	...	1,122
	Do. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapetah.	...	14	27	54	...	95	...	1,296	247	...	1,543
	Do. Caste Girls' School, Royapetah	...	...	4	71	...	75	...	125	213	...	338
	Do. do. Tiruvateesvaranpet	...	...	3	90	...	93	...	92	173	...	265
	Do. do. Mirsahibpet	...	...	2	68	...	70	...	77	135	...	212
	Do. do. Mailapur	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	203	...	203
	Do. do. Egmore	...	...	2	54	...	56	...	62	117	...	179
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	9	65	...	74	...	316	332	...	648
	Presentation Convent Infant School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	415
	St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	13	78	...	91	...	50	58	...	108
	St. Matthias' Girls' School, New Town	...	...	...	61	...	61	...	...	568	...	568
	St. George's Cathedral Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	3	63	...	66	...	220	9	...	229
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapetah	...	...	3	37	...	40	...	180	80	...	260
	St. Francis Xavier's English Girls' School	...	...	20	147	...	167	...	395	305	...	700
	European Convent, Mailapur	...	7	12	48	...	67	...	244	...	...	244
	Tamil Mission Ragged Schools	...	...	29	130	...	159	...	45	35	...	80
	Primary Schools (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	267
	Presentation Convent Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	...	...	132	132	...	...	...	600	600
	School of Music	...	...	...	...	138	138	...	...	...	2,158	2,158
	Doveton Girls' School, Music class (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
	Total	...	138	602	4,573	310	5,623	...	15,948	19,856	3,231	39,035
Chingleput	F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Muthiyalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	...	555	...	555
	Do. do. Perianatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Do. do. Central Conjeeveram.	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	311	...	311
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	376	...	376
	Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...	...	...	104	...	104	...	...	179	...	179
	Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	1	35	...	36	...	...	160	...	160
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saidapet	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	160	...	160
	Do. do. Alanthur	...	...	...	101	...	101	...	...	160	...	160
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurántakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	210
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	320
	Total	...	...	1	540	...	541	...	...	2,597	...	2,597
Bellary	St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	7	17	81	...	105	...	1,000	75	...	1,075
	London Mission Girls' School, do.	...	...	3	40	...	43	...	...	120	...	120
	Do. Canarese Girls' School	...	...	...	74	...	74	...	...	134	...	134
	Total	...	7	20	195	...	222	...	1,000	329	...	1,329
Cuddapah	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Madanapalle	...	...	11	32	...	43	...	...	27	...	27

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892–93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
North Arcot.	Fort Girls' School, Vellore	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	15	...	15
	Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	165	...	165
	Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	47	..	47	...	...	221	...	221
	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Wallajapet	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	...	10	...	10
	Do. do. Arni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	Do. do. Chittoor	...	...	7	107	...	114	...	...	76	...	76
	Do. do. Ranipet	...	...	1	87	...	88	...	...	3	...	3
	Arcot American Mission Female Training School, Allapuram	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	209	209
	Total	...	...	8	376	16	400	...	...	506	209	715
South Arcot.	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	186	...	186
	Hindu do. do. Manjakuppam	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	...	159	...	159
	Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	...	6	67	...	43	...	60	120	...	180
	Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	...	5	17	...	22	...	100	339	...	439
	R.C. Female Training School, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	660	660
	Total	...	...	11	182	16	209	...	160	804	660	1,624
Coimbatore.	Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	8	26	39	...	73	...	841	473	...	1,314
	European Convent Girls' Boarding School, Coimbatore	...	1	6	63	...	70	...	546	546	...	1,092
	All Souls School, Coimbatore	...	...	3	17	...	20	...	129	129	...	258
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	3	10	...	13	...	23	77	...	100
	Total	...	9	38	129	...	176	...	1,539	1,225	...	2,764
Nilgiris	Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	2	9	33	...	44	...	445	222	...	667
	St. Stephen's Girls' School, Ootacamund closed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
	Stanes' Poor European Day School, Coonoor	...	8	12	38	...	58	...	210	422	...	632
	R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	...	8	63	...	71	...	92	408	...	500
	St. Mary's Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	...	302
	C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	60	...	60
	Total	...	10	29	146	...	185	...	847	1,414	...	2,261
Salem	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	8	125	...	133	...	3	9	...	12
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	139	...	139
	Total	...	...	8	136	...	144	...	3	148	...	151
Tanjore	Hindu Girls' School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Do. Middle School, North Main Street	...	...	3	54	...	57	...	...	9	...	9
	R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Hindu Girls' School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	...	48
	Wes. Mis. Girls' School, Kamalalayam Tiruvalur (closed).											
	Do. Pudutteru do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132
	R.C. Girls' School, Kandamangalam											
	Do. Pandi											
	Total	...	...	3	54	...	57	...	1	224	...	225
Trichinopoly	Wesleyan Mission Schools, Supervisor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
	Wesleyan Mission Lady Hobart Girls' School	...	...	3	82	...	85	...	38	190	...	228
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Beemanaickunpalayam											
	S.P.G. Girls' Schools, Andar Street, Tennore and Ariyalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	285
	S.P.G. Gujili Street											
	East Indian Poor Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	...	7	43	...	50	...	90	...	...	90
	Hindu Girls' School, Varaganery (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	S.P.G. Female Training School, Puthur	...	...	24	38	11	73	...	...	...	427	427
	Do. do. Industrial School, Puthur	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	72	72
	Total	...	...	34	163	29	226	...	128	689	499	1,316
Madura	S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad (Schwartz grant)	...	...	4	45	...	49	...	96	384	...	480
	American Mission Female Training School, Madura	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	864	864
	Total	...	...	4	45	35	84	...	96	384	864	1,344
Tinnevelly	Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	19	...	...	38	57	...	8	...	823	831
	St. John's Female Training Institution, Nazareth	...	19	...	...	26	45	...	420	...	486	906
	Victoria Female Training School	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	220	220
	Girls' Schools, Palamcottah Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
	Victoria Eurasian Girls' School, Tuticorin (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	83	...	104
	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Idayankudi	...	...	20	163	...	183	...	37	38	...	75
	Art Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...	132	132
	Total	...	38	20	163	126	347	...	486	184	1,661	2,331

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Malabar ...	St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' School, Calicut	...	14	28	96	...	138	...	1,305	417	...	1,722
	St. Joseph's Convent Native Girls' School, Calicut	...	...	7	55	...	62	...	30	245	...	275
	St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	...	12	83	...	95	...	720	503	...	1,223
	Sacred Heart Girls' School, Tellicherry	...	...	13	66	...	79	...	655	500	...	1,155
	B.G.M. Combined Girls' School, Calicut	...	...	27	76	...	103	...	99	99	...	198
	Nellikat Girls' School, Parapangundy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Manakkal Mappilla Girls' School, Chowghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total	...	14	87	376	...	477	...	2,809	1,783	...	4,592
S. Canara ...	St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	14	64	172	14	264	...	1,178	495	1,250	2,923
	Victoria do. do.	...	...	15	102	...	117	...	400	820	...	1,220
	Muhammadan do. do.	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	14	...	14
	Total	...	14	79	296	14	403	...	1,578	1,329	1,250	4,157
	Total for Girls	...	230	1,053	8,199	626	10,108	...	26,305	34,783	9,397	70,485
	Total for Boys and Girls	2,391	6,379	10,197	14,026	1,507	34,500	88,258	1,00,732	45,984	22,846	2,57,820
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											
Ganjam ...	Board Middle School, Russellkonda	...	...	40	16	...	56	...	1,232	...	...	1,232
Vizagapatam.	Board High School, Yellamanchili	...	30	47	...	...	77	...	73	...	...	73
	Do. Middle School, Palkonda	...	...	37	...	...	37	...	218	...	...	218
	Do. do. Kasimkota	...	...	33	...	...	33	...	27	...	...	27
	Do. do. Chodavaram	...	...	63	...	...	63	...	247	...	...	247
	Board Training School, Vizagapatam (closed).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110
	Do. do. Palkonda (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
	Total	...	30	180	...	...	210	...	565	...	161	726
Gódávari ...	Board High School, Amalapuram	...	35	118	48	...	201	...	1,424	34	...	1,458
	Board Middle School, Viravasaram	...	...	28	13	...	41	...	334	83	...	417
	Total	...	35	146	61	...	242	...	1,758	117	...	1,875
Kistna ...	Board Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	60	60
	Board Middle School, Kollur	...	...	31	...	...	31	...	9	...	...	9
	Do. do. Tenali	...	...	21	16	...	37	...	245	41	...	286
	Do. do. Gudivada	...	...	46	25	...	71	...	279	46	...	325
	Do. do. Repalle	...	...	36	17	...	53	...	320	...	...	320
	Total	...	...	134	58	29	221	...	853	87	60	1,000
Kurnool ...	Board Middle School, Nandyal	...	...	27	21	...	48	...	119	111	...	230
	Primary Schools under Nandyal Taluk Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total	...	...	27	21	...	48	...	119	131	...	250
Nellore ...	Board Middle School, Venkatagiri	...	...	19	34	...	53	...	147	50	...	197
	Do. do. Kavali	...	...	27	57	...	84	...	271	43	...	314
	Total	...	...	46	91	...	137	...	418	93	...	511
Chingleput...	Local Fund Board School, Saidapet (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
Bellary ...	Board High School, Harpanahalli	...	27	46	...	...	73	...	652	...	...	652
	Board Middle School, Hospet	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	250	...	...	250
	Do. do. Rayadrug	...	...	15	60	...	75	...	210	...	...	210
	Board Primary School, Hospet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	104
	Do. do. Kudligi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
	Do. do. Hadagali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
	Do. do. Harpanahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
	Do. do. Kottur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
	Do. do. Naraindevaragiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	89
	Total	...	27	106	60	...	193	...	1,112	428	...	1,540
Cuddapah ...	Board Middle School, Proddatur	...	...	22	28	...	50	...	154	...	...	154
	Do. do. Badvel	...	...	20	56	...	76	...	161	27	...	188
	Total	...	...	42	84	...	126	...	315	27	...	342
North Arcot.	Yeomiah School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
	Board High School, Chittoor	...	42	108	22	...	167	...	2,357	...	...	2,357
	Board Middle School, Karvetnagar	...	...	25	15	...	40	...	7	...	...	7
	Do. do. Arni	...	...	60	64	...	124	...	141	20	...	161
	Do. do. Arcot	...	...	41	44	...	85	...	418	80	...	498
	Do. do. Tirutani	...	...	17	16	...	33	...	3	3	...	6
	Total	...	42	246	161	...	449	...	2,926	1,303	...	4,229
South Arcot	Board Middle School, Panruti	...	...	24	84	...	108	...	194	67	...	261
	Do. do. Porto Novo	...	...	21	16	...	37	...	159	104	...	263
	Do. do. Tirukoilur	...	...	31	31	...	62	...	363	60	...	423
	Do. do. Kallakurchi	...	...	25	25	...	50	...	342	62	...	404
	Do. do. Vriddhachalam	...	...	39	23	...	62	...	335	114	...	449
	Do. do. Villupuram	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	575	...	...	575
	Total	...	...	193	179	...	372	...	1,968	407	...	2,375

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*											
Coimbatore	Board High School, Udumalpet	...	38	62	...	...	100	...	1,870	...	...	1,870
	Do. do. Dharapuram	...	37	55	...	...	92	...	575	...	...	575
	Board Middle School, Pollachi	...	...	75	...	...	75	...	403	...	...	403
	Board Primary School, Pollachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	112
	Board Upper Primary School, Udumalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	83
	Total	...	75	192	...	...	267	...	2,848	195	...	3,043
Salem	Board High School, Namakal	...	49	71	87	...	207	...	518	43	...	561
	Do. do. Hosur	...	13	24	27	...	64	...	576	26	...	602
	Board Middle School, Krishnagiri	...	...	44	70	...	114	...	611	40	...	651
	Board Training School, Salem (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,933	1,933
	Total	...	62	139	184	...	385	...	1,705	109	1,933	3,747
Tanjore	Board High School, Tiruvallur	...	48	134	...	...	182	...	1,250	...	...	1,250
	Board Middle School, Orattanad	...	...	66	...	...	66	...	86	...	...	86
	Total	...	48	200	...	...	248	...	1,336	...	...	1,336
Trichinopoly	Board Middle School, Kulitalai	...	...	66	...	...	66	...	424	...	...	424
	Do. do. Lalgudi	...	...	46	24	...	70	...	302	78	...	380
	Do. do. Perambalur (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42
	Do. do. Kulitalai (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	207
	Total	...	...	112	24	...	136	...	975	78	...	1,053
Madura	Madura Technical Institute	...	...	...	...	181	181	...	...	...	1,798	1,798
Tinnevelly	Primary Schools under Srivilliputhur Taluk Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
	Board Training School, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	467	467
	Total	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	50	467	517
Malabar	Board Female Training School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	81
	Preparatory Mapilla Training School, Tellicherry.	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	110	110
	Preparatory Mapilla Training School, Malapuram.	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	110	110
	Preparatory Mapilla Training School, Tirur	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	110	110
	Board Middle School, Angadipuram	...	...	41	43	...	84	...	133	48	...	181
	Do. do. Betatnad	...	...	41	39	...	80	...	264	140	...	404
	Do. do. Manjeri	...	...	45	44	...	89	...	327	...	...	327
	Do. do. Cherpalcheri	...	...	35	29	...	64	...	211	24	...	235
	Do. do. Kottayi	...	...	34	36	...	70	...	304	126	...	430
	Do. do. Koduvayur	...	...	61	43	...	104	...	368	63	...	431
	Do. do. Badagara	...	...	25	22	...	47	...	104	23	...	127
	Do. do. Alatur	...	...	66	49	...	115	...	260	74	...	334
	Do. do. Chavakad	...	...	44	46	...	90	...	322	73	...	395
	Total	...	...	392	351	37	780	...	2,293	571	411	3,275
South Canara	Board Middle School, Puthur	...	...	44	57	...	101	...	20	...	...	20
	Do. High School, Coondapoor	...	42	62	51	...	155	...	530	355	...	885
	Total	...	42	106	108	...	256	...	550	355	...	905
	Total Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Local Funds	...	361	2,301	1,398	288	4,348	...	20,973	4,003	4,330	29,306
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.											
Ganjam	Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	72	33	...	...	105	...	585	...	40	625
	Do. Primary School, Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Total	...	72	33	...	...	105	...	585	27	40	652
Kistna	Primary Schools, Masulipatam Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
Kurnool	Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	25	83	72	...	180	...	2,427	...	...	2,427
Nellore	Primary Schools, Nellore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
Chingleput	Do. Conjeeveram Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
Bellary	Municipal High School, Bellary	...	68	110	...	...	178	...	1,898	...	...	1,898
Anantapur	Municipal High School, Anantapur	...	23	41	...	...	64	...	823	...	...	823
Cuddapah	Municipal High School, Cuddapah	...	33	49	...	...	82	...	2,850	...	...	2,850
North Arcot	Municipal Middle School, Walajapet	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	40	...	...	40
Coimbatore	Municipal High School, Karur	...	4	57	...	...	61	...	35	...	...	35
Nilgiri	Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund	...	7	28	23	...	58	...	1,669	577	...	2,246
Salem	Municipal College, Salem	...	75	131	...	...	206	1,143	1,447	...	...	2,590
	Do. High School, Tirupatur	...	14	65	...	...	79	...	208	1	...	209
	Total	...	89	196	...	...	285	1,143	1,655	1	...	2,799

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary Department.	Special Department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*											
Tanjore	Municipal High School, Mayavaram	...	89	197	...	...	286	...	873	...	...	873
	Primary Schools, Mayavaram Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
	Do. Kumbakonam Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Do. Negapatam Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
	Municipal Girls' School, Mayavaram	...	...	6	127	...	133	...	17	64	...	81
	Total	...	89	203	127	...	419	...	890	402	...	1,292
Trichinopoly	Primary Schools, Srirangam Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	162
	Do. Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	...	331
Madura	Primary Schools, Periyakulam Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84
Malabar	Victoria College, Palghat	...	250	94	...	...	344	2,058	1,161	...	...	3,219
	Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	82	40	...	...	122	1,200	981	...	...	2,181
	Municipal High School, Cannanore	...	44	70	...	...	114	...	769	...	...	769
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
	Do. Palghat do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total	...	376	204	...	...	580	3,258	2,911	117	...	6,286
S. Canara	Municipal Middle School, Mangalore	...	...	26	5	...	31	...	37	...	...	37
	Do. Primary School, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Total	...	...	26	5	...	31	...	37	27	...	64
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Municipal	...	786	1,110	227	...	2,123	4,401	15,820	1,691	40	21,952
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds	2,891	7,526	13,608	15,651	1,795	40,971	92,659	1,37,525	51,678	27,716	3,09,578
	II.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.											
Gódávari	Lower Primary Schools, Ellore Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Kurnool	S.P.G High School, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission School, Tiruvallur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
	F.C.M. High School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Do. Madurantakam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
	Primary School, Chingleput District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	166
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	...	357
Tanjore	A.-V. Secondary School, Kapistalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Nilgiri	St. Lewis' School, Gudalur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	193
	Three Upper Primary Salary Grants System Schools for Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
	Eight do. do. for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	534
	One do. do. for Badagas (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Two Lower Primary Day Schools for Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	232
	Eight do. do. for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	...	496
	One School for Kotas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	Three Schools (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Two Night Schools for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
	One Night School for Kotas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,901	...	1,901
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,348	...	2,348
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.											
Vizagapatam	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	233
	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	512
	Primary Schools, Vizianagram Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	...	344
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	344	...	1,089
Gódávari	Pithapuram Raja's College, Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	515
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	670
	Union High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	301	...	916
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	301	...	2,101
Kistna	Noble High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	...	428
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	302
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	169
	A.E.L.M. Lower Secondary School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	152
	C.M.S. High School, Bezvada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	...	371
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	...	...	1,422

APPENDIX P—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1892-93—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1892-93.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
	Venkatagiri Raja's High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	326
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	36	...	310
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	36	...	1,063
Chingleput	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	322
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	498
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	...	...	820
Bellary	Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	26	...	516
North Arcot	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	203	...	972
	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	163	...	384
	Salary Grant School, Walajapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	644
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	1,010	...	2,000
South Arcot	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
	S.P.G. Middle School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	430
	Town Middle School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	265	...	125
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	440	...	1,211
Coimbatore	Coimbatore College, High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	317	...	1,179
	R. C. High School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	156	...	386
	Mercoir Muhammadan School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	273
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	746	...	1,838
Nilgiri	Wesleyan Mission School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	291	...	310
	St. Joseph's School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	426	...	723
	St. Antony's School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	466	...	863
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,183	...	1,896
Salem	London Mission School, Vaniyambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	245	...	418
Tanjore	St. Antony's Middle School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	117	...	207
	G.L.M. Middle School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	...	294
	Vedavalliammal's Middle School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	142
	Central Lower Secondary School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	...	478
	Hindu do. Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	158
	S.P.G. do. Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	...	315
	St. Joseph's do. Tanjore (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	71
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	188
	Do. do. Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	...	1,031
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	78	...	427
	St. Mary's Middle School, Velipalayam, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	156
	National Lower Secondary School, Nagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	130
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,402	195	...	3,597
Madura	Native College High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	443	...	1,531
	A.M. High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	100	...	500
	Setupati High School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	...	...	402
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	543	...	2,433
Tinnevelly	C.M.S. College High School, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	98	...	768
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	219
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	132	...	424
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	230	...	1,411
Malabar	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	327
	Church of England Middle School, Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	64	...	180
	B.G.M. High School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	20	...	83
	St. Joseph's Middle School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	69	...	223
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	157
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	310	...	970
South Canara.	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	152	...	262
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,286	5,761	...	23,047

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.			—	Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,189	Towns ... 214 Villages ... 56,865 Total ... 57,079	Males ... 17,619,395 Females ... 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions—For Males ...	35	6	594	19,097
			Institutions—For Females.	...	...	223	808
			Institutions—Total ...	35	6	817	19,905
			Scholars ... Males ...	3,534	750	57,261	503,218
			Scholars ... Females ...	3	9	19,694	79,685
			Scholars ... Total ...	3,537	759	76,955	582,903

(2).—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males	5,96,560	1,78,521	13,85,706	17,58,288	1,55,268	2,61,536	43,35,879
1. Institutions. For Females	.....	.....	3,89,619	1,93,490	55,103	15,486	6,53,698
Total ...	5,96,560	1,78,521	17,75,325	19,51,778	2,10,371	2,77,022	49,89,577
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·55	7·00	20·95	11·64	8·18	8·11	69·43
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	7·21	75·44	2·60	1·90	87·15
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	25·73	58·23	1·53	3·75	89·24
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·79	2·93	29·13	32·02	3·45	4·55	81·87
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	195 8 4	202 4 5	18 1 0	6 5 11	102 9 9	116 0 5	34 5 0
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 5 11	0 11 6
Total cost ...	263 12 8	279 13 0	30 1 5	6 9 1	102 15 11	155 0 6	45 10 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	4 2 3	0 7 8	59 12 0	8 13 8	0 13 7
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	5 15 4	3 0 8	83 8 7	27 15 3	3 6 11
Total cost ...	.....	.....	19 13 10	4 5 1	158 4 0	88 6 7	5 12 7
Municipal schools... Cost to Provincial Revenues	18 14 3	.....	5 13 10	0 2 11	.....	.....	1 7 6
Municipal schools... Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	7 15 6	4 4 9	.....	.....	4 13 9
Total cost ...	66 3 5	.....	33 4 6	5 8 1	.....	.....	11 1 5
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	35 14 0	.....	4 8 5	0 5 0	81 6 8	17 12 7	1 4 2
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 13 11	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 15 7
Total cost ...	139 12 2	.....	25 2 8	3 8 9	178 15 6	79 13 3	7 12 4
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	140 3 5	.....	17 3 2	2 0 8	102 2 0	42 1 10	3 4 8
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	67 15 3	202 4 5	5 4 9	0 6 1	91 15 2	60 8 0	1 15 9
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	1 8 6	1 4 1	14 4 4	9 3 7	1 5 6
Total cost ...	162 3 10	279 13 0	24 5 5	3 7 4	128 4 5	112 1 0	7 11 8

Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1892–93.

institutions.							
School education, special.			Private institutions.				
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
54	19	19,805	128	3,310	23,243	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 40·72	
17	8	1,056	...	17	1,073	1·88	
71	27	20,861	128	3,327	24,316	42·60	
1,412	2,136	568,311	3,774	57,331	629,416	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 23·82	
346	462	100,199	84	4,705	104,988	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·89	
1,758	2,598	668,510	3,858	62,036	734,404	13·74	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,43,686	52,543	3,73,567	70,876	2,35,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
1,43,686	52,543	3,73,567	70,876	2,35,416	13,423	1,65,396	11,04,907	60,94,484
.....	2·85	15·12	2·22	9·52	·73	·13	30·57	100·00
.....	.....	10·83	·49	·92	.....	·61	12·85	100·00
.....	.....	5·21	·13	1·73	.....	3·69	10·76	100·00
2·36	·86	6·13	1·16	4·68	·22	2·72	18·13	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	4	805	804	701	3	166	233	212	...	...	...	...	25	2,391	2,460	2,233
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	512	385	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	133	145	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	15	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	2	57	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	42	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	759	638	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools,																
School education, general. — For boys — High Schools, English	4	944	887	706	24	3,270	2,985	2,553	...	...	...	...	77	17,492	15,874	14,065
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools, English	8	1,122	1,205	898	77	5,164	4,820	4,096	...	...	...	...	112	10,665	10,213	6,454
School education, general. — For boys — Middle Schools, Vernacular	32	1,352	1,400	1,016	48	3,073	3,054	2,630	...	...	...	...	115	6,455	6,253	5,281
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools, English	2	234	230	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,017	1,968	1,695
School education, general. — For girls — High Schools, Vernacular	1	96	106	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	128	109	83
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,460	2,382	1,985
School education, general. — For girls — Middle Schools, Vernacular	40	3,512	3,398	2,551	3	397	359	243	...	...	...	...	100	8,610	8,347	6,630
Total	87	7,260	7,226	5,434	152	11,904	11,218	9,522	...	...	...	...	459	47,827	45,146	38,193
Primary schools,																
For boys	145	4,834	4,500	3,611	3,208	132,152	129,742	108,424	...	...	...	...	9,482	281,481	273,522	233,042
For girls	111	5,809	5,595	4,398	14	724	704	530	...	...	...	...	501	20,449	19,938	15,417
Total	256	10,643	10,095	8,009	3,222	132,876	130,446	108,954	...	...	...	...	9,983	301,930	293,460	248,459
Schools for special instruction,																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	30	1,016	938	829	16	246	240	220	...	...	...	...	7	144	150	137
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	4	110	98	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	232	206	189
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	489	468	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	307	304	291	2	60	48	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	1	224	202	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	1	3	3	3	2	157	153	135	...	...	...	...	11	827	776	611
School education, special. — Other schools	1	150	149	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	194	185	149
Total	39	2,299	2,162	1,870	20	463	441	402	...	...	...	...	34	1,397	1,317	1,086
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971
Private Institutions.																
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced Teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary Teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary Teaching, the Koran— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	392	21,766	20,925	16,600	3,397	145,409	142,338	119,090	...	...	...	...	10,501	353,545	342,383	289,971

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	175	180	173	35	3,537	3,537	1,059	2,260	51	257	3,175	48	6	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	512	512	...	...	1	18	490	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	133	133	...	...	41	24	60	5	3	9	...	
...	...	...	...	1	15	15	...	...	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	57	57	...	...	1	12	43	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	42	42	...	...	2	3	37	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	759	759	...	...	48	59	640	9	3	9	...	
29	4,722	4,515	3,826	134	26,428	26,206	4,153	22,938	1,168	2,969	20,775	1,457	59	32	...	
29	1,928	1,803	1,497	226	18,879	17,154	740	17,362	1,706	1,910	14,061	1,138	64	637	...	
39	1,612	1,467	1,214	234	12,492	7,034	413	12,658	16	1,347	10,216	753	160	768	...	
1	163	140	122	25	2,414	2,164	164	1,416	1,252	714	423	...	25	...	179	
...	...	...	...	2	224	...	...	224	...	70	153	1	...	...	...	
3	124	87	78	35	2,584	2,104	...	1,256	1,514	288	770	...	12	...	444	
18	1,415	1,345	1,055	161	13,934	2,392	30	13,875	18	4,707	8,642	564	3	...	276	
119	9,964	9,357	7,792	817	76,955	57,054	5,500	69,729	5,674	12,005	55,040	3,913	323	1,437	899	
6,262	131,979	124,846	107,853	19,097	550,446	45,094	27,046	556,209	488	33,933	452,161	61,654	2,210	48,041	...	
182	5,475	5,145	4,099	808	32,457	1,065	1,948	32,296	279	4,498	23,254	4,369	57	...	813	
6,444	137,454	129,991	111,952	19,905	582,903	46,159	28,994	588,505	767	38,431	475,415	66,023	2,267	48,041	813	
1	10	8	8	54	1,416	401	2	1,262	1	229	1,044	141	1	4	...	
...	...	...	...	17	342	98	...	290	32	254	40	14	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	489	171	...	318	44	39	374	32	...	30	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	367	367	...	...	43	80	211	29	4*	21	...	
...	...	...	...	1	224	184	...	40	16	11	189	5	3	...	...	
2	59	59	52	16	1,046	269	48	777	190	423	183	250	...	...	...	
2	128	125	106	† 6	472	322	...	150	280	29	134	24	5	...	...	
5	197	192	166	98	4,356	1,812	50	2,837	606	1,065	2,175	495	15	55	..	
6,571	147,790	139,720	120,083	20,861	668,510	109,321	35,668	668,331	7,146	51,817	536,445	70,488	2,614	49,545	1,712	
...	...	...	...	42	2,291	...	2,146	507	...	...	...	2,291	...	84	...	
...	...	...	...	84	1,526	...	1,526	103	...	...	1,526	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,788	47,722	100	202	47,800	6	349	46,207	1,152	8	2,004	...	
...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	516	13,684	...	13,236	1,151	...	...	24	13,660	...	2,257	...	
...	...	...	...	16	266	...	231	123	...	...	...	266	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	8	390	41	26	390	...	382	8	...	...	167	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,455	65,894	141	17,367	50,089	6	731	47,780	17,369	8	4,512	4	
6,571	147,790	139,720	120,083	24,316	734,404	109,462	52,970	718,420	7,152	52,548	584,225	87,857	2,622	54,057	1,716	

* Of these 4 are for girls with 127 girls.

† Of these 4 are for girls with 295 pupils (284 girls and 11 boys).

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	44	39
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... High schools, English	...	...	...	...	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	6	1,200	1,122	968
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. English	1	340	328	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,452	1,393	1,096
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... High schools. English	1	72	80	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,225	1,218	1,101
School education, general. — For girls... High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,520	1,473	1,242
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	59	5,397	5,206	4,407
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	317	273	222
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	243	248	202
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	560	521	424
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	190	189	139
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	167	155	124
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	357	344	263
Grand Total	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	74	6,356	6,115	5,133
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	412	408	373	1	58	49	40	...	...	...	...	74	6,356	6,115	5,133

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892–93.

management.						Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	2	42	42	28	14	25	2	14	...	1	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	1,258	1,258	560	955	939	189	77	27	26	4	...	
...	...	...	...	19	1,792	1,792	34	638	1,583	141	53	2	13	300	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	163	137	125	15	1,460	1,435	164	454	1,181	254	8	...	17	...	153	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	124	87	78	25	1,644	1,642	...	284	1,514	81	39	...	10	...	415	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	287	224	203	66	6,154	6,127	758	2,331	5,217	665	177	29	66	304	568	
1	70	62	38	4	387	387	...	11	387	...	...	...	...	161	...	
1	12	16	11	7	255	255	...	...	248	2	...	...	5	...	61	
2	82	78	49	11	642	642	...	11	635	2	...	...	5	161	61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	190	190	48	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	128	125	106	*4	295	295	...	...	275	17	3	...	...	...	11	
2	128	125	106	6	485	485	48	...	465	17	3	...	...	...	11	
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	497	427	358	85	7,323	7,296	834	2,356	6,342	686	194	29	72	467	640	

*All these are girls' schools.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	1,57,198	...	...	53,417	...	(a) 1,473	2,12,088	(b) 4,401	...	...	(c) 11,005
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(d) 27,446	...	12	27,458	...	...	...	...
Medicine	46,431	...	...	13,293	616	...	60,340	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,808	...	...	3,036	...	10	26,854	...	...	...	...
Teaching	32,739	...	...	80	...	426	33,245	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	26,075	...	...	496	16	4,037	30,624	...	...	...	...
Total	2,86,251	...	...	97,768	632	5,958	3,90,609	4,401	...	...	11,005
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	21,932 (f1)	...	...	9,460	...	1,845	33,237	(e) 26,588	6,087	15,447	71,085
For boys... Middle schools. English	39,103	...	...	1,670	...	(g2) 66,792	(g3) 1,07,565	20,709	31,675	4,742	58,789
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	11,639 (g1)	...	...	307	...	1	11,947	2,960	12,182	761	4,953
For girls... High schools. English	24,790	...	...	916	...	(g2) 4,534	(g3) 30,240	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular	1,634	...	...	40	...	...	1,674	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	31,415	...	...	1,280	60	2	32,757	1,085	...	1,657	...
Total	1,30,513	...	...	13,673	60	73,174	2,17,420	51,342	49,944	22,607	1,34,827
Primary schools— For boys	26,017	...	...	1,128	205	1	27,351	55,411	3,52,743	56,769	1,06,269
For girls	38,299	6	...	602	18	...	38,925	2,840	1,946	2,631	98
Total	64,316	6	...	1,730	223	1	66,276	58,251	3,54,689	59,400	1,06,367
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	90,082	...	...	90	...	301	90,473	14,969	19,394	3,354	...
Do. do. for mistresses	16,222	...	...	...	...	5	16,227	533	655	...	...
Schools of Art	30,330	...	461	1,517	7,540	5	39,853	...	...	...	(h)
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	62,354	8,983	5,613	5,756	...	...	82,706	...	912	1,020	712
Engineering and Surveying schools	20,238	...	...	11,239	...	351	31,828	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,440	...	...	11	...	251	1,702	1,820	4,707	1,106	72
Other schools	16,286	...	...	...	...	2,192	18,478	...	...	...	(i)
Total	2,36,952	8,983	6,074	18,613	7,540	3,105	2,81,267	17,322	25,668	5,480	784
Buildings	(k) 1,44,089	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,089	8,046	6,144	3,590	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,344	...	...	...
Total	1,44,089	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,089	11,390	6,144	3,590	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,62,121	8,989	6,074	1,31,784	8,455	82,238	10,99,661	1,42,706	4,36,445	91,077	2,52,983

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 158.
(b) Net cost, Palghat College, Rs. 512.
(c) Surplus fees, Rs. 367.
(d) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 15,374.
(e) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 5,277.
(f1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,680.
(f2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 66,765.
(f3) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 98,445.
(g1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 16,320.
(g2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 4,519.
(g3) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs. 20,839.
(h) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 12.
(i) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 10.
(j) Surplus fees, Rs. 817.
(k) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department, Rs. 1,43,845.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1892-93.

institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,258	...	...	1,28,135	16,958	1,10,455	3,43,806
21	1,342	1,20,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,717	291	16,157	2,92,721	28,525	1,40,744	5,50,155
130	337	1,16,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,472	1,645	11,451	80,304	8,959	59,220	1,93,051
70	211	21,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,664	3,345	4,581	37,797	1,740	17,064	84,191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,086	...	...	21,275	15,558	47,167	1,10,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	...	...	35	20	1,375	2,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,719	...	...	13,502	13,027	40,533	86,781
...	...	2,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,894	279	1,483	8,414	13,156	51,373	1,09,599
221	1,940	2,60,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,360	5,560	33,672	4,54,048	80,985	3,57,476	11,36,101
...	763	5,71,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,730	2,25,657	67,330	3,67,686	11,680	1,86,459	9,12,542
34	...	7,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,365	354	651	7,439	22,055	59,532	1,28,396
34	763	5,79,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,095	2,26,011	67,981	3,75,125	33,735	2,45,991	10,40,938
...	237	37,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,800	...	...	...	104	13,120	26,024
...	...	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,185	...	...	...	6,843	14,660	37,688
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	78	...	241	589
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,306	7,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,338	10,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,926	...	...	40	18,499	35,671	67,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	...	...	(j) 4,284	807	...	8,988
...	7,881	57,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,078	...	...	4,402	26,253	63,692	1,40,425
...	...	17,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,436	934	199	...	6,915	90,526	1,22,010
...	...	3,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,079	...	...	...	...	...	10,079
...	...	21,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,515	934	199	...	6,915	90,526	1,32,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	10,606	9,34,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,64,306	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,61,710	1,64,846	8,68,140	27,93,359

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892-93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	6,516	...	18,722	25,238	2,49,857	...	...	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,446	12	27,458
Medicine	...	...	...	...	46,431	...	...	13,293	616	60,340
Engineering	...	...	...	...	23,808	...	...	3,036	10	26,854
Teaching	...	...	...	...	32,739	...	...	80	426	33,245
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	26,075	...	...	496	4,053	30,624
Total	6,516	...	18,722	25,238	3,78,910	...	...	2,43,424	1,52,747	7,75,081
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	73,332	5,178	29,770	1,08,280	1,20,237	6,378	31,604	4,46,598	2,07,425	8,12,242
For boys... Middle schools. English	15,299	3,459	8,836	27,594	91,284	33,320	16,193	1,56,062	1,47,783	4,44,642
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	6,710	378	4,459	11,547	34,263	15,527	5,342	49,767	23,923	1,28,822
For girls... High schools. English	865	...	...	865	50,826	...	...	23,056	67,259	1,41,141
For girls... High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	2,492	...	...	75	1,395	3,962
For girls... Middle schools. English	133	...	2,924	3,057	19,719	...	...	13,635	56,484	89,838
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	328	...	9,252	9,580	67,394	279	3,140	10,022	73,843	1,54,678
Total	96,667	9,015	55,241	1,60,923	3,86,215	55,504	56,279	6,99,215	5,78,112	17,75,325
Primary schools— For boys	1,74,233	4,288	67,919	2,46,440	1,35,158	5,78,400	1,24,099	6,49,316	2,71,315	17,58,288
For girls	1,083	2,463	15,074	18,620	79,504	2,306	3,282	9,222	99,176	1,93,490
Total	1,75,316	6,751	82,993	2,65,060	2,14,662	5,80,706	1,27,381	6,58,538	3,70,491	19,51,778
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	817	817	1,17,851	19,394	3,354	90	14,579	1,55,268
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	32,540	655	...	...	21,508	55,103
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	30,600	...	461	1,595	7,786	40,442
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	62,354	9,895	6,633	6,468	5,306	90,656
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	20,238	...	...	11,239	351	31,828
Industrial schools	...	100	5,164	5,264	16,186	4,707	1,106	123	62,023	84,145
Other schools	1,285	...	1,200	2,485	20,183	...	...	5,569	4,199	29,951
Total	1,285	100	7,181	8,566	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393
Buildings	...	...	1,537	1,537	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	13,423	...	...	...	...	13,423
Total	...	...	1,537	1,537	1,88,994	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,98,839
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686
Direction	...	...	...	...	52,543	...	...	...	...	52,543
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,78,818	83,357	11,392	...	...	3,73,567
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	16,497	...	...	...	15,859	32,356
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	5,021	...	...	...	1,304	6,325
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	4,664	...	...	...	3,133	7,797
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	803	336	...	...	...	1,139
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*l*) 13,931	3,472	282	...	5,574	23,259
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,494	4,673	8,067	91,527	58,635	(*m*)1,65,396
Total	...	...	...	...	3,74,771	91,838	19,741	2,17,615	1,02,103	8,06,068
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,79,784	15,866	1,65,674	4,61,324	(*n*)18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	18,43,876	14,18,183	60,94,484

(*l*) Government scholarships, in Medical school, Rs. 5,166.
(*m*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees Rs. 85,117, other sources Rs. 48,999 ; total Rs. 1,34,116).
(*n*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,215 ; grants to private schools, Rs. 562; grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 495, grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs. 1,372.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 10,99,661 + 1,42,706 + 4,64,306)		17,06,673
Add—Indirect charges—Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous (Rs. 52,543 + 2,78,818 + 40,916 + 16,501)		3,88,778
		20,95,451
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School, with Scholarships	1,48,212	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,19,284	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	4,215	
Non-departmental charges	158	
Charges on Buildings paid from Public Works Funds	1,43,845	
		4,15,714
Balance		16,79,737 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892-93.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																					
	Under public management.																					
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	...	1,377	2,195	...	1,121	6,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	31,680	...	...	...	...	66,765	98,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. { High schools ...	16,320	...	...	...	...	4,519	20,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,000	...	...	...	...	71,284	1,19,284	2,246	...	1,377	2,195	...	1,121	6,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	...	...	71,284	1,19,284	2,246	...	1,377	2,195	...	1,121	6,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	2,717	...	...	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	2,717	...	...	2,674	12,445	17,836
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,717	...	...	2,674	480	11,965	17,836	...	...	...	...	2,717	...	...	2,674	12,445	17,836
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools	17,027	...	...	23,338	2,130	29,709	72,204	...	...	...	...	19,273	...	1,377	25,533	32,960	79,143
For boys. Middle schools, English	14,867	...	...	6,780	6,117	26,318	54,082	...	...	...	...	46,547	...	...	6,780	99,200	1,52,527
For girls. High schools	18,379	...	...	16,689	2,896	37,697	75,661	...	...	...	...	34,699	...	...	16,689	45,112	96,500
For girls. Middle schools, English	11,760	...	...	9,576	5,254	37,866	64,456	133	...	2,924	3,057	11,760	...	...	9,709	46,044	67,513
Total	62,033	...	...	56,383	16,397	1,31,590	2,66,403	133	...	2,924	3,057	1,12,279	...	1,377	58,711	2,23,316	3,95,683
Primary schools— For boys	2,251	...	199	276	1,825	1,385	5,936	...	197	...	197	2,251	...	199	276	3,407	6,133
For girls	2,727	...	...	1,208	611	4,497	9,043	41	...	189	230	2,727	...	...	1,249	5,297	9,273
Total	4,978	...	199	1,484	2,436	5,882	14,979	41	197	189	427	4,978	...	199	1,525	8,704	15,406
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	6,577	...	...	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	...	...	...	...	6,577	...	...	3,220	10,008	19,805
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	...	...	1,285	...	...	...	1,285	...	1,285
Total	6,577	...	...	3,220	1,639	8,369	19,805	1,285	...	...	1,285	6,577	...	...	4,505	10,008	21,090
Buildings	11,221	...	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	11,221	...	...	...	...	11,221
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only),	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	1,557	...	...	...	...	1,557
Total	12,778	...	...	...	...	...	12,778	...	...	...	...	12,778	...	...	...	...	12,778
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	495
Total expenditure on European schools	89,083	...	199	63,761	20,952	1,57,806	3,31,801	1,459	197	3,113	4,769	1,39,824	...	1,576	67,415	2,54,473	4,63,288.

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government	English	12	2,066	290	...	290	522	...	522	310	...	310	857	1	858	86	...	86	2,065	1	2,066
		Vernacular	32	1,352	...	...	...	157	...	157	132	...	132	728	27	755	295	13	308	1,312	40	1,352
	Local Fund	English	79	5,855	361	...	361	2,980	4	2,984	1,190	11	1,201	1,185	45	1,230	73	6	79	5,789	66	5,855
		Vernacular	47	2,942	...	...	...	433	14	447	405	13	418	1,347	193	1,540	412	125	537	2,597	345	2,942
	Municipal ...	English	22	2,579	813	...	813	1,500	...	1,500	117	...	117	139	...	139	10	...	10	2,579	...	2,579
		Vernacular	1	131	...	...	...	22	...	22	23	...	23	86	...	86	...	...	...	131	...	131
	Native States ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	189	28,157	6,503	4	6,507	11,583	87	11,670	2,905	49	2,954	6,167	382	6,549	413	64	477	27,571	586	28,157
		Vernacular	115	6,455	...	...	...	2,464	22	2,486	1,057	29	1,086	2,341	240	2,581	240	62	302	6,102	353	6,455
	Unaided ...	English	58	6,650	2,100	...	2,100	3,147	1	3,148	560	2	562	784	10	794	43	3	46	6,634	16	6,650
		Vernacular	39	1,612	...	...	...	559	11	570	276	2	278	656	17	673	91	...	91	1,582	30	1,612
		Total ...	594	57,799	10,067	4	10,071	23,367	139	23,506	6,975	106	7,081	14,290	915	15,205	1,663	273	1,936	56,362	1,437	57,799
For girls ...	Government	English	2	234	...	21	21	...	62	62	...	30	30	13	79	92	9	20	29	22	212	234
		Vernacular	41	3,608	...	1	1	...	217	217	...	228	228	10	2,347	2,357	6	799	805	16	3,592	3,608
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	3	397	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	30	30	...	350	350	...	...	...	...	397	397
	Native States ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	54	4,477	9	225	234	31	802	833	31	478	509	396	2,149	2,545	67	289	356	534	3,943	4,477
		Vernacular	101	8,738	...	6	6	25	1,240	1,265	37	856	893	175	5,189	5,364	23	1,187	1,210	260	8,478	8,738
	Unaided ...	English	4	287	...	16	16	...	61	61	7	28	35	50	108	158	10	7	17	67	220	287
		Vernacular	18	1,415	...	...	...	...	179	179	...	122	122	...	969	969	...	145	145	...	1,415	1,415
		Total ...	223	19,156	9	269	278	56	2,573	2,634	75	1,772	1,847	644	11,191	11,835	115	2,447	2,562	899	18,257	19,156
	Total, Secondary schools ...		817	76,955	10,076	273	10,349	23,423	2,717	26,140	7,050	1,878	8,928	14,934	12,106	27,040	1,778	2,720	4,498	57,261	19,694	76,955
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government		145	4,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	473	2,957	100	3,057	1,190	114	1,304	4,620	214	4,834
	Local Fund		2,946	118,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,306	398	10,704	77,239	11,407	88,646	14,328	4,961	19,289	101,873	16,766	118,639
	Municipal		262	13,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,573	34	1,607	9,863	735	10,598	1,145	163	1,308	12,581	932	13,513
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		9,482	281,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,802	363	15,165	208,338	16,417	224,755	36,321	5,240	41,561	259,461	22,020	281,481
	Unaided		6,262	131,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	32	1,633	94,445	5,262	99,707	27,824	2,815	30,639	123,870	8,109	131,979
		Total ...	19,097	550,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,755	827	29,582	392,842	33,921	426,763	80,808	13,293	94,101	502,405	48,041	550,446
For girls...	Government		111	5,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	224	39	3,869	3,908	12	1,665	1,677	51	5,758	5,809
	Local Fund		9	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	256	256	...	87	87	...	371	371
	Municipal		5	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	320	320	...	4	4	...	353	353
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		501	20,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	973	991	461	14,341	14,802	96	4,560	4,656	575	19,874	20,449
	Unaided		182	5,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	112	114	133	3,539	3,672	52	1,637	1,689	187	5,288	5,475
		Total ...	808	32,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,366	1,386	633	22,325	22,958	160	7,953	8,113	813	31,644	32,457
	Total, Primary schools ...		19,905	582,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,775	2,193	30,968	393,475	56,246	449,721	80,968	21,246	102,214	503,218	79,685	582,903
	Grand Total ...		20,722	659,858	10,076	273	10,349	23,423	2,717	26,140	35,825	4,071	39,896	408,409	68,352	476,761	82,746	23,966	106,712	566,479	99,379	659,858

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892-93.

Class of schools	Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	340	...	...	...	97	...	97	85	...	85	158	...	158	...	...	...	340	...	340
For boys ... Municipal ... English ...	1	58	7	...	7	28	...	28	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	58	...	58
For boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	24	2,652	267	4	271	734	60	794	336	29	365	948	180	1,128	63	31	94	2,348	304	2,652
Total ...	26	3,050	274	4	278	859	60	919	421	29	450	1,129	180	1,309	63	31	94	2,746	304	3,050
For girls ... Government ... English ...	1	72	...	7	7	...	32	32	...	14	14	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	72	72
For girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	35	2,745	9	142	151	31	504	535	30	286	316	376	1,210	1,586	55	102	157	501	2,244	2,745
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	4	287	...	16	16	...	61	61	7	28	35	50	108	158	10	7	17	67	220	287
Total ...	40	3,104	9	165	174	31	597	628	37	328	365	426	1,337	1,763	65	109	174	568	2,536	3,104
Total Secondary schools ...	66	6,154	283	169	452	890	657	1,547	458	357	815	1,555	1,517	3,072	128	140	268	3,314	2,840	6,154
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	3	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	23	44	147	88	235	16	22	38	184	133	317
For boys ... Unaided	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	30	25	55	4	3	7	42	28	70
Total ...	4	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	52	177	113	290	20	25	45	226	161	387
For girls ... Aided	6	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	55	163	218	2	3	5	57	186	243
For girls ... Unaided	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	6	8	...	...	...	4	8	12
Total ...	7	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	24	57	169	226	2	3	5	61	194	255
Total Primary schools ...	11	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	45	76	234	282	516	22	28	50	287	355	642
Grand Total ...	77	6,796	283	169	452	890	657	1,547	489	402	891	1,789	1,799	3,588	150	168	318	3,601	3,195	6,796

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during official year 1892–93.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	4	14	111	271	37	175	594
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. English Language Division	3	7	4	14	144	330	59	125	658
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	4	14	143	316	63	127	649
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	8	24	13	45	296	845	237	511	1,889
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	161	...	8	...	169
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	83	...	...	...	83
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching Written	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	11	41
Practical	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	6	36
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination Boys	...	3	...	3	...	69	...	115	(*d*) 184
Girls									
Matriculation Examination Boys	27	76	71	174	311	1,451	1,077	530	3,369
Girls									
Lower Secondary Examination, Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,410
Girls									
Upper Primary Examination Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls									
Lower Primary Examination Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination. (*a*) Eng.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,580	26,993
Vern.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (*b*) Upper	20	4	1	25	256	89	4	389	738
Lower	21	6	...	27	503	47	...	342	892
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	4	8	...	12	54	61	...	58	173
Lower	3	8	...	11	14	33	...	79	126
3. School of Arts Examination	11	5	2	18	311	97	7	241	656
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	78	...	...	...	78
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	60	...	...	7	67
6. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27

(*a*) Results of the Primary School examination.

(*b*) Results of the School Management examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1892-93.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	
66	150	21	75	312	10	24	276	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
119	264	52	75	510	13	43	447	7	...	
121	281	57	110	569	12	38	513	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
151	377	113	138	779	14	39	711	14	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	
68	...	4	...	72	...	4	66	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	...	...	15	4	...	11	...	...	
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	
38	...	...	...	38	17	5	12	2	2	
4	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	...	...	6	30	2	6	22	...	...	
9	...	...	4	13	2	...	11	...	...	
...	36	...	49	(*d*) 85	16	5	60	4	...	
58	241	194	27	520	31	51	431	6	1	
...	...	...	...	(*c*) 2,382	135	478	1,691	74	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,746	(*c*) 10,758	88	905	9,311	450	4	
107	38	1	107	253						
242	21	...	176	439						
37	31	...	36	104						
10	16	...	31	57						
182	45	3	80	310	Information not available.					
71	...	...	...	71						
47	...	...	1	48						
11	...	...	...	11						
22	...	...	...	22						

(*c*) Passed for complete Certificates.

(*d*) Subject Candidates.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892-93.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys—High schools	10	1,318	1,200	1,039	10,283	6,087	...	25,150	...	79	41,599	...	...	291	6,378
For boys—Middle schools, English	69	4,537	4,244	3,601	20,632	31,675	...	51,133	...	387	1,03,827	...	...	1,645	33,320
For boys—Middle schools, Vernacular	47	2,942	2,938	2,535	2,960	12,182	...	4,812	70	211	20,235	...	...	3,345	15,527
For girls—High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	279	279
Total	126	8,797	8,382	7,175	34,715	49,944	...	81,095	70	677	1,66,501	...	...	5,560	55,504
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,946	118,639	116,261	97,568	53,345	352,743	...	92,365	...	563	4,99,016	...	6	2,25,657	5,78,400
For girls	9	371	363	297	2,359	1,946	...	21	34	...	4,360	...	...	354	2,306
Total	2,955	119,010	116,624	97,865	55,704	354,689	...	92,386	34	563	5,03,376	6	...	2,26,011	5,80,706
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	16	246	240	220	13,807	19,394	3,354	...	...	237	36,792	...	...	...	19,394
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	533	655	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	655
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	60	48	47	...	912	1,020	712	...	5,306	7,950	8,983	...	...	9,895
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	157	153	135	1,780	4,707	1,000	72	...	2,262	9,821	...	...	...	4,707
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	463	441	402	16,120	25,668	5,374	784	...	7,805	55,751	8,983	...	...	34,651

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	6,073	6,144	...	...	...	...	12,217	...	...	934	7,078
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	2,781	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8,854	6,144	...	...	...	...	14,998	...	...	934	7,078
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,357
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,472
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,673
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,838
Grand Total	...	3,101	128,270	125,447	105,442	1,15,393	4,36,445	5,374	1,74,265	104	9,045	7,40,626	8,989	...	2,32,505	7,69,777

		RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	...	7,69,777	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	...	1,15,393	
Do. Municipal payment	...	5,374	
Do. Fees	...	1,74,265	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	...	9,149	
Provincial grant paid through Municipalities	...	1,162	
			10,75,120
Do. Cost of Buildings under grant I	...	12,217	
Do. do. Medical schools and contributions under grant III	...	16,933	
			29,150
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement	...	...	10,45,970

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1892–93—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education. — Arts colleges—																	
English	3	166	238	212	Rs. 4,401	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. *11,005	Rs. ...	Rs. 22	Rs. 15,428	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	* Surplus fees Rs. 367.
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	166	238	212	4,401	...	...	11,005	...	22	15,428	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general. — Secondary schools—																	
For boys — Middle schools — High schools	14	1,952	1,785	1,514	16,305	15,447	...	45,935	21	1,263	78,971	...	...	16,157	31,604	37,982	
For boys — Middle schools — English	8	627	576	495	77	4,742	...	7,656	130	...	12,605	...	...	11,451	16,193	49,513	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	1	131	116	95	...	761	...	141	...	...	902	...	...	4,581	5,342	20,869	
For girls — Middle schools — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	397	359	243	245	1,657	...	...	...	...	1,902	...	...	1,483	3,140	3,419	
Total ...	26	3,107	2,836	2,347	16,627	22,607	...	53,732	151	1,263	94,380	...	...	33,672	56,279	1,11,783	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	262	13,513	13,481	10,856	2,066	56,769	...	13,904	...	200	72,939	...	...	67,330	1,24,099	7,02,499	
For girls	5	353	341	233	481	2,631	...	77	...	...	3,189	...	...	651	3,282	5,588	
Total ...	267	13,866	13,822	11,089	2,547	59,400	...	13,981	...	200	76,128	...	...	67,981	1,27,381	7,08,087	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	3,354	...	3,354	22,748	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	461	...	...	461	461	† Surplus fees Rs. 22.
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,613	1,020	...	6,633	16,528	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	40	106	...	...	...	76	222	...	1,000	...	1,106	5,813	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,202	106	...	...	...	76	1,384	6,074	5,374	...	11,554	46,205	

Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	1,973	3,590	...	...	...	...	5,563	...	...	199	3,789	10,867
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,536	3,590	...	...	...	...	6,126	...	...	199	3,789	10,867
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,392	94,749
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	3,754
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,067	12,740
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,741	1,11,579
Grand Total ...	296	17,139	16,891	13,648	27,313	85,703	...	78,718	151	1,561	1,93,446	6,074	5,374	101,852	2,18,744	9,88,521

	RS.	RS.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31 ...	2,18,744	
Add—Cost met from Provincial Funds ...	27,313	
Do. Fees ...	78,718	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	1,712	
		3,26,487
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I ...	5,563	
Contributions to Medical schools and colleges, &c. ...	6,633	
		12,196
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements ...		3,14,291

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th September 1893, No. 10893, forwarding Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1892–93.

ORDER—dated 8th November 1893, No. 816, Educational.

The Report upon Public Instruction for 1892–93 was received on the 13th October and Dr. Duncan remarks that it is not to be expected on so early a date in future; the date fixed for general observance is, however, the 15th October, so that the report was received only two days before it was due. In form it leaves nothing to be desired and the matter which it contains gives evidence of successful administration and of a fair degree of progress during the course of the year. The proposed omission from the subsidiary tables of all particulars relating to the condition, occupation and language of pupils is approved.

2. *General.*—The new School Fee Notification which came into force on the 1st January 1892 reduced the rates of fee leviable in Board and Municipal institutions and declared the levy of fees in Aided schools to be at the discretion of the managers. It was anticipated that this change would have been followed by a large decline in fees and growth in the number of persons under instruction; but neither of these anticipations has been realized. The average fee in all institutions has fallen only 3 per cent., and the following table shows the rate of increase in pupils :—

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1888–89	18,931	5·1	482,279	69,873	552,152	9·6	6·6	9·2
1889–90	20,512	8·4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8·3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7·4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5·3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4·8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5·8

It appears from the above figures that the rate of increase has been declining continuously in the case of the number of institutions and almost continuously in the case of the number of pupils. The decline, so far as relates to institutions, is not to be

regretted. The rapidity with which the total number of pupils increased in former years should probably be ascribed in part to the improved registration of particulars relating to private institutions, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact extent to which this cause operated in consequence of a change in the method of classifying public and private institutions which was effected in the report for 1890–91. The average annual increment of population may be taken at 1·5 per cent. so that even in the year under review the number of persons under instruction advanced at nearly four times the rate of increase of the population. If attention be confined to public institutions the statistics wear a somewhat more favorable aspect for, in 1892–93, they contained 668,510 pupils which figure is higher by 6·2 per cent. than that for 1891–92. The progress made by public institutions during the last five years is rendered clear by the following table :—

Year.	Rate of increase on preceding year in the number of public institutions.	Rate of increase (or decrease) on the preceding year in the number of pupils in the different classes of institutions.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1888–89	3·8	1·1	4·4	6·2	2·5	6·0
1889–90	5·5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890–91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891–92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892–93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2

The change in classification alluded to above affords a reason for the sudden growth which to appearance took place in 1890–91 and the increase in the number of pupils in the year under review may be regarded as fairly satisfactory and distinctly so in the case of Secondary and Special schools. The decline in the attendance at colleges has been explained by the Director and is doubtless merely temporary. The statistics prove increasing consolidation and the registration of private institutions continues to extend; these are satisfactory features of the report, but it is observed that Dr. Duncan regards registration as still incomplete.

The following statement contains particulars of the growth of education in each district :—

District.	Number of pupils in all classes of institutions in		Rate of increase in ten years.	District.	Number of pupils in all classes of institutions in		Rate of increase in ten years.
	1882–83.	1892–93.			1882–83.	1892–93.	
			PER CENT.				PER CENT.
Ganjâm	29,124	42,392	46	North Arcot	21,053	45,299	115
Vizagapatam	19,065	28,397	49	South Arcot	20,511	37,667	84
Gódâvari	29,160	40,969	40	Coimbatore	15,932	30,986	94
Kistna	23,308	43,003	84	Nilgiris	1,869	3,627	94
Kurnool	7,202	13,459	87	Salem	15,022	26,194	74
Nellore	11,652	22,788	96	Tanjore	39,721	53,262	34
Madras	26,234	38,468	47	Trichinopoly	15,487	27,388	77
Chingleput	16,889	26,684	58	Madura	27,283	46,614	71
Bellary	12,969	21,575	67	Tinnevelly	50,877	59,806	18
Anantapur	6,470	10,220	58	Malabar	39,327	77,523	97
Cuddapah	8,580	17,626	105	South Canara	8,589	20,457	138

A certain portion of the advance which the above figures denote is due to improved registration of private schools but, even allowing for this, the progress which some of the districts have made is astonishing. The condition of education remains particularly unsatisfactory in Vizagapatam and in a large area extending over the centre of the Presidency. In Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur Upper Secondary instruction can hardly be said to exist at all even now and Lower Secondary education in these districts is in a not much better plight.

In the following table institutions are classified with reference to the nature of their management :—

Institutions.	Number of schools and scholars in 1892–93.		Percentage of increase upon the figures for			
			1891–92.		1888–89.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Departmental	392	21,766	5·7	10·2	130·6	137·0
Board	3,397	145,409	9·5	11·4	95·7	117·6
Aided	10,501	353,545	1·4	1·7	20·9	17·0
Unaided and private	10,026	213,684	6·9	8·9	20·1	22·8

The growth in the number of departmental institutions during the last four years is noticeable. It is to be attributed to the assumption of management of schools for girls and training institutions and to the establishment of numerous schools in backward localities. The increase in the case of private institutions must be largely apparent only. The development of Aided schools is checked by want of funds on the part of the State. The statistics relating to this class of schools vary greatly from year to year in consequence of the exclusion from the returns of schools which did not actually draw their grants during the year in question. The Director should be careful to see that this rule of classification is observed; it was departed from in the report for 1887–88 and again in that for 1891–92.

Information as to the occupation of the parents of pupils is given below: —

Occupation of parents.	Percentage of total.		
	1887–88.	1892–93.	Difference.
Officials	5·3	4·2	— 1·1
Petty officials	9·3	8·3	— 1·0
Traders	16·3	15·4	— 0·9
Landholders	43·4	44·9	+ 1·5
Artisans	7·5	8·4	+ 0·9
Coolies	13·2	15·6	+ 2·4
Mendicants	1·6	1·3	— 0·3
Others	3·4	1·9	— 1·5

The figures do not bear out the suggestion in paragraph 11 of the report that the poorer classes have been losing ground; on the contrary they have manifestly gained, especially in the case of "coolies" though the figures under this head may have been affected by transfers from "others." It is noticeable how large a proportion of the pupils are the children of officials; the proportion is however declining—a proof that the example set by officials has not been lost.

The number of pupils learning English was the largest on record, viz., 100,461 boys and 9,001 girls. Particulars of the progress made in the study of English and other languages by boys for a period of years are given in the following statement :—

Language.	Rate of increase or decrease in the number of boys studying each language as compared with		
	1882–83.	1887–88.	1891–92.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
English	47·6	38·3	8·8
Sanskrit	74·0	9·6	— 8·5
Tamil	..	35·1	6·3
Telugu	..	52·3	8·1
Malayalam	..	34·3	1·2
Canarese	..	45·4	3·0
Uriya	..	57·5	2·4
Hindustani	..	107·0	2·6

In the case of the vernaculars the comparison cannot, on the information available, be carried back to 1882–83 but the figures show that there has been a considerable growth in the number of students learning Sanskrit since that year. Dr. Duncan's fear that the study of Sanskrit is becoming less popular seems, therefore, to be ungrounded. The number of pupils reading English does not advance quite so fast as might have been expected; a growth of less than 50 per cent. in ten years can hardly be regarded as very rapid. Progress will probably continue slow until there is a keener demand for secondary education. In the course of five years there has been a considerable advance under Telugu, Uriya and Hindustani. It is particularly noticeable that the number of pupils reading Uriya has been increasing at a rate exceeding 11 per cent. *per annum*; indeed from paragraph 12 of the report it would appear that education is more extended among them than among any of the vernacular-speaking races—an unexpected fact. The progress of Hindustani is very marked but it is probably in great part the result of an improvement in the registration of private Muhammadan schools to which cause also must, no doubt, be attributed the extraordinary increase which has taken place in the number studying Arabic. Only 130 boys were learning Tulu; it is presumed that the medium of instruction in the case of Tulu-speaking boys is generally Canarese.

Appendix O shows that on the whole nearly 78 per cent. of the boys of school-going age in municipal areas were at school and in eleven cases the proportion exceeded 90 per cent., rising as high as 122·7 per cent. in the case of Ongole. The general proportion is not unsatisfactory even allowing for the resort to town schools of boys from rural tracts, but in a few cases, such as Anakápalle, Cocanada, Bezwada, Gudiyáttam, Salem, Periyakulam and Cannanore, the figures are not so high as they should be.

3. *Finance.*—There was a large increase in the outlay upon education during 1892–93 as the subjoined statement shows:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on the previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1888–89	47,61,664	23,873	19·2
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3

The growth of expenditure is noticeable, but, in spite of it, the average cost of each pupil in public institutions continues to decline and in 1892–93 was below 9 rupees. The proportion of the outlay which was devoted to objects of indirect expenditure was moderate, a sharp fall having taken place when compared with 1891–92 in consequence of a diminished outlay on buildings and miscellaneous matters such as furniture grants. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,89,577 and was distributed in the manner indicated in the following statement:—

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	——
1888–89	15·0	40·8	34·7	9·5	100
1889–90	15·2	40·0	35·2	9·6	100
1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892–93	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the continuous decline in the proportion of the outlay which goes to Secondary education. This is however purely relative and consequent upon the more rapid expansion of Primary than Secondary instruction. The actual outlay upon Secondary education was larger by nearly Rs. 65,000 than in 1891–92.

Particulars are given below of the method in which the funds derived from each source were expended:—

Source.	Amount expended.	Percentage of the total expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	——
	RS.						
Provincial	12,80,139	25·7	29·6	30·2	16·7	23·5	100·0
Local	6,70,861	13·4	..	8·3	86·5	5·2	100·0
Municipal	1,95,214	3·9	..	28·8	65·3	5·9	100·0
Fees	16,26,261	32·6	15·0	43·0	40·5	1·5	100·0
Other sources	12,17,102	24·4	12·6	47·5	30·4	9·5	100·0
Grand total ..	49,89,577	100·0	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100·0

The fee receipts which amounted to more than 16¼ lakhs covered nearly one-third of the expenditure. The revenue from fees was relatively highest in the case of secondary education where it reached 39·4 per cent. of the expenditure; in the case of primary education the percentage was 33·7 and, in that of University education, it was 31·4 while in special schools only 5·2 per cent. of the cost was defrayed from this source. Under every head there was a decline as compared with 1891–92 of the proportionate expenditure met from fees and in the case of secondary education the fee-receipts actually fell off. On the whole however the revenue from this source increased during the year by nearly half a lakh. This is somewhat surprising and the fact seems to imply that the requirements of recognition and aid have been so stringently enforced that managers have been unable to make wholesale remissions and reductions of fees. The apprehension felt in some quarters that the new school-fee notification would result in an unhealthy competition involving sacrifice of efficiency for the purpose of attracting pupils by low rates of fees has thus proved unfounded, as Government anticipated that it would. On the whole the growth of the revenue from fees may be regarded as fairly satisfactory for it is steady if somewhat slow. Omitting from consideration institutions under departmental management where fee-receipts naturally show little tendency to rise, the income from fees has advanced by 61·5 per cent. in nine years and this represents a growth not much inferior to that which has taken place in the number of pupils during the same period.

The outlay in grants-in-aid again declined but in each of the last three years the expenditure under this head has exceeded 9½ lakhs and, in 1892–93, more than 63 per cent. of the expenditure was borne by Provincial funds. The revised estimate for result grants payable from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 2,13,000 and the actuals did not fall very far short of this figure but, as the actuals included nearly half a lakh due for 1891–92, the grants remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,844 or about 20 per cent. of the total earnings. It is to be regretted that so large a lapse should have occurred. The errors referred to on page 25 of the report will be brought to the notice of the Accountant-General who will at the same time be requested to observe that he has not yet submitted the explanation called for in paragraph 6 of the review on the report for 1891–92. The expenditure on result grants by Local Boards was large, the revised allotment (Rs. 2,13,440) having been considerably exceeded. Outstandings, however, amounted to more than a quarter of a lakh or 10 per cent. of the total earnings. The lapse was particularly large in Gódávari and the attention of the President of the District Board will be drawn to the matter in the Local and Municipal Department. The Director's remarks on the subject of building grants in paragraph 24 (ii) of the report will also be brought to the notice of the President of the District Board, Nellore. In the case of municipalities the actuals under result grants fell short of the estimate by Rs. 4,232 and the outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 4,450; the largest shortfall occurred in the Trichinopoly Municipality.

There was some improvement in the percentage of registered candidates for grant examinations who were actually presented but the figures are still far from satisfactory

and the difference which year by year occurs between the numbers registered and the numbers presented constitutes a serious defect in the present estimate-system of result grants.

More than half the payments under result grants went in the form of merit grants. In the case of boys half the outlay from Provincial funds appeared against the fourth standard, representing the charges for Upper Primary instruction in Local Fund Circles and for female education. In the case of girls the first standard drew the largest sum.

4. *University Education.*—Statistics relating to the University examinations are given for a series of years in the following table :—

Examination.	Number examined.					
	1880-81.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M.A.	9	9	10	10	16	15
B.A.	195	1,014	930	1,046	946	* 1,901
F.A.	478	1,979	2,013	2,052	2,016	1,889
M.L.	2	2	..	2	3	8
B.L.	41	150	120	128	151	169
M.B. & C.M.	..	11	4	6	6	9
Preliminary Scientific	5	10	4	4	7	12
L.M.S.	14	76	74	84	109	104
B.C.E.	2	16	13	10	14	11
L.T.	..	5	9	19	35	77
Total ..	746	3,272	3,177	3,361	3,303	4,190

Examination.	Percentage passed.					
	1880-81.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
M.A.	56	22	30	60	37	67
B.A.	58	56	52	59	58	73
F.A.	35	26	18	33	37	41
M.L.	100	..	..	50	..	67
B.L.	17	32	29	30	32	43
M.B. & C.M.	..	73	50	33	50	78
Preliminary Scientific	100	50	25	50	14	33
L.M.S.	79	33	24	21	26	51
B.C.E.	50	12	31	10	43	45
L.T.	..	60	56	37	66	56
Total ..	42	36	29	40	42	56

* Includes candidates for all three branches.

The great increase which took place in the total number of examinees in 1892–93 was mainly nominal, being the result of the division of the B.A. Degree examination into three parts. To this cause about three-quarters of the apparent increase may be assigned. The figures relating to the L.M. and S. and the L.T. examinations are hopeful; otherwise there is not much sign of growth in the University examinations. It was anticipated that recent changes in regard to entrance into the public service would have had a most stimulating effect upon the Arts examinations, but the results are less noticeable than was expected. The rapid rise during the last three years in the percentage of passes may be due, as the Director assumes, to an improvement in the quality of the candidates and it is highly probable that this is the cause in the case of the B.L. examination, but in other cases it may merely denote a deterioration in the standard required. The exceedingly high proportion of success in the case of the B.A. Degree examination is no doubt to be ascribed to the recent

change in the scheme of the examination which enables candidates to count separately passes in each of the three divisions.

In the following table appear particulars relating to Arts colleges for the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for a Degree.
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Total.	
1888–89	11	20	31	2,203	866	3,069	24·3
1889–90	11	20	31	2,185	858	3,043	23·4
1890–91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26·2
1891–92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1892–93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7

On the whole these figures are not unsatisfactory. The great fall in attendance in 1892–93 is a result of the revision of the scheme of the Matriculation examination which came into force in December last. The effects of this fall will be seriously felt for some years but of itself it is not a matter for regret. Excluding the year under review, there has been a steady, though slight, improvement in the attendance at Arts colleges and a rise in the percentage of students in the B.A. classes. Professional colleges show gratifying signs of growth. In 1887–88 there were 5 of these institutions with 409 students on the rolls; in 1892–93 the numbers had risen to 6 and 759 respectively. The Professional colleges are reviewed separately by Government and call for no further notice here.

5. *Upper Secondary education.*—The tests of this stage of instruction are the Upper Secondary and the Matriculation examinations. The former has hitherto proved a failure as a service test and it will in future be held under changed conditions. There will be no Upper Secondary examination in May next. The Matriculation examination of December last was conducted according to a revised and much more stringent scheme. The effect of the change was to reduce the number of candidates from 7,907 to 3,369 and the proportion of success to hardly more than one-half of the rate for the preceding year. The fact bears striking testimony to the leniency of the examination as previously conducted and to the inferiority of the attainments of the average candidate for Matriculation. It is to be hoped that the standard exacted in December last will be maintained. The strictness of the examiners was most clearly seen in the subject of English in which only 36 per cent. of the candidates passed. Complaints are often made of the inferiority of the instruction imparted in this language and the results of the last Matriculation show that these complaints are not groundless. Of candidates from Government institutions for this examination 27 per cent. were successful; at the other end of the scale came private candidates with a pass-rate of only 5 per cent. The comparative success of Native Christians at the examination is probably to be attributed to the high quality of the education imparted in institutions managed by missions.

The effect of the recent raising of the standard of qualifications required of candidates for certain of the Special Tests is seen in the large increase* in the strength of Upper Secondary departments which has taken place during the last few years. The figures are promising although allowance must be made for the opening of another form in Upper Secondary departments under the revised educational rules. The fifth form is still a little weak but the fourth contained 3,754 pupils on the 31st March last. As the Government has resolved to restore the Matriculation examination to the position of a service test a further extension of Upper Secondary education may be anticipated with some confidence.

	Strength of Upper Secondary departments.
* 1888–89	7,466
1889–90	6,925
1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—The Lower Secondary examination was held for the second time in the year under review; in future it will be conducted in accordance with a revised scheme. The examination has proved more popular than was, perhaps, to be expected and in 1892–93 there was a large number of candidates. To a limited extent this examination has taken the place of the Middle School examination and a comparison between the two tests is instituted below :—

Year.	Number of examinees (male and female) (Middle School).	Percentage of passes. (Middle School).
1888–89	9,569	47·4
1889–90	9,512	39·9
1890–91	15,034	48·5
	(Lower Secondary).	(Lower Secondary).
1891–92	3,134	87·7
1892–93	6,410	87·0

It appears that of the male candidates for the Lower Secondary examination in 1892–93 (5,839) only 1,232 appeared for it with the object of earning result grants. It would be convenient if complete information of the purposes to which the examination is applied were given in future. The high percentage of success must probably be attributed to the system of examination by local committees; under the revised notification the proportion is likely to decline.

Corresponding with the abolition of the Middle School examination there was a fall in the attendance of boys in Lower Secondary departments. This was natural and it is somewhat surprising that the fall was so slight as the marginal figures show it to have been. Since 1890–91 the attendance has recovered to some extent. Particulars of the strength of each form in the Lower Secondary stage should be given in future reports. The statistics appearing in paragraph 60 suggest that the state of Lower Secondary schools is generally unsatisfactory for they show that out of 226 English institutions only 82 and out of 234 Vernacular institutions only 24 have fully complied with the requirements of the department in regard to recognition. The information furnished in the report on the subject of the working of the recognition rules is, for the first time, complete. The requirements of the educational rules in regard to recognition seem to have been enforced with strictness but, at the same time, with discretion. Another effect of the new educational rules is a reduction in the number of schools which presented pupils for the fifth and sixth standards. The following statement furnishes details of the Lower Standards during the last five years so far as relates to boys :—

	Strength of Lower Secondary department.
1888-89	24,154
1889-90	24,086
1890-91	21,878
1891-92	22,328
1892-93	23,506

Year.	Number presented.				Percentage that passed.			
	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Total.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Total.
1888–89	1,596	1,060	969	3,625	69·2	63·0	33·4	57·8
1889–90	1,551	1,060	901	3,512	68·5	64·9	31·7	58·0
1890–91	1,667	1,147	887	3,701	72·0	70·4	43·2	64·6
1891–92	1,661	1,079	472	3,212	70·6	74·1	68·4	71·5
1892–93	1,694	1,057	1,232	3,983	70·6	68·4	64·3	68·1

Financial restrictions upon grants doubtless prevent any marked increase in the numbers appearing for the Lower Secondary standard. The proportion of passes shows a tendency to advance but there was a decline in the year under review which Dr. Duncan is disposed to attribute to greater strictness on the part of the Examiners. It might have been supposed that Result-grant schools would be most successful in these examinations, the system on which they are managed being *primâ facie* of a

more stimulating character. This is not, however, the case to any marked degree. The greater stability of Salary-result schools probably compensates for the peculiar advantages of the other system.

7. *Primary Education.*—The results of the Primary School examination have already been dealt with in connection with the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. On the whole they were of a satisfactory character but the decline in numbers which occurred under "Teacher" and "Other" candidates is to be regretted. Of the male candidates 40 per cent. qualified for complete certificates.

Below appear particulars of the attendance in public Primary schools for boys during the last five years :—

—	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Total number in Primary stage	389,394	414,943	477,999	517,638	550,446
Percentage in Upper Primary stage	28·9	28·2	29·4	32·1	33·4

It is interesting to observe the rise in the proportion of boys in the Upper Primary stage. This is doubtless a result, and a most beneficial one, of the institution of the Primary School examination. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the total, it is found that in four districts (Anantapur, Nellore, Salem and Vizagapatam) less than 15 per cent. of the boys of school-going age were under instruction. The backwardness of Salem is somewhat remarkable. Only about one-fifth of the Primary schools for boys have fully complied with the conditions of recognition and it is to be feared that it will be long ere the majority of the schools have so qualified, for the supply of trained teachers is far short of the demand and increases but slowly. In Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly the Local Boards had less than 20 Lower Primary schools under management; in Salem, on the other hand, there were no fewer than 123, so that the Boards in that district have done a good deal to raise it from the position which it at present occupies. No fewer than 263 Upper Primary schools and 1 Lower Primary school were taken under management by the various Local Boards during 1892-93, but the Director notes that many of these so-called Upper Primary institutions are, to all intents and purposes, of the Lower Primary grade. The figures given below relate to the Primary standard so far as they concern boys only :—

Year.	Number of boys presented for the				
	Infant Standard.	First Standard.	Second Standard.	Third Standard.	Fourth Standard.
1888-89	37,314	59,546	43,950	28,800	10,451
1889-90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890-91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891-92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892-93	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898

There has been in four years an advance of 54 per cent. under the Infant standard, of 40 per cent. under the First, of 48 per cent. under the Second, of 51 per cent. under the Third and of 62 per cent. under the Fourth. Considering the difficulties which attend the working of the present method of awarding result grants, the progress which has been made must be regarded as remarkable and this is especially true of the Infant standard for some Local Boards do not give aid at all under this standard and, in any case, the grants earned must be trifling. The stimulating effects of the Primary School examination are again noticeable in the figures relating to the Fourth standard, for the grants for boys under this standard are paid almost without exception on the results of that examination.

8. *Special Education.*—The Government Technical examinations have been dealt with in the review of the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil

Service Examinations and call for but few remarks. The results were not very satisfactory. The decline in the percentages of success may, as the Director surmises, be attributable to the strictness of the Examiners; it is to be hoped that this is the case for there is reason to suspect that the standard required hitherto has been unduly low.

The statistics relating to the examinations for Teachers' Certificates are of a most unsatisfactory nature. Only three candidates obtained First-class Trained Teachers' certificates during the year and these were of the Lower Secondary and Primary grades. In the Written Examination 34·7 per cent. of the trained candidates and 40·1 per cent. of the untrained candidates were successful. Again in the Practical Test 72·3 per cent. of the untrained teachers passed while in the case of trained men the percentage was only 53·4, and of the 119 untrained candidates for the Practical Test 37 obtained first-class certificates—a figure which contrasts in a marked manner with the 3 first-class certificates gained by 217 trained men. There is of course a difference in the marks required for a trained teachers' certificate and those required for an untrained but the difference is not sufficient to explain such marked divergencies in the results obtained and the figures must be admitted to throw great discredit upon the tuition in the training institutions. The Government trusts that the matter will receive the earnest attention of the Director.

In the following statement particulars are given of the attendance in the schools and departments of schools for professional education:—

Institutions.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Training Schools for Masters	1,039	1,215	1,174	1,384	1,416
Do. for Mistresses	331	289	253	243	342
School of Arts	212	364	424	426	489
Do. of Medicine	225	209	261	347	367
Do. of Engineering	76	113	156	185	224
Do. of Agriculture	28	40	34	..	..
Do. of Commerce	169	162	117	150	27
Do. of Industry	739	739	992	997	1,046
Do. of Music	..	74	68	64	295
Ordnance Artificers' School	87	94	..	..	..
Total ..	2,906	3,299	3,479	3,796	4,206

The sudden fall in the attendance at Schools of Commerce which the above statement shows to have taken place during the year under review was due to the transfer of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school to the list of Upper Secondary schools and, as every other class of institution showed an increase in strength, the figures may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory on the whole. Here again, however, the condition of the training schools invites adverse criticism for, if attention be confined to training schools proper, it will be found that the attendance actually fell off in 1892–93; the very moderate advance shown in paragraph 79 of the report having been obtained by incorporating with the statistics for training schools proper those relating to sessional schools and the gymnastic class at the Teachers' College. It is observed that only 13 persons belonging to the Paraiya and kindred classes were studying in training schools. The Director of Public Instruction will note that the report regarding the establishment of separate training institutions for Paraiyas which was called for in G.O., dated 1st February 1890, No. 68, Educational, has not yet been submitted. But it would, perhaps, be premature to take steps in that direction until the training of teachers generally is placed on a more satisfactory footing. Of the 136 teachers employed in training schools 98, or 72 per cent., possessed trained teachers' certificates in 1892–93; in the preceding year the proportion was higher but the certificates were, taken altogether, of a lower class.

The progress made by Training Schools for Mistresses during the year under review is gratifying and the results of examinations for Mistresses' certificates are said to have been satisfactory but the number who obtained complete certificates has not been reported. Nearly 84 per cent. of the women under training were Christians and 41 per cent. were, it appears, the daughters of officials. It is stated that 98 young women who were trained during the three years ending with 1891–92 remain unprovided for. Considering the demand supposed to exist for trained female teachers the fact is surprising.

The sudden increase in the strength of Schools of Music which took place during 1892–93 has been explained in paragraph 98 of the report.

Schools of Industry show signs of real progress and it is satisfactory to observe that nearly 24 per cent. of the pupils were Muhammadans. It is curious how small relatively is the number of Hindus under instruction in these schools; the Director suggests a possible reason for this in paragraph 99 of the report. The Government is disposed to concur with Dr. Duncan's remarks in paragraph 103. The importance of practical, well-equipped industrial institutions is great but the utility of maintaining in schools designed for other purposes weak classes which receive a rudimentary knowledge of some industry under the tuition of teachers of low professional qualifications and to the detriment of general education is more than questionable. The opening of new classes of this character should be discouraged.

The Government has already reviewed in separate Proceedings the administration of the more important Technical schools during 1892–93 and it is unnecessary to allude to them again.

9. *Female Education.*—The education of girls though still on a small scale continues to progress in a hopeful manner but the advance made in the year under review was much less than in the preceding three years as the subjoined statement shows:—

Year.	Number of girls in all classes of institutions.	Percentage of increase on preceding year.	Percentage of girls in each stage of instruction in public institutions for boys and girls.			
			Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
1888–89	69,873	6·6	0·2	3·0	4·7	92·1
1889–90	78,344	12·1	0·2	3·0	4·5	92·3
1890–91	87,715	12·0	0·3	2·9	4·2	92·6
1891–92	98,471	12·3	0·2	2·7	4·2	92·9
1892–93	104,988	6·6	0·3	2·7	4·1	92·9

Upper and Lower Secondary education is almost confined to girls professing the Christian religion. The figures relating to Upper Primary instruction are disappointing; the number of pupils in this stage receives but a small increment annually and the ratio to the number in the Lower Primary stage declines continuously. Of the girls receiving Lower Primary instruction no fewer than 23,966 were unable to read printed books. In six districts less than 2 per cent. of the girls of school-going age were at school; South Arcot and Madura are, all things considered, most backward in this respect.

The following table shows the results obtained by female candidates at the various examinations:—

Examination.	Number examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1891–92.	1892–93.
Upper Secondary	* ..	14	..	..
Matriculation	83	55	59·0	21·8
Higher Examination for Women	286	352	55·9	40·9
Lower Secondary	† 193	† 571	55·3	51·3
Primary School	781	1,461	35·3	42·4
Total ..	1,343	2,453	..	..

* Information not available.
† Figures quoted in Public Instruction and Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination Reports do not agree.

These figures may be regarded as satisfactory although in one or two respects the comparison between the statistics for 1891–92 and those for 1892–93 are to the advantage of the former year. The number of girls who passed the various standard examinations during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Number of girls who passed							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1888–89	6,349	4,936	3,156	1,866	811	265	132	10
1889–90	7,441	5,778	3,579	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890–91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891–92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892–93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173

The decline in the number who passed the Infant standard is ascribed to an enhancement in the difficulty of the test. There was a slight fall in the number who qualified by the Fifth standard also. Otherwise the figures are highly satisfactory for each year exhibits a marked improvement and the following table shows that in almost every case there has been a progressive rise in the rate of increase :—

Four-year period ending	Percentage of increase in number of successful candidates for each standard.							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1890–91	58	31	18	13	34	14	25	43
1891–92	79	39	25	22	25	68	84	147
1892–93	74	85	81	67	54	71	116	1,630

During the four years ending 1892–93 the advance in the number of girls who qualified according to the Infant standard was not so large as the advance in the four years ending 1891–92 and in the four years ending 1891–92 the advance in the number who qualified according to the Fourth standard was not so large as the advance in the four years ending 1890–91; in all other cases a striking improvement took place.

10. *Backward Classes of the Community.*—There were 70,488 Muhammadan pupils in public institutions in 1892–93 against 67,417 in the previous year and 24,618 Panchamas (Paraiyas and kindred classes) against 21,782. The advance in both cases is encouraging. In South Canara and Nellore less than 30 per cent. of the male Muhammadan population of school-going age was under instruction; the large Muhammadan population of Kurnool and Cuddapah also is exceedingly backward educationally. These districts should receive particular attention from the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan schools. It is to be regretted that the attendance at Mapilla schools declined. Of the 27,824 pupils in this class of schools only 36 were learning English. Concessions recently granted by Government will, it is hoped, tend to elevate the educational condition of the Panchamas. Improvement must necessarily be slow in the case of this class, however, for lack of funds renders it impossible to take in hand measures as extensive as could be desired. It is noteworthy that there were 1,437 schools mainly or solely designed for Panchamas in existence in 1892–93; the Government was not aware before that so large a number of special institutions had been established for the benefit of this class. On the whole 5·1 per cent. of the male Panchama population of school-going age was under instruction in the year under review; in the case of girls the proportion was only 0·8 per cent. In Madras and Nilgiris the arrangements for the instruction of this class are on a comparatively ample scale. In Tinnevelly and South Canara also something appreciable has been done. The most unsatisfactory districts in this respect are Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem and Tanjore; in the first-named district there was not a single Primary school for Panchamas. The attention of all District Boards and Municipal Councils will be drawn in the Local and Municipal Department to paragraphs 138 and 139 of the report.

Education makes very slow progress in the Agency tracts; this, however, is a matter which comes under the consideration of Government in connection with the annual Agency reports.

The text-books for the Laccadive islands should be completed as soon as possible.

11. Paragraph 157 of the report will be communicated in the Revenue Department to the Superintendent of Census Operations for such remarks as he may have to offer.

The statistics in paragraph 158 are of a novel and interesting character. They show—a fact unsuspected hitherto—that the local expansion of education is least complete in Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore, Salem, South Canara and Vizagapatam where less than 50 per cent. of the villages containing 200 inhabitants and upwards are provided with schools. Paragraph 158 merits the earnest consideration of all District Boards.

The steady decline in the proportion of Primary School teachers who have passed no general education tests is, as the Director observes, most satisfactory; the effect upon Primary education of an improvement in the qualifications of the instructors ought to be conspicuous. Sessional schools seem to be doing good work in improving the quality of the teaching agency in Primary schools.

Night schools are advancing rapidly in number and strength. In 1885–86 there were only 312 of these institutions with 6,972 pupils on the rolls; in 1892–93 the figures had risen to 934 and 16,649 respectively. Thus, in seven years, night schools have increased by 199 per cent. in numbers and by 139 per cent. in strength and it is obvious that they supply a real want. The Board night schools in Salem, Tanjore and South Canara had disappeared in the year under review but two were opened in Bellary. There are Board night schools in six districts only and nearly half of them are situated in Gódávari. In Malabar and South Canara the system is hardly existent as yet. Much might doubtless be done in these and other districts to extend the operations of these inexpensive institutions. The attention of all District Boards and Municipal Councils will be invited to the matter in the Local and Municipal Department.

Mr. H. B. Grigg's connection with the Educational Department having been severed in November 1892, Dr. Duncan has appropriately taken the opportunity to incorporate with his report a brief summary of the more important reforms effected by that officer during the course of his twelve years' administration. His Excellency the Governor in Council has read Dr. Duncan's remarks with interest and desires to place on record his high appreciation of Mr. Grigg's energy, devotion and success. He has imparted a strong stimulus to education in this Presidency and the effects of his labour for the improvement of the people will be lasting and profound. The Director's remarks on Mr. Bickle, who retired during the course of the year under review, are noted with pleasure.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.
„ the Revenue Department (with special reference to paragraph 11).
„ the Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraphs 2, 3, 7, 10 and 11).
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Accountant-General (with special reference to paragraph 3).
„ the Registrar, University of Madras.
„ H. B. Grigg, Esq., C.I.E.
„ G. Bickle, Esq.

Copy to the Superintendent of Census Operations.
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 8th November 1893, No. 817, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

Govt. of {1893} Madras

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 8th November 1893,
Nos. 816, 817.

NOVEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report upon — in this Presidency for the year 1892-93.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1893-94.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.

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No. 8235.

From

THE HONORABLE MR. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the condition and progress of education in this presidency during the year 1893–94. With reference to G.O., No. 49, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1894, communicated in Financial Order No. 118, dated 20th February 1894, I have endeavoured to curtail the report, as far as practicable, without omitting any useful or necessary information. Except in respect of a few special institutions, I have not commented in the report on the working of individual institutions, as the statistical information embodied in the appendices is sufficient to convey a general idea on their work during the year. A few statements hitherto included in the body of the report have been relegated to the appendix.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Results.

2. The year was marked not so much by any large advance in schools or scholars as by a greater consolidation of schools and the consequent concentration of educational effort, which the application of the Educational Rules on the one hand, and the inability, on the other hand, of Government and of local boards to raise their contribution to education were expected to bring about. Public institutions increased from 20,861 to 20,919, or by ·28 per cent., and scholars therein from 668,510 to 672,915, or by ·66 per cent., as against an increase of 5·4 per cent. and 6·2 per cent., respectively, in 1892–93. Private and indigenous schools, however, received an addition of 575 schools and 11,168 pupils. Taking both public and private institutions together, it will be observed that there was an advance of 633 schools and 15,573 scholars, which gives a total increase of 2·6 per cent. in schools and 2·1 per cent. in scholars, as against 4·8 and 5·8 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The relatively small increase in the proportion of scholars is due to the fact that the bulk of the advance under scholars appertained to indigenous and private schools, most of which are very poorly attended. The following summary classifies institutions according to grades, and scholars according to stages of instruction, without distinguishing boys and girls:—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges	35	3,537	36	3,330
Professional colleges	6	759	7	798
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English	134	10,071	131	10,800
Lower Secondary { English	226	19,824	259	23,423
Lower Secondary { Vernacular	234	3,682	150	1,981
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English	25	271	24	314
Lower Secondary, English	35	956	39	1,161
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	2	7	1	6
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	161	1,678	148	1,490
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper Primary	4,207	36,663	4,209	37,910
For boys { Lower Primary	14,890	538,005	15,008	538,851
For girls { Upper Primary	305	3,233	327	3,467
For girls { Lower Primary	503	45,468	480	44,962
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	54	1,416	57	1,419
Do. for mistresses	17	342	17	292
Other special schools for boys	19	2,176	19	2,342
Do. for girls	8	422	7	369
Total, Public Institutions	20,861	668,510	20,919	672,915
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys	42	2,291	36	1,690
Sânskrit for boys	84	1,526	130	2,489
Elementary { teaching a vernacular only or mainly { Boys	2,788	47,722	3,350	59,035
Elementary { teaching a vernacular only or mainly { Girls	1	15	25	495
Elementary { teaching the Quran { Boys	516	13,684	489	13,353
Elementary { teaching the Quran { Girls	16	266	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	8	390	...	...
Total, Private Institutions	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062
Grand Total	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977

The variations in the number and strength of the different grades of public institutions were as shown in the margin. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of secondary schools, the secondary forms were much stronger than in the previous year. The paucity of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination during the past two years accounts for the continued decline in the number of collegiate students.

Institutions.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	+ 2	− 168
Secondary schools	− 65	+ 2,686
Primary schools	+ 119	+ 1,821
Special schools	+ 2	+ 66

A perusal of the following comparative statistics for the last four years will be of interest:—

Year.	Government, Board and aided institutions.		Unaided institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
1890-91	12,256	440,541	6,583	142,596	3,189	61,027
1891-92	13,831	497,755	5,970	13,1757	3,403	64,473
1892-93	14,290	520,720	6,571	147,790	3,455	65,894
1893-94	14,297	528,291	6,622	144,624	4,030	77,062

From the above it will be seen that, during the last four years, schools have increased by 2,921, or by 13 per cent., and scholars by 105,813, or by 16 per cent. It is with Government, Board and aided schools that the Department is most concerned by way of management, supervision, and inspection, and it is noticeable that these classes of institutions received during the year an accession of 7,571 scholars, though the number of institutions rose by seven only. This explains the consolidation of schools referred to above. A greater number of unaided schools

would have passed into the aided list, if funds had been available for their support, and a greater number of indigenous schools would have passed into the list of public institutions, but for the stringency of the Educational Rules. No school is admitted even into the Preparatory section of the General School List maintained by the Department, unless it has a fair chance of satisfying the conditions of recognition, within a period of two years of such admission.

Distribution of schools by districts.

3. Institutions and scholars were distributed as follows among the various districts :—

Districts and Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of pupils in 1891-92.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circle.											
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	41,976	1,643	42,392	1,474	40,221	...	...	169	2,171
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	28,792	992	28,397	1,042	29,255	50	858	...	...
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	36,914	1,420	40,969	1,438	43,698	18	2,729	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	39,645	1,774	43,003	1,851	45,705	77	2,702	...	...
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	11,772	609	13,459	626	13,551	17	92	...	...
Central Circle.											
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	22,116	1,029	22,788	1,072	23,716	43	928	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	37,430	579	38,468	560	38,931	...	463	19	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	24,047	905	26,684	945	27,922	40	1,238	...	...
Bellary	5,975	900,126	19,847	953	21,575	984	22,072	31	497	...	...
Anantapur ...	5,275	708,549	9,400	480	10,220	506	10,801	26	581	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	15,218	834	17,626	839	17,371	5	...	...	255
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	40,879	1,583	45,299	1,739	47,481	156	2,182	...	...
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	33,141	1,400	37,667	1,519	39,271	119	1,604	...	...
Southern Circle.											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,839	27,009	1,084	30,986	1,119	31,323	35	337	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	3,666	83	3,627	79	3,675	...	48	4	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	28,350	969	26,194	1,080	28,934	111	2,740	...	...
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	52,107	1,682	53,262	1,656	52,147	...	...	26	1,115
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	24,977	870	27,388	897	27,852	27	464	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	45,296	1,422	46,614	1,447	47,452	25	838	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,387	1,916,095	58,944	1,776	59,806	1,848	60,477	72	671	...	...
Western Circle.											
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	77,033	1,650	77,523	1,603	76,889	...	...	47	634
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	20,426	579	20,457	625	21,233	46	776	...	...
Total ...	141,189	35,630,440	693,985	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	898	19,748	265	4,175

Sixteen out of the 22 districts advanced both in schools and scholars, Kistna, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem showing substantial progress in both these respects. Gódávari had the largest increase in scholars. The refusal of the Berhampur and Russellkonda taluk boards in Ganjám to aid about 300 schools on the plea of want of funds, and the closure, for the same reason, of a number of salary-results schools in Malabar account for the large fall in the number of schools and

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scholars in the above districts. Tanjore, too, lost over 1,100 pupils, though its loss in schools was only 26. That Cuddapah, a backward district, should have lost even 255 pupils is a matter for regret.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. In the following statement, institutions and scholars are exhibited by districts, according to standards and stages of instruction. Public and private schools are not distinguished, nor are boys and girls :—

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.												Scholars.											
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.
Ganjám ...	1	...	3	33	1,408	...	3	23	3	...	...	1,474	18	...	218	743	38,091	...	5	1,084	62	...	...	40,221
Vizagapatam ...	2	...	6	32	965	...	5	28	3	...	1	1,042	116	...	498	1,481	25,428	...	35	1,634	53	...	10	29,255
Gódávari ...	2	1	5	34	1,321	1	15	58	1	...	...	1,438	104	8	454	1,428	38,386	3	75	3,177	63	...	...	43,698
Kistna ...	2	...	5	30	1,736	...	5	65	4	2	2	1,851	85	...	335	1,118	40,910	...	60	3,026	78	12	81	45,705
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	5	608	...	...	9	2	...	...	626	...	...	56	186	12,894	...	...	375	40	...	...	13,551
Nellore ...	1	...	3	8	1,028	...	8	19	3	1	1	1,072	7	...	280	598	21,377	...	65	1,273	59	14	43	23,716
Madras ...	8	3	18	27	397	11	43	38	1	4	10	560	1,608	691	1,957	3,711	20,429	196	899	7,641	27	106	1,666	38,931
Chingleput ...	...	2	11	21	860	...	2	43	4	...	2	945	...	94	387	1,120	23,993	...	24	1,963	104	...	237	27,922
Bellary ...	1	...	3	17	936	1	3	22	1	...	...	984	11	...	184	567	20,288	8	25	949	40	...	...	22,072
Anantapur ...	...	...	1	12	481	...	...	10	2	...	...	506	...	...	27	255	9,887	...	...	594	38	...	...	10,801
Cuddapah ...	...	...	2	10	804	...	2	19	2	...	...	839	...	...	71	347	16,315	...	17	585	36	...	...	17,371
North Arcot ...	...	...	9	20	1,640	...	8	56	4	1	1	1,739	...	...	308	1,215	42,796	...	64	2,915	80	6	97	47,481
South Arcot ...	2	...	5	40	1,436	...	10	20	5	1	...	1,519	82	...	420	1,340	35,689	...	37	1,563	126	14	...	39,271
Coimbatore ...	2	...	7	13	1,054	2	9	29	1	1	1	1,119	75	...	429	1,032	27,752	10	106	1,717	51	23	78	31,323
Nilgiris ...	...	...	2	11	54	3	2	6	1	...	...	79	...	...	22	378	2,646	23	72	527	7	...	...	3,675
Salem ...	1	...	5	20	1,013	...	5	35	1	...	...	1,080	21	...	208	1,184	25,538	...	25	1,922	36	...	...	28,934
Tanjore ...	3	...	13	63	1,500	...	16	58	2	...	1	1,656	313	...	1,358	3,528	43,143	...	163	3,557	70	...	15	52,147
Trichinopoly	2	...	3	18	822	1	7	39	1	1	3	897	498	...	929	1,517	22,306	6	107	2,282	39	14	154	27,852
Madura ...	2	...	7	23	1,375	1	6	28	2	1	2	1,447	60	...	516	1,130	43,632	7	113	1,753	74	16	151	47,452
Tinnevelly ...	2	...	10	47	1,584	3	19	176	3	2	2	1,848	112	...	853	2,136	50,003	41	445	6,570	91	47	179	60,477
Malabar ...	3	1	12	42	1,476	1	17	41	9	1	...	1,603	126	5	921	2,747	69,658	12	217	2,993	195	15	...	76,889
South Canara ...	2	...	5	43	558	1	2	10	2	2	...	625	94	...	538	1,603	17,988	14	97	824	50	25	...	21,233
Total ...	36	7	137	569	23,056	25	187	832	57	17	26	24,949	3,330	798	10,969	29,414	649,149	320	2,651	48,924	1,419	292	2,711	749,977

Colleges, Primary schools for boys and for girls and Training schools advanced in number, all the other classes of schools having more or less fallen off in this respect. In 10 out of 15 districts with arts colleges, there were fewer students on the rolls of the college department, and Nellore had for the first time seven collegiate students in the newly opened Baptist Mission College, Ongole. It is satisfactory to note that the colleges in the town of Madras contained 39 students more than in the previous year, which is probably due to the fact that these colleges are resorted to in increasing numbers by students from the southern districts. Every district, except Bellary, had a larger number of upper secondary pupils, while, in as many as seven districts, fewer pupils were found in the lower secondary stage of instruction.

5. In the margin will be found the classification of institutions according to the agencies by which they were managed. A general increase will be noticed, except in the number of aided institutions which fell by five and in the strength of unaided institutions which fell by 3,166. The bulk of the increase, however, appertained to private and indigenous schools. The introduction of the Educational Rules has rendered it difficult for these schools to pass into the category of unaided, and, much more, to that of aided, schools, and it is necessary that local boards should gradually raise their educational allotments so as to enable these schools to fairly satisfy the requirements of the Rules. It is noteworthy that aided schools contained 4,332 pupils more than on the 31st March 1893, though their number fell by five. The average strength of each class of institutions was, however, about the same as in 1892–93, Government and Board institutions showing a slight improvement.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

Classes of institutions.	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Government ...	392	21,766	397	22,608
Board	3,397	145,409	3,404	147,806
Aided	10,501	353,545	10,496	357,877
Unaided ...	6,571	147,790	6,622	144,624
Private	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062

Education in relation to population.

6. The next table shows the relative progress of education among the various districts. Boys and girls have not been distinguished.

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of scholars to population.	
		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Madras	452,518	38,468	38,931	1 in 12	1 in 12
Nilgiris	99,797	3,627	3,675	1 „ 27	1 „ 27
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	59,806	60,477	1 „ 32	1 „ 32
Malabar	2,652,565	77,523	76,889	1 „ 33	1 „ 34
Bellary	900,126	21,575	22,072	1 „ 42	1 „ 41
Chingleput	1,136,928	26,684	27,922	1 „ 43	1 „ 41
Kistna	1,855,582	43,003	45,705	1 „ 43	1 „ 41
Tanjore	2,228,114	53,262	52,147	1 „ 42	1 „ 43
North Arcot	2,180,487	45,299	47,481	1 „ 48	1 „ 46
Ganjám	1,896,803	42,392	40,221	1 „ 45	1 „ 47
Gódávari	2,078,782	40,969	43,698	1 „ 51	1 „ 48
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	27,388	27,852	1 „ 50	1 „ 49
South Canara	1,056,081	20,457	21,233	1 „ 52	1 „ 50
Madura	2,608,404	46,614	47,452	1 „ 56	1 „ 55
South Arcot	2,162,851	37,667	39,271	1 „ 57	1 „ 55
Kurnool	817,811	13,459	13,551	1 „ 61	1 „ 60
Nellore	1,463,736	22,788	23,716	1 „ 64	1 „ 62
Coimbatore	2,004,839	30,986	31,323	1 „ 65	1 „ 64
Anantapur	708,549	10,220	10,801	1 „ 69	1 „ 66
Salem	1,962,591	26,194	28,934	1 „ 75	1 „ 68
Cuddapah	1,272,072	17,626	17,371	1 „ 72	1 „ 73
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	28,397	29,255	1 „ 99	1 „ 96
Total ...	35,630,440	734,404	749,977	1 in 49	1 in 48

There was, on the whole, a slight advance from 1 in 49 to 1 in 48 in the proportion of pupils to population, and, viewing districts individually, the proportion varied from 1 in 12 in Madras to 1 in 96 in Vizagapatam. As many as 14 districts retained the position they occupied in the previous year, and three districts—

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Gódávari, North Arcot and Salem—gained one place each and Chingleput two places, while three districts—Ganjám, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah—lost one place each and Tanjore two places. In 12 as against 10 districts, more than 2 per cent. of the population were under instruction.

Education in relation to population of school-going age.

7. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the percentages of male and female scholars to the male and female population, respectively, of school-going age rose from 23·8 and 3·9 to 24·3 and 4·0, respectively, as will be seen from the statement appended :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.		Scholars.		Percentages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám	138,488	146,032	38,159	2,062	27·5	1·4
Vizagapatam	210,087	210,362	25,972	3,283	12·4	1·6
Gódávari	154,071	157,747	34,992	8,706	22·7	5·5
Kistna	140,753	137,585	36,497	9,208	25·9	6·7
Kurnool	62,120	60,551	11,638	1,913	18·7	3·2
Nellore	110,491	109,069	19,340	4,376	17·5	4·0
Madras	33,873	34,005	29,018	9,913	85·7	29·2
Chingleput	85,917	84,623	24,149	3,773	28·1	4·5
Bellary	68,850	66,169	20,329	1,743	29·5	2·6
Anantapur	54,345	51,937	9,791	1,010	18·0	1·9
Cuddapah	96,951	93,860	15,614	1,757	16·1	1·9
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	41,910	5,571	25·5	3·4
South Arcot	161,870	162,558	36,286	2,985	22·4	1·8
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	27,720	3,603	18·8	2·3
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	2,900	775	34·4	11·8
Salem	144,243	150,146	25,212	3,722	17·5	2·5
Tanjore	159,907	174,310	45,817	6,330	28·6	3·6
Trichinopoly	99,535	106,372	24,443	3,409	24·6	3·2
Madura	187,735	203,525	44,298	3,154	23·6	1·5
Tinnevelly	140,020	147,394	50,851	9,626	36·3	6·5
Malabar	197,154	200,731	60,173	16,716	30·5	8·3
South Canara	76,640	81,772	18,093	3,140	23·6	3·8
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	643,202	106,775	24·3	4·0

The advance in male scholars was 2·2 per cent. and that in female scholars 1·7 per cent. If the annual increment of population, approximating 1·5 per cent., be taken into account, the increase in both male and female scholars must be considered insignificant. As in 1892–93, only eleven districts, as regards male, and eight districts, as regards female scholars, secured percentages equal to or higher than the average percentages for the presidency.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. Scholars are classified below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

Classes of the community.	1892–93.			1893–94.			Population.	Proportion of scholars to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1892–93.	1893–94.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,870	3,282	7,152	3,842	3,362	7,204	40,060	1 in 6	1 in 6
Native Christians	34,591	17,957	52,548	36,366	18,633	54,999	825,468	1 „ 16	1 „ 15
Muhammadans	72,880	14,977	87,857	72,117	14,794	86,911	2,250,386	1 „ 25	1 „ 26
Hindus	515,608	68,617	584,225	528,520	69,843	598,363	31,998,245	1 „ 55	1 „ 53
Aborigines	2,296	93	2,389	2,197	93	2,290	472,808	1 „ 198	1 „ 206
Others	171	62	233	160	50	210	43,473	1 „ 187	1 „ 207
Total ...	629,416	104,988	734,404	643,202	106,775	749,977	35,630,440	1 in 49	1 in 48

Native Christian and Hindu boys and girls were more largely represented than in the previous year; but there was a slight decrease in the number of Muhammadan boys and girls under instruction, which must be attributed chiefly to the closure of certain Mappilla schools in Malabar. The trifling loss under European and Eurasian male scholars was more than made good by the increase under girls belonging to these classes. It is to be regretted that the aboriginal classes sustained a loss of 99 boys.

The percentages of scholars of the different classes to the population of school-going age will be found in the subjoined table:—

Classes of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	3,842	3,362	119·2	119·2
Native Christians	60,862	62,958	36,366	18,633	59·7	29·6
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	72,117	14,794	43·3	8·7
Hindus. Brahmans	83,766	86,490	82,968	16,218	99·0	18·7
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,856,563	1,896,276	418,761	49,414	22·5	2·6
Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	26,791	4,211	6·2	·9
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,197	93	5·8	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	160	50	4·7	1·6
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	643,202	106,775	24·3	4·0

These figures would seem to imply, as observed in the last report, that all the European and Eurasian and nearly all the Brahman boys of school-going age were at school, whereas the proportion of Native Christian boys under instruction was only three-fifths. Relatively speaking, Muhammadan boys were twice as well represented as non-Brahman Hindu boys; and Panchamas also made some progress. The Brahman community has not shown signs of any substantial advance as regards the instruction of its daughters. Considering the spread of education among Brahman boys, a larger proportion than 18·7 per cent. of the female Brahman population might be expected to attend school.

The percentage (2·6) of non-Brahman Caste Hindu girls at school is lamentably low. It is to be regretted that this class is so slow to recognize the importance of educating its women. It should endeavour to remove this reproach, as no real progress is possible, so long as its women are kept in a state of ignorance. The intellectual advancement of girls must necessarily tend to promote the educational progress of boys.

Distribution of scholars belonging to the several classes of the community, according to the stages of instruction.

9. Scholars belonging to the several classes of the community were distributed as follows over the different stages of instruction: boys and girls in each stage are distinguished in the statement:—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Hindus. Paraiyas and kindred classes.	Aborigines.	Others.
Public Institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges ... Boys.	3,328	46	242	49	2,272	709	...	...	10
Arts colleges ... Girls.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges Boys.	793	26	45	14	546	160	...	...	2
Professional colleges Girls.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper Secondary, English. Boys.	10,799	268	1,054	331	6,120	3,005	6	1	14
Upper Secondary, English. Girls.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	23,313	925	2,673	1,028	9,858	8,642	152	9	26
Lower do. do. Girls.	110	65	39	...	1	5	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular. Boys.	1,953	...	218	125	780	789	29	12	...
Do. do. Vernacular. Girls.	28	...	7	...	9	10	2	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper Secondary, English. Boys.	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary, English. Girls.	307	194	99	...	1	10	1	...	2
Lower do. do. Boys.	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Girls.	1,129	523	477	...	15	102	11	...	1
Upper Secondary, Vernacular. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary, Vernacular. Girls.	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	38	...	33	...	...	3	2	...	...
Lower do. do. Girls.	1,452	3	888	21	77	369	94	...	...

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions—cont.										
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	526,197	1,777	29,859	52,888	57,222	356,708	25,507	2,138	98
	Girls.	50,564	561	8,417	6,262	8,775	23,492	2,972	70	15
Girls	Boys.	1,901	570	590	233	89	273	135	6	5
	Girls.	46,528	1,653	8,136	4,946	7,048	23,563	1,127	23	32
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,401	1	219	135	596	448	2	...	...
	Girls.	18	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	292	52	203	17	2	18	...	...	...
Other Special schools ...	Boys.	2,289	192	494	369	279	911	35	4	5
	Girls.	422	305	69	48	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Public Institutions ...		672,915	7,204	53,789	66,466	93,691	419,217	30,075	2,263	210
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian...	Boys.	1,642	...	...	1,642	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,426	...	...	...	1,883	543	...	...	...
	Girls.	63	...	...	...	16	47	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular ...	Boys.	56,427	...	937	4,647	3,323	46,570	923	27	...
	Girls.	3,103	...	273	755	273	1,798	4	...	...
The Qurán	Boys.	10,656	...	...	10,656	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	2,697	...	...	2,697	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		77,062	...	1,210	20,445	5,495	48,958	927	27	...
Grand Total ...		749,977	7,204	54,999	86,911	99,186	468,175	31,002	2,290	210
Total, 1892-93 ...		*734,404*	*7,152*	*52,548*	*87,857*	*96,063*	*462,532*	*25,630*	*2,389*	*233*

An analysis of the above figures will not only show the relative progress of education in its several stages among each section of the community, but will also indicate the comparative advance made by the several sections of the population in the different stages of instruction. It will be found that out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the important sub-divisions of the community, the number in the different stages was as follows :—

Classes of the community.	Collegiate.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Eurasians	12	72	248	611	57
Native Christians	7	30	83	859	21
Muhammadans	1	6	21	963	9
Brahmans	29	79	137	737	18
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	2	8	25	961	4

From the above summary it would appear that, in the primary and lower secondary stages, Europeans and Eurasians compare advantageously with the other classes including Brahmans, but Brahmans outstrip them in the upper secondary and, to a greater extent, in the collegiate stage. Native Christians occupy a middle position between the above-mentioned classes and Muhammadans and non-Brahman Caste Hindus. Only seven Muhammadans and ten non-Brahman caste Hindus advanced beyond the lower secondary stage, as against 108 Brahmans, 84 Europeans and Eurasians and 37 Native Christians. It is to be regretted that Muhammadans are so poorly represented in the secondary and collegiate departments, though in primary boys' schools they lead the van.

Arts colleges sustained a further loss of 206 students, and all the classes, Muhammadans excepted, more or less contributed to the decrease. There was one more Muhammadan student in the college department than in the year previous. Two Native Christian women were attending Arts colleges.

Professional colleges also contained fewer Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians. This is to be regretted. There were, on the other hand, 50 more Brahmans, 10 more non-Brahman Hindus and 5 more Muhammadan male scholars.

Upper secondary forms had an accession of 730 male and 41 female pupils. The increase under male pupils was shared by all the classes, Panchamas excepted. Brahmans contributed 531, non-Brahman Hindus 81, Native Christians 73 and Muhammadans 29 additional pupils. But the increase in the number of female pupils was confined to Europeans and Eurasians. Only one Brahman and one Panchama girl reached the upper secondary stage.

Lower secondary forms are credited with an increase of 1,913 male and two female pupils. The increase under male pupils extended to all the classes, though the bulk thereof appertained to Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus. Brahmans and Panchamas had, respectively, 14 and 45 female pupils more than in the previous year, while every other class retrograded in this respect.

Primary schools and classes numbered 528,098 boys and 97,092 girls, or 1,118 boys and 703 girls more than on the 31st March 1893. Panchamas, Brahmans and Native Christians are, respectively, credited with an increase of 4,891, 1,087 and 1,014 male pupils, while the other classes sustained a loss in this respect. But, Muhammadans excepted, all the classes shared in the increase in the number of girl-pupils.

The percentages of male and female scholars belonging to the several sections of the population in the different stages of instruction to the total number of male scholars in those stages do not present any noticeable variation from those of the previous year. Dr. Duncan's remarks in paragraph 9 of the last report fully apply to the year under review.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. The next table gives the usual particulars relating to the distribution of scholars according to the wealth of their parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts colleges	Boys ...	3,328	171	2,431	726
	Girls ...	2	2	...	...
Professional colleges ...	Boys ...	793	71	687	35
	Girls ...	5	2	3	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	10,799	382	6,700	3,717
	Girls ...	1	...	1	...
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	23,313	665	11,589	11,059
	Girls ...	110	2	73	35
Do. do. Vernacular	Boys ...	1,953	24	598	1,331
	Girls ...	28	1	15	12
Secondary schools for girls—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	7	2	5	...
	Girls ...	307	32	207	68
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	32	1	26	5
	Girls ...	1,129	44	663	422
Upper do. Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	6	...	3	3
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	38	...	7	31
	Girls ...	1,452	25	382	1,045

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions—cont.					
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys ...	526,197	2,912	87,582	435,703
	Girls ...	50,564	425	9,098	41,041
Girls	Boys ...	1,901	40	603	1,258
	Girls ...	46,528	463	10,689	35,376
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys ...	1,401	6	373	1,022
	Girls ...	18	...	1	17
Mistresses	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	292	3	139	150
Other special schools	Boys ...	2,289	17	844	1,428
	Girls ...	422	16	206	200
Total, Public Institutions ...		672,915	5,306	132,925	534,684
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys ...	1,642	65	580	997
	Girls ...	48	...	8	40
Sanskrit	Boys ...	2,426	33	411	1,982
	Girls ...	63	10	24	29
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly	Boys ...	56,427	356	7,978	48,093
	Girls ...	3,103	186	758	2,159
The Quran	Boys ...	10,656	31	1,486	9,139
	Girls ...	2,697	11	440	2,246
Total, Private Institutions ...		77,062	692	11,685	64,685
Grand Total ...		749,977	5,998	144,610	599,369
Total, 1892-93 ...		*734,404*	*6,674*	*145,476*	*582,254*

While the poorer classes advanced by 2·9 per cent., the richer and middle classes retrograded by 10·1 and ·6 per cent. respectively. The fall in scholars belonging to the middle classes, as against an increase of 12 and 10 per cent. in the previous two years, is inexplicable. But it must be remembered that, in regard to the classification of scholars according to wealth, heads of institutions are not permitted to hold any inquisitorial investigation into the statements made by the scholars at the time of their admission, and the information furnished is not, therefore, of a very reliable nature. The richer classes formed 5·1, 3·5, 2·7 and 0·6 per cent., and the middle classes 73·0, 62·0, 48·2 and 16·7 per cent., respectively, of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction. The above figures are almost the same as those of the year 1892–93.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. From the annexed statement distributing scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians, it will be observed that traders and mendicants were fewer than in 1892–93, the other classes having more or less shared in the general increase in strength. The decrease under 'others' was probably due to more accurate classification:—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,328	1,088	177	209	1,549	11	6	12	276
	Girls.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges.	Boys.	793	257	6	49	393	...	...	1	87
	Girls.	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	10,799	3,622	1,114	983	4,249	127	61	182	461
	Girls.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	23,313	6,004	4,080	2,887	7,266	609	633	567	1,267
	Girls.	110	44	8	5	1	29	5	7	11
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	1,953	205	376	206	855	62	157	47	45
	Girls.	28	3	4	2	12	2	1	...	4
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Girls.	307	170	47	11	13	7	1	17	41
Lower do. do.	Boys.	32	20	...	4	...	1	...	...	7
	Girls.	1,129	544	194	81	79	39	11	65	116
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	6	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	38	5	12	5	7	3	3	...	3
	Girls.	1,452	257	376	155	207	86	249	49	73
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	526,197	11,408	39,479	77,761	249,401	46,700	90,180	5,323	5,945
	Girls.	50,564	1,216	4,410	6,188	23,352	4,271	9,747	445	935
Girls	Boys.	1,901	438	249	234	364	154	333	49	80
	Girls.	46,528	5,680	6,659	8,722	10,241	3,681	8,783	1,023	1,739
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,401	119	373	105	632	33	47	7	85
	Girls.	18	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	292	116	79	13	31	10	7	4	32
Other special schools	Boys.	2,289	458	417	278	319	212	341	121	143
	Girls.	422	77	207	13	3	1	56	...	65
Total, Public Institutions ...		672,915	31,744	58,282	97,912	298,976	56,044	110,621	7,920	11,416
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	1,642	11	117	701	345	55	278	135	...
	Girls.	48	...	2	14	30	...	1	1	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,426	31	30	35	1,331	58	190	554	197
	Girls.	63	...	...	2	58	...	3	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular only or mainly.	Boys.	56,427	298	2,225	8,154	29,901	4,395	10,808	263	383
	Girls.	3,103	30	165	489	1,499	161	709	21	29
The Quran	Boys.	10,656	11	169	3,501	2,804	1,205	2,735	199	32
	Girls.	2,697	...	13	722	690	196	933	143	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		77,062	381	2,721	13,618	36,658	6,070	15,657	1,316	641
Grand Total ...		749,977	32,125	61,003	111,530	335,634	62,114	126,278	9,236	12,057
Total, 1892-93 ...		*734,404*	*30,763*	*60,918*	*113,132*	*329,861*	*61,774*	*114,669*	*9,742*	*13,545*

The bulk of the increase in strength, however, appertained to coolies and landholders; the advance under artisans was very trifling. Of the entire number,

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nearly 45 per cent. were of the landholder class, and coolies ranked next with 17 per cent. of the scholars. In Arts colleges and upper secondary forms, 86 and 82 per cent., respectively, of the male scholars belonged to officials, traders and landholders, as against 85 and 80 per cent. in 1892–93 and 83 and 78 per cent. in 1891–92. The well-to-do classes alone thus seem to seek higher education in larger numbers. Of the male pupils in the lower secondary and primary stages of instruction, 69 and 64 per cent. were from the above-mentioned classes, as against 70 and 65 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In Professional colleges also the proportion of the above classes fell from 90 to 88 per cent. It is to be regretted that only 63 per cent. as against 67 per cent. of the girls in the upper secondary stage were contributed by these classes. This bears a strong contrast to the proportion, 82 per cent., of male scholars belonging to the above classes in the upper secondary stage.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. The following summary classifies male and female scholars according to the languages that they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction:—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
English	100,461	109,435	9,001	9,612
Latin	986	1,047	155	272
Greek	41	33	...	...
French	...	...	...	60
Arabic	33,033	31,757	10,128	9,841
Persian	825	659	5	6
Sanskrit	7,702	8,946	95	86
Tamil	293,727	299,713	41,353	42,263
Telugu	188,533	189,874	32,502	33,249
Malayalam	55,252	54,662	15,482	14,267
Canarese	28,040	29,346	3,202	3,360
Hindustani	17,362	18,264	5,836	6,666
Uriya	30,548	28,701	1,007	871
Tulu	130	138	60	93
Marathi	22	223	15	182
Konkani	182	...	167	...

As in 1892–93, there was an advance of nearly 9 per cent. in the number of male scholars studying English. This is satisfactory. Female scholars learning English also increased. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils at school and in the number and strength of schools in Ganjám and Malabar has already been adverted to. It led to a fall in the number of scholars reading Arabic, Persian, Uriya and Malayalam. A general improvement will be noticed in respect of the other languages, especially in the number of male scholars studying Sanskrit. This is satisfactory, in view of the remarks made in the last annual report regarding the importance of encouraging the study of that language. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Uriya were, respectively, being studied by 4·4, 2·8, 4·1, 4·1 and 4·4 per cent. of the male population having these languages as their mother tongue. The Telugu population thus made no appreciable advance during the year.

Protection from small-pox.

13. The proportion of unprotected male and female students to the total number of male and female students in public and private schools fell from 8·8 and 11·2 per cent. to 7·9 and 10·0 per cent., respectively. The improvement in the number of scholars protected from small-pox is very satisfactory. Of the unprotected male students, two were in the Madras Christian College, one was in Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school, 1,462 were in Secondary, and 49,661 in Primary schools. Of the unprotected girls, 488 belonged to Secondary and 10,222 to Primary schools.

14. There was a further advance during the year of 1·3 per cent. in schools and 2·9 per cent. in scholars in municipalities, and schools and scholars in non-municipal areas increased by 2·8 and 1·9 per cent. respectively. From the figures in the margin it will be observed that Secondary schools for boys and girls fell in number both in municipalities and in rural tracts, while the strength of such schools rose, except in girls' schools, in rural tracts. The fluctuations under the other heads are slight and call for no explanation. It will be noticed that, while 5·5 per cent. only of the total increase in schools appertained to municipalities, 28 per cent. of the total increase in scholars belonged to the schools therein. The proportion of schools and scholars in municipalities and rural tracts to the total number of schools and scholars borne on the departmental returns remained almost the same as in the previous year. The proportion of male and female students in municipalities to the respective population of school-going age rose from 77·8 and 20·3 per cent. to 80·1 and 20·8 per cent., respectively, as will be seen from the detailed statistics in Appendix S. In only 13 out of 56 municipal towns were there less than 1,000 male pupils at school. It will also be noticed that the average proportion of male and female pupils to the population of school-going age was exceeded in 28 and 20 municipalities respectively.

Relative extent of education in Municipalities and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	34	3,243	2	87
Professional colleges	5	704	2	94
Secondary schools { for boys ...	244	37,289	462	26,574
Secondary schools { for girls ...	161	15,296	51	3,728
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,947	84,365	21,109	541,304
Primary schools { for girls ...	271	13,407	561	19,464
Training schools { for masters ...	25	834	32	585
Training schools { for mistresses.	14	251	3	41
Other special schools	18	2,133	8	578
Total ...	2,719	157,522	22,230	592,455
Total, 1892-93 ...	*2,684*	*153,145*	*21,632*	*581,259*

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. In the following summary the expenditure on public instruction from all sources is compared for the past two years, the figures relating to private schools being omitted:—

Heads of expenditure.	1892-93.						
	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
University education.							
Arts colleges	2,49,857	...	...	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560	10·01
Professional colleges	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521	2·99
School education.							
General	6,00,877	6,36,210	1,83,660	13,57,753	9,48,603	37,27,103	62·53
Special	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393	8·18
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686	2·41
Direction and inspection	3,31,361	83,357	11,392	...	...	4,26,110	7·15
Scholarships	40,916	3,808	282	...	25,870	70,876	1·19
Buildings	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416	4·79
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	15,917	4,673	8,067	6,410	9,636	44,703	·75
Total ...	18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	17,58,759	13,69,184	59,60,368	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·94	12·91	3·67	29·51	22·97	100·0	...

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Heads of expenditure.	1893-94. From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,40,453	...	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727	9·73
Professional colleges	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317	3·54
School education.							
General	6,19,024	6,66,715	1,76,404	13,32,679	10,15,498	38,10,320	62·01
Special	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840	7·89
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182	2·52
Direction and inspection	3,30,217	88,136	12,329	...	...	4,30,682	7·01
Scholarships	37,830	3,104	27	...	25,142	66,103	1·08
Buildings	1,69,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121	4·80
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	41,466	2,027	9,008	7,111	27,832	87,444	1·42
Total ...	18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	17,50,264	14,56,408	61,44,736	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·80	13·42	3·60	28·48	23·70	100·00	...

There was, on the whole, an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,84,368. Public funds contributed Rs. 1,05,639 more than in the previous year, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds all contributing towards the increase, while from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources Rs. 87,224 more were expended; the receipts from fees fell by Rs. 8,495. Arts colleges suffered in fee income, in consequence of the fall in the number of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination during the past two years, and aided Primary schools for boys returned in fees half a lakh of rupees less than in the previous year.

It will also be noticed that the expenditure on schools for special education and on scholarships fell slightly, while under all the other heads there was more or less increase. The percentage of expenditure to the total outlay was lower, except in regard to 'Professional colleges,' 'University,' 'Buildings' and 'Miscellaneous charges.' The large increase under the last head was chiefly due to the outlay incurred in fitting the workshop attached to the College of Engineering with the necessary apparatus and to certain adjustments on account of Board Training schools taken over by Government in 1891.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Particulars of educational receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds are furnished hereunder. As usual, they include the figures relating to the Medical College and to school buildings, but not those for the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Charges and Receipts.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		52,543		52,616
Inspection		2,78,818		2,77,601
Government colleges and schools { General	3,76,342		3,82,856	
Government colleges and schools { Special	4,59,788		5,05,948	
		8,36,130		8,88,804
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	21,964		17,012	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	18,952		20,818	
		40,916		37,830
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	4,60,091		4,66,637	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Municipal management ...	27,313		32,575	
Grants-in-aid { Do. under Local Boards	1,15,393		1,20,906	
		6,02,797		6,20,118
Registration of books		3,498		3,299
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts		3,441		2,056
Workshop, College of Engineering		...		13,383
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		9,562		13,678
Government educational buildings		1,44,089		1,41,012
Receipts. Total ...		19,71,794		20,50,397
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,47,158		1,58,410	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	6,410		7,111	
Sale of books	2,066		5,787	
Sales at the School of Arts	7,540		12,651	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	15,752		18,668	
Private contributions	2,418		2,233	
Miscellaneous receipts	11,793		13,353	
		1,95,479		2,20,555
Net expenditure ...		17,76,315		18,29,842

The gross expenditure rose by Rs. 78,603, of which, however, Rs. 21,223 appertained to the Medical College, and Rs. 13,383 to the workshop fitted up in the College of Engineering, and Rs. 15,425 was the amount refunded to local boards, to defray the excess sum recovered from them on account of the Board Training schools taken over under departmental management in 1891. If these items be omitted, the net increase in expenditure will be found to be Rs. 28,572 only. Increments to salaries of officers on progressive pay, payment of exchange compensation allowance, and the additional expenditure incurred on Government schools in the Agency Tracts and on girls' schools chiefly account for the above increase.

There was an increase of Rs. 25,076 in the total receipts, of which Rs. 11,252 represent the increase of income from fees and Rs. 5,111 improved receipts from sales at the School of Arts. The disposal by public auction of certain unsaleable books and the sale at reduced rates of certain saleable books brought in Rs. 3,721 more than in the previous year from the sale of Government books. Local boards contributed a larger sum towards the Medical College charges.

Of the total expenditure (Rs. 20,50,397), Rs. 1,70,608 related to the Medical College and Rs. 1,41,012 to the outlay on school buildings by the Public Works Department, so that the expenditure proper of the Department amounted to Rs. 17,38,777. The net charge, Rs. 18,29,842, shown in the above statement, similarly includes Rs. 1,39,892,—the net cost of the Medical College, including stipends, and Rs. 1,41,012—the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings. The net expenditure on education was thus Rs. 15,48,938, credit being taken for the interest realized on the Mangalore College endowment.

In column 34 of General Table No. 4, the net Provincial expenditure is given as Rs. 18,92,367. From this figure, Rs. 1,39,892, the net cost of the Medical College, Rs. 1,41,012, the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings, Rs. 48,000, the grant to the Lawrence Asylum, and Rs. 1,620, the grant to orphanages not paid through the Department, and Rs. 12,905, the surplus fee receipts of the Law College should be deducted to arrive at the net cost of Rs. 15,48,938 referred to in the above clause.

Local Fund Operations.

17. Local boards were maintaining at the close of the year 3,097 schools with 128,801 pupils as against 3,101 schools with 128,270 pupils on the 31st March 1893. Secondary and Primary schools lost two and five, respectively, of their number, while of special schools there were three more than in the previous year; and only eight of the Primary schools were intended for girls. On these schools the boards expended Rs. 4,91,319 net, including building and scholarship charges; they also expended Rs. 884 as stipends in Government Training schools, contributed Rs. 10,248 and Rs. 230 to the Medical College and to municipalities, respectively, and paid Rs. 2,31,936 as against Rs. 2,32,505 by way of grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from Local Funds under Grant II amounted to Rs. 11,15,811 as against Rs. 10,45,970 in 1892–93. Full particulars are furnished in General Table No. 7 appended to the report.

Municipal operations.

18. Municipal institutions received an accession of 11 schools and 1,866 scholars. One Municipal Middle school was closed, but on the other hand, 12 Primary schools for boys were opened, most of them for the benefit of Panchamas and Muhammadans. Municipal councils expended on their own schools Rs. 87,040 net, contributed Rs. 5,909 towards the Medical College and Rs. 484 towards the Drawing classes in the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam colleges, spent Rs. 337 as stipends in Government Training schools and Rs. 2,598 as stipends in Local Fund schools and paid Rs. 1,05,348 as against Rs. 1,01,852 in the shape of grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The entire expenditure on education (Grant II) in municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,31,934, or Rs. 17,643 more than in 1892–93, as exhibited in General Table No. 7.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. Particulars relating to aided institutions are furnished hereunder:—

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Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	11,694	1,33,340	3,54,718
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,99,540	4,464	33,209	4,63,863	69,816	4,05,824	11,76,716
Primary schools	98,499	2,26,555	68,828	3,23,808	24,256	2,67,709	10,09,655
Training schools	32,337	...	...	...	4,423	29,480	66,240
Other special schools	15,113	...	...	7,049	8,211	37,951	68,324
Total ...	4,36,043	2,31,019	1,02,037	9,13,850	1,18,400	8,74,304	26,75,653

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 24,998 as building grants, Rs. 11,444 as furniture and other special grants and Rs. 10,875 as scholarship grants; and expended from their own receipts Rs. 88,844 on school-houses and Rs. 16,348 on scholarships. Provincial and Municipal funds aided this class of institutions to a larger extent than in the previous year, and Local funds to very nearly the same extent.

From General Table No. 4 it will be observed that the total expenditure on unaided public institutions fell from Rs. 4,59,787 to Rs. 4,58,862. Also, Rs. 1,926 were expended on school-houses and Rs. 2,547 on scholarships.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. In the following summary, the total direct expenditure on education is distributed among the different classes of institutions, the figures relating to the primary departments of Secondary schools being included in those appertaining to Primary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges { general	1,44,835	...	...	52,123	1,477	1,98,435
Colleges { professional	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317
Secondary schools { for boys ...	19,206	...	...	15,399	1,845	36,450
Secondary schools { for boys ...	*(L.A.)13,699	...	...	...	28,580	42,279
Secondary schools { for girls ...	13,971	...	...	653	8	14,632
Secondary schools { for girls ...	*(L.A.) 7,927	...	...	...	2,329	10,256
Primary schools { for boys ...	52,976	...	...	3,002	2,274	58,252
Primary schools { for boys ...	*L.A.) 17,981	...	...	...	37,510	55,491
Primary schools { for girls ...	73,105	...	...	2,899	45	75,549
Primary schools { for girls ...	*(L.A.) 8,393	...	...	...	2,765	11,158
Training schools	1,20,181	884	337	96	690	1,22,188
Other special schools	1,17,089	10,248	6,393	18,968	15,096	1,67,794
Total ... {	7,00,932	11,132	6,730	1,45,505	26,318	8,90,617
Total ... {	*(L.A.)48,000	...	...	...	71,184	1,19,184
Board.						
Colleges, general	5,064	...	2,453	9,024	185	16,726
Secondary schools { for boys ...	45,434	30,320	6,996	1,27,992	2,249	2,12,991
Secondary schools { for girls ...	119	...	259	...	...	378
Primary schools { for boys ...	66,733	4,03,163	62,779	1,42,750	1,022	6,76,447
Primary schools { for girls ...	1,441	2,213	4,338	124	...	8,111
Training schools	6,086	24,852	378	...	207	31,523
Other special schools	3,444	5,237	2,372	1,139	7,520	19,712
Total ...	1,28,321	4,65,785	79,570	2,81,029	11,183	9,65,888
Aided.						
Colleges, general	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	1,45,084	3,54,718
Secondary schools { for boys ...	92,758	...	22,233	3,61,724	1,91,190	6,67,905
Secondary schools { for girls ...	42,488	...	...	20,507	83,319	1,46,314
Primary schools { for boys ...	71,236	2,30,552	77,551	3,73,602	2,97,568	10,50,509
Primary schools { for girls ...	91,557	467	2,258	31,838	1,95,528	3,21,643
Training schools	32,337	...	...	...	33,903	66,240
Other special schools	15,113	...	...	7,049	46,162	68,324
Total ...	4,36,043	2,31,019	1,02,037	9,13,850	9,92,704	26,75,653
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	5,679	22,169	27,848
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	88,188	58,018	1,46,206
Secondary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	1,132	4,198	5,330
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,60,145	86,408	2,46,553
Primary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	3,224	20,642	23,866
Training schools	...	...	...	...	2,345	2,345
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,980	4,734	6,714
Total ...	...	...	...	2,60,348	1,98,514	4,58,862

* (L.A.) signifies Lawrence Asylum.

The net expenditure to Government on its own institutions rose from Rs. 6,70,032 to Rs. 7,00,932, or by Rs. 30,900. Of the increase, Rs. 24,768 appertained to the Medical College. Arts colleges cost Government Rs. 12,363 less, owing chiefly to changes in the staff of the Presidency College, but the saving was more than absorbed by the Training schools; while on Secondary and Primary schools, an increased expenditure of Rs. 12,429 was incurred. If the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 12,905) of the Law College be taken into account, it will be seen that the net cost to Government on the institutions under its direct management fell again from 78·3 to 77·2 per cent. of the total cost. The growing outlay on Training institutions and on Primary schools in the Agency Tracts, which yield no fees, and the fact that a merely nominal rate of fees is levied in girls' schools explain the high proportion of the net cost to Government.

Of the increased expenditure of Rs. 52,940 on Board schools, fees covered Rs. 28,046 or about 53 per cent., and the net cost to Local and Municipal boards rose from Rs. 5,17,788 to Rs. 5,45,355.

Aided institutions received from public funds a grant of Rs. 5,084 more than in the previous year; but as the fee income fell by Rs. 47,860, they had to supplement the loss by a larger sum from their private resources than in 1892–93, to meet the total expenditure, which rose by Rs. 14,383. In aided institutions, grants from public funds, receipts from school fees and contributions from managers' private funds met, respectively, 28·7,34·2 and 37·1 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure.

Primary schools received from Provincial funds even a larger share of help than in the previous year, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, while Secondary schools were not subsidized to the same extent as in 1892–93. The Provincial expenditure on Secondary and Primary schools was in the proportion of 37 : 63. The fall in the expenditure on Secondary schools is, however, more apparent than real, as the figures for 1892–93 included the arrears of the previous year.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		1,57,398	1,90,945
Girls' schools		56,578	1,66,103
Total ...	1893–94 ...	2,13,976	3,57,048
	1892–93 ...	*2,26,459*	*3,26,418*
	1891–92 ..	*1,90,468*	*3,23,788*

The expenditure from Local funds on Secondary and Primary schools was as shown in the margin. It will be noticed with satisfaction that, on Secondary schools, Rs. 2,143 less were spent, while the expenditure on primary education rose by Rs. 32,648. The grant of Rs. 467 from Local funds to girls' schools represents results grants for boys in the lower primary standards of girls' schools, as such grants are payable from Local funds.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	30,320	6,33,715
Girls' schools	...	2,680
Total ...	30,320	6,36,395
Total, 1892-93 ...	*32,463*	*6,03,747*

The expenditure from Municipal funds on Secondary schools also fell, while that on Primary schools slightly increased. In the Madras Municipality, results grants for lower primary girls in poor schools continued to be paid from Municipal funds, as in 1892–93, which explains the entry of Rs. 2,253 as grants from Municipal funds in aided schools.

Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools	29,229	1,40,330
Girls' schools	259	6,586
Total ...	29,488	1,46,916
Total, 1892-93 ...	*41,303*	*1,42,357*

On Secondary schools for boys Rs. 2,16,947 were expended from public funds as against Rs. 2,45,393 in the previous year. On the other hand, the expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 9,14,732 to Rs. 9,64,990. This is very satisfactory and shows that primary instruction is receiving greater attention.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided schools for boys.

21. In the subjoined summary the cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions is worked out:—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	252 12 6	285 1 9	100 12 2	116 15 5	151 7 4	166 1 1
Secondary schools for boys ...	18 13 8	23 2 1	20 15 11	24 7 10	25 13 0	30 2 0
Primary schools for boys ...	7 4 5	9 2 4	4 13 0	5 10 6	3 2 1	3 10 8

In consequence, as already explained, of the reduced expenditure on Government Arts colleges, the cost of educating each student therein slightly fell, while the diminished aggregate attendance of Board and aided colleges enhanced the cost per student in these institutions. The cost per pupil rose in Government Secondary and Primary schools for boys. In Board Secondary schools and aided Primary schools for boys, the cost was less than in the previous year. Government colleges were, as usual, more costly than aided colleges, though not to the same extent as in 1892–93; and the cost per student in Board colleges was about two-thirds of what it was in aided colleges. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided Primary schools for boys was As. 9–8, As. 6–5 and As. 4–2, respectively, as against As. 8–1, As. 5–10½ and As. 4–5, in the previous year.

School fees.

22. The following table compares the strength and fee income of all classes of institutions for the past ten years:—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1884-85 ...	8,969	1,51,756	48,421	1,31,310	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888-89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889-90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890-91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891-92 ...	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854
1892-93 ...	21,766	1,47,158	145,409	2,53,372	567,229	13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958
1893-94 ...	22,608	(a)1,58,410	147,806	(b)2,81,055	579,563	12,80,848	749,977	17,20,313

(a) Includes Rs. 12,905, surplus fees, Law College. (b) Includes Rs. 26, surplus fees, Municipal schools.

For the first time during the past many years, the income from school fees showed a fall, and this, notwithstanding an increase in the total number of pupils at school. This was due, to some extent, to the diminished strength of Arts colleges,

as elsewhere stated. The operation of the new fee notification also appears to have had its share in bringing about this result. For, while in institutions under the management of the Department and local boards—in which the levy of the prescribed rates of fees is compulsory—the fee receipts rose by Rs. 11,252 and Rs. 27,683, respectively, in institutions under private management (aided and unaided schools) —where the levy of fees is optional—such receipts show a decrease of Rs. 46,580, or nearly 5 per cent. The new notification, however, came into force on the 1st January 1892, and it was, therefore, in full operation in 1892–93, but there was no fall during that year. Perhaps, the fact that the levy of fees was optional in aided institutions was fully appreciated only in the course of 1892, and subsequently the competition between rival institutions, managers endeavouring to underbid one another, led to a decline in the fee receipts. The large fall of over Rs. 58,000 in the fee collections of aided Primary and Lower Secondary schools cannot otherwise be explained, unless it be that managers failed to furnish complete and accurate returns for the year under report. If the returns are accurate, the decline is a matter for much regret.

The fee income and average number on rolls in the different grades of institutions under public and private management for the past two years are compared below. Government institutions of all grades, excepting Colleges and Lower Secondary schools, and Board institutions of all grades, excepting Colleges, derived a larger income from fees, whereas, among aided institutions, Colleges, Lower Secondary schools for boys and Primary schools for boys and girls exhibit a decline in fee receipts. The total average fee per pupil fell from 2·45 to 2·40, but in Government and Board institutions it advanced from 7·03 to 7·26 and 1·78 to 1·93, and in aided schools it fell from 2·81 to 2·62. It seems anomalous that the average fee should be lower in Board than in aided schools. This is doubtless due to the non-levy of fees in Board schools for Panchamas, Muhammadans and other backward classes, and in schools in backward localities.

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	804	785	53,417	52,123	66·44	68·95	233	166	11,372	9,024	48·82	54·36	2,460	2,342	1,28,135	1,19,130
Professional colleges	638	712	59,725	65,770	93·61	92·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	887	1,077	9,460	15,781	10·67	14·65	2,985	3,235	71,085	79,585	23·81	24·60	15,874	16,659	2,92,721	3,08,291
Lower Secondary schools for boys	2,605	2,202	1,977	1,098	·76	·50	7,874	8,955	63,742	70,049	8·10	7·82	16,466	16,235	1,18,101	1,10,156
Secondary schools for girls ...	3,734	3,610	2,236	2,336	·60	·65	359	403	...	...	...	...	12,806	13,885	43,226	45,416
Primary schools for boys ...	4,500	5,359	1,128	1,522	·25	·28	129,742	131,660	1,06,269	1,21,108	·82	·92	273,522	277,779	3,67,686	3,16,879
Do. for girls ...	5,595	5,893	602	716	·11	·12	704	718	98	124	·14	·17	19,938	20,881	7,439	6,929
Special schools	2,162	2,189	18,613	19,064	8·61	8·71	441	494	806	1,165	1·83	2·36	1,317	1,277	5,219	7,049
Total ...	20,925	21,827	1,47,158	1,58,410	7·03	7·26	142,338	145,631	2,53,372	2,81,055	1·78	1·93	342,383	349,058	9,62,527	9,13,850

Classes of institutions.	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Arts colleges	52·10	50·87	180	160	6,516	5,679	36·20	35·49	3,677	3,453	1,99,440	1,85,956	54·24	53·85
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	712	59,725	65,770	93·61	92·37
Upper Secondary schools for boys	18·44	18·51	4,941	4,676	73,332	76,809	14·84	16·42	24,687	25,647	4,46,598	4,80,466	18·09	18·73
Lower Secondary schools for boys	7·17	6·79	6,726	6,455	23,924	22,994	3·56	3·56	33,671	33,847	2,07,744	2,04,297	6·17	6·03
Secondary schools for girls ...	3·38	3·27	1,572	419	1,326	3,704	·84	8·84	18,471	18,317	46,788	51,456	2·53	2·81
Primary schools for boys ...	1·34	1·14	181,323	183,782	2,57,334	2,54,487	1·42	1·38	589,087	598,580	7,32,417	6,93,996	1·24	1·16
Do. for girls ...	·37	·33	5,411	4,546	1,184	1,345	·22	·29	31,648	32,038	9,323	9,114	·29	·28
Special schools	3·96	5·52	192	199	1,285	1,980	6·69	9·95	4,112	4,159	25,923	29,258	6·30	7·03
Total ...	2·81	2·62	200,345	200,237	3,64,901	3,66,998	1·82	1·83	705,991	716,753	17,27,958	17,20,313	2·45	2·40

23. In the subjoined table the proportion of expenditure met from fees in each grade of institution is shown. Secondary schools include the figures relating to primary departments thereto attached :—

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Arts colleges	1,98,435	52,123	26	16,726	9,024	54	3,54,718	1,19,130	34	27,848	5,679	20	5,97,727	1,85,956	31
Professional colleges...	2,17,317	65,770	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,317	65,770	30
Upper Secondary schools for boys ...	34,385	15,781	46	1,20,968	79,585	66	5,62,662	3,08,291	55	1,29,924	76,809	59	8,47,939	4,80,466	57
Lower Secondary schools for boys ...	1,19,087	1,098	1	1,34,962	70,049	52	2,86,448	1,10,156	38	56,034	22,994	41	5,96,531	2,04,297	34
Upper Secondary schools for girls ...	29,332	1,004	3	...	...	...	1,14,374	24,368	21	8,357	3,340	40	1,52,063	28,652	19
Lower Secondary schools for girls ...	35,842	1,332	4	2,369	...	...	2,13,232	21,108	10	3,534	364	10	2,54,977	22,804	9
Primary schools for boys	39,000	1,522	4	6,33,508	1,21,108	19	8,69,304	3,16,879	36	3,69,454	2,54,487	69	19,11,266	6,93,996	36
Primary schools for girls	46,421	716	2	6,120	124	2	1,40,351	6,929	5	18,124	1,345	7	2,11,016	9,114	4
Special schools ...	2,89,982	19,064	7	51,235	1,165	2	1,34,564	7,049	5	9,059	1,980	22	4,84,840	29,258	6
Total ...	10,99,801	1,58,410	15	9,65,888	2,81,055	29	26,75,653	9,13,850	34	6,22,334	3,66,998	59	52,73,676	17,20,313	33

Only 33 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against 34 per cent. in the previous year, was met from fees, and this was the result, on the one hand, of increased expenditure, and, on the other hand, of reduced receipts from fees. In Upper Secondary schools, both for boys and girls, and in special schools, 57, 19 and 6 per cent. of the cost was borne by fees as against 54, 16 and 5 per cent., respectively, in 1892-93. It is gratifying to note that in Upper Secondary schools for boys such a high proportion as 57 per cent. of expenditure was covered by the fee collections. In Board High schools, especially, fees bore nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure.

24. The expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds on grants-in-aid during the past decade is given in the margin. Under the head 'Grants from Provincial funds' are included all grants paid to Local and Municipal boards. The total amount of grants-in-aid is the largest figure recorded, the slightly larger amount paid in 1890–91 being due to the special assignment made during that year by Government to the Department out of the Provincial surplus, to wipe off the arrears of building grants. It will be noticed that, during the decade, there was, on the whole, an increase of 21 per cent. in the expenditure on 'grants-in-aid.'

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1884–85...	4,10,440	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,89,055
1885–86...	4,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886–87...	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887–88...	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888–89...	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889–90...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890–91...	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891–92...	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892–93...	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893–94...	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

The total expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds was Rs. 6,17,663, which was Rs. 863 in excess of the revised estimate for the year, as will be seen from the particulars furnished hereunder :

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Grants from Provincial Funds.	Actuals, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1893–94.	Revised budget, 1893–94.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	2,57,820	2,56,560	2,64,000
Scholarship grants	28,708	32,035	28,300
Building grants	23,436	22,933	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	10,089	9,246	8,000
Feeding and clothing grants	10,245	10,295	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	1,372	1,719	1,500
Payments by results	1,40,600	1,46,443	1,65,000
Total ...	4,72,270	4,79,231	5,06,800
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,16,144	1,05,857	90,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	27,313	32,575	20,000
Total ...	1,43,457	1,38,432	1,10,000
Grand Total ...	6,15,727	6,17,663	6,16,800

Salary and Rent Grants.—New and increased grants were very sparingly sanctioned during the year, which accounts for the saving under this head.

Scholarship Grants.—These grants were not drawn as regularly as salary grants, and hence the fluctuation. Of the total amount, viz., Rs. 32,035, Rs. 5,660 were drawn by institutions for general education, Rs. 7,580 by Training schools for masters, Rs. 11,792 by Training schools for mistresses, Rs. 5,215 by Technical schools and Rs. 1,788 by the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College. Further particulars will be found in the appendix relating to scholarships.

Building Grants.—Of the allotment of Rs. 30,000 for building grants, Rs. 22,933 were paid to schools under private management, Rs. 5,308 to schools under local boards and Rs. 305 to schools under Municipal councils. Of the balance of the allotment, viz., Rs. 1,454, a sum of Rs. 1,246 was appropriated as furniture grants. The following institutions received building grants of Rs. 1,000 or upwards:

I.—Board Schools.

	RS.
Harpanahalle Board High school	1,000

II.—Aided Schools.

Guntúr American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College	5,000
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' school	1,375
Do. Roman Catholic Girls' school	1,113
Bishop Corrie's Girls' school	3,672
Kumbakónam Town High school	4,000
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	1,176
Mangalore German Mission High school	1,000

Furniture and other Special Grants.—The sanctioned allotment was slightly exceeded, but this was done by an appropriation from the assignment for building grants. I am unable, for want of funds, to fully meet the applications for such grants. Managers who are willing to satisfy the stringent requirements of the Educational Rules cannot be helped to the extent that they desire.

Feeding and Clothing Grants.—The budget was slightly exceeded owing to arrear payments. Government having fixed the annual outlay on such grants at Rs. 10,000, the Department had not only to refuse feeding and clothing grants to new schools seeking such aid, but had to limit the number of pupils to whom aid could be given in the existing European boarding schools.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—The expenditure on this head was composed of Rs. 612 grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs. 872 grants to Sanskrit schools, and Rs. 235 grants to the Colonial school, Whitefield.

Results Grants.—In the revised estimate for 1893–94, Rs. 1,65,000 were provided under 'grants-in-aid' and Rs. 50,000 under 'adjusting heads' or Rs. 2,15,000 in all, for payments by results, and the actual expenditure on results grants, including arrears at the close of 1892–93, amounted to Rs. 2,12,853 (Rs. 1,46,443 in aided, Rs. 64,115 in Local Fund and Rs. 2,295 in Municipal schools). The outstandings at the beginning and the close of the official year, amounted to about Rs. 44,000 and Rs. 30,060, respectively.

Grants to Local Boards.—The estimate was exceeded by Rs. 15,857, which was chiefly due to the outlay on results grants having exceeded the allotment by Rs. 14,115. It will be seen that there was *per contra* a saving of over Rs. 18,000 in the allotment for results grants to schools under private management.

Grants to Local Boards.

		Rs.
Salary and rent grants to	Ordinary schools	25,507
	Training do.	1,431
	Technical do.	2,699
Scholarship grants to	Training do.	3,548
	Technical do.	376
Building grants		5,308
Grants for furniture and other special objects		2,873
Results grants		64,115
	Total	1,05,857
Add—Refund of excess recoveries from Local Funds for training schools		15,425
		1,21,282

Grants to Municipal Funds.—Excluding the net cost, amounting to Rs. 5,945, of the Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, the expenditure on Municipal grants was Rs. 26,630, as against an allotment of Rs. 20,000. Of the excess amount, Rs. 2,600 represents building and results grants which were intended to be met from the general provision for the items concerned, under 'grants-in-aid.'

Grants to Municipalities.

	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	21,674
Net cost of high schools	5,945
Scholarship grants	1,107
Building grants	305
Furniture grants	1,249
Results grants	2,295
Total	32,575

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

The grants paid from Local funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 2,31,936, as against Rs. 2,28,850 in the revised estimate for the year. The Accountant-General's statement gives the expenditure on this item as Rs. 2,43,856; but this is due to an erroneous debit to this head of Rs. 11,937, being charges apparently connected with salary-results schools in the districts of Gódávari, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot, and to the erroneous debit to Provincial funds of Rs. 16–8–0, being results grants due from Local funds to a school in the Chingleput district. The local boards should have expended a larger sum on building and furniture grants.

Grants.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants	2,720	2,406
Results grants	2,23,650	2,28,507
Other grants	2,480	1,023
Total	2,28,850	2,31,936

GENERAL STATISTICS.

In the following summary, the actual expenditure from Local Funds under 'grants-in-aid' is compared with the revised estimate according to districts :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1893–94 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1893–94.				
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Combined grants.	Building grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám ...	...	15,502	...	...	...	15,502	30	17,300	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	...	10,791	...	100	...	10,891	...	11,000	...	...	660
Gódávari ...	...	10,182	...	...	...	10,182	90	10,910	...	...	...
Kistna ...	...	11,696	...	...	...	11,696	...	13,940	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	39	4,035	...	13	...	4,087	...	4,450	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	8,360	6,612	95	...	15,067	100	7,530	...	170	...
Chingleput ...	510	13,984	...	...	26	14,520	540	14,000	...	...	20
Bellary ...	...	9,564	...	...	...	9,564	...	9,750	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	...	5,270	...	...	...	5,270	...	3,600	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	229	9,376	...	...	...	9,605	160	6,060	...	...	...
North Arcot.	...	19,275	2,480	...	...	21,755	...	15,310	...	...	...
South Arcot.	...	14,132	...	...	...	14,132	...	14,600	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	...	12,457	...	...	...	12,457	...	12,850	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	1,575	...	14	...	...	1,589	1,750	150	20	...	...
Salem ...	...	6,651	...	...	...	6,651	...	6,400	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	53	15,269	...	409	80	15,811	50	13,690	...	...	700
Trichinopoly.	...	7,147	...	...	...	7,147	...	6,600	...	...	...
Madura ...	...	19,210	...	...	...	19,210	...	19,700	...	..	400
Tinnevelly ...	...	21,741	...	...	...	21,741	...	22,470	...	...	30
Malabar ...	...	9,849	...	225	...	10,074	...	6,110	...	...	...
South Canara	...	6,830	...	75	...	6,905	...	8,130	...	...	480
Total ...	2,406	2,31,321	9,106	917	106	2,43,856	2,720	2,23,650	20	170	2,290

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

Grants.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants	23,530	23,087
Results grants	81,980	81,113
Other grants	490	1,148
Total ...	1,06,000	1,05,348

From Municipal funds, grants amounting to Rs. 1,05,348 were paid to schools under private management, as against Rs. 1,06,000, the revised estimate, and the distribution of this amount is given in the margin. The increase in the expenditure is satisfactory.

In the following summary the actual expenditure from Municipal funds under 'grants-in-aid' is compared with the revised estimate, by districts :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1893–94 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Revised budget, 1893–94.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	...	1,454	...	...	1,550	...
Vizagapatam	617	4,041	118	720	4,610	...
Gódávari	1,651	1,907	8	2,000	2,800	...
Kistna	1,149	4,511	...	1,750	5,000	...
Kurnool	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
Nellore	973	1,966	...	990	2,110	...
Madras	...	12,528	...	...	11,820	...
Chingleput	803	1,535	...	810	1,700	...
Bellary	524	2,454	...	600	2,300	...
Anantapur	...	280	...	...	250	...
Cuddapah	...	765	...	...	700	...
North Arcot	2,960	2,535	66	1,610	1,760	...
South Arcot	1,150	2,994	...	1,070	3,800	...
Coimbatore	1,687	1,663	898	1,900	2,200	100
Nilgiris	2,103	283	123	2,120	470	...
Salem	420	1,222	13	420	1,130	...
Tanjore	4,205	12,715	1,150	4,650	13,460	...
Trichinopoly	...	6,681	...	...	6,780	...
Madura	2,421	6,609	1,007	2,300	6,450	...
Tinnevelly	1,000	5,493	108	880	6,200	...
Malabar	1,172	4,250	289	1,230	4,390	390
South Canara	252	1,576	19	480	1,500	...
Total ...	23,087	78,462	3,799	23,530	81,980	490

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

25. Dr. Duncan was in charge of the office up to the 27th September 1893, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough for one year, handing over charge, with the approval of Government, to the First Assistant. In consequence of delay in my being relieved in the Central Provinces, I was unable to enter on my duties as Acting Director of Public Instruction before the 30th October following. Dr. Duncan made a short tour through Coimbatore and the Nilgiris in June 1893. Press of work in connection with the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the preparation of the Annual Report and Budget and the revision of the notifications relating to the Public Service and the Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary, Primary and Special Test Examinations seems to have prevented him from making any lengthened tour. I went on an inspection tour through the Vizagapatam and Gódávari districts in February 1894 and visited the important institutions at Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Rajahmundry and Cocanada, and towards the close of March I visited Coimbatore, on my way to Ootacamund, to hold the annual inspection of the Lawrence Asylum.

Scheme of inspection.

26. The Inspectors of Schools, Central and Southern Circles, found their charges, which respectively comprised eight and seven districts, rather unwieldy; and in view of this fact and in order to simplify the inspection arrangements, to check needless journeys and the consequent waste of time of the Assistant Inspectors, and to reduce the growing expenditure on travelling allowances, the scheme of inspection was revised. Pending the promulgation of an Inspection Code, Dr. Duncan issued the following instructions regarding the scope of the inspection and examination work of the different grades of Inspecting officers :—

(i) Second-grade colleges under Board and private management, Upper Secondary schools and departments, Secondary Training schools, Special and Technical schools and European schools shall be inspected and examined by the Inspector. In the Western Circle, Lower Secondary schools and Primary Training schools shall also be inspected and examined by the Inspector. The above arrangement is subject to the provision in clause (vi).

(ii) Lower Secondary schools and departments, Primary Training schools and Upper and Lower Primary schools in municipalities (Madras excepted) and at the head-quarter stations of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub- (or Stationary) Magistrates shall be inspected and examined by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, subject to the provision in clauses (v) and (vi).

(iii) Upper Primary and Lower Primary schools in the City of Madras, and also those lying outside the limits assigned to the Assistant Inspectors in the last preceding clause shall be inspected and examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(iv) Secondary schools for girls, Home education classes, Training schools for Mistresses (the Presidency Training school for Mistresses excepted), schools for European girls, and Special and Technical schools for girls shall be inspected and examined by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. Primary girls' schools shall be inspected and examined by the Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools. With the Director's approval, the inspection and examination of Lower Secondary schools may be delegated to Sub-Assistants.

(v) Primary and Lower Secondary schools in which instruction is given in Hindustani, Persian or Arabic, or where over 50 *per cent.* of the pupils are Muhammadans, even though instruction is not given in any of the above languages, shall be inspected and examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Schools.

(vi) As far as regards the Fifth and Seventh Divisions, during 1893–94, only Second-grade colleges, Upper Secondary Training schools, Technical and Industrial schools and schools for Europeans shall be inspected and examined by the Inspectors; and the Assistant Inspectors of these divisions shall visit the other schools which the Inspectors are required to inspect and examine under clause (i) and report generally on their work. Lower Secondary schools lying outside the limits mentioned in clause (ii) may, with the Director's approval, be transferred to Sub-Assistants.

From the facts recorded elsewhere it will be seen that the new scheme worked well during the year.

Inspectors.

27. There was no change in the charge of the Northern and Southern Circles. The sudden and untimely death, on the 5th January 1894, of Dr. Bradshaw, the Senior Inspector of Schools, in charge of the Central Circle, deprived the Department of a useful and valuable officer. During his distinguished service of 23 years in the Department, he filled the office of Inspector for over 21 years. As Editor of a series of Government English Readers, Author of 'An English Anthology from Chaucer to the Present Time' and Editor of the Poetical Works of Gray and Milton, he has rendered invaluable service

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

to the cause of English Literature. Of his zeal, energy and ability as an Inspector of Schools it would be difficult to speak in terms of too high praise. His lamented death caused a vacancy in the Inspectorate, which was filled by the transfer of Mr. Marsden from the Western to the Central Circle, and the appointment of Mr. Flanagan, the Senior Assistant Inspector of Schools, as Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, sub. *pro tem.* Mr. Marsden was in additional charge of the Central Circle during Dr. Bradshaw's absence on privilege leave for 43 days in September and October 1893. An abstract of the work done by the Inspectors of Schools is appended:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau Pantulu ...	6	15	7	129	9	8	174	7,524	109	221	208	5,829
Central ...	John Bradshaw, Esq.	3	10	15	6	...	6	40	2,654	44	143	47	1,823
	E. Marsden, Esq.	5	22	...	8	...	7	42	3,586	64	44	62	2,472
Southern ...	T. T. Logan, Esq.	11	27	9	13	...	14	74	9,651	106	236	244	5,321
Western ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	4	9	17	10	...	4	44	2,419	49	13	60	595
	C. C. Flanagan, Esq.	1	3	6	7	...	1	18	2,144	19	27	45	364

Mr. Logan examined the largest number of pupils and spent the greatest number of days on circuit, and M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rau Pantulu spent the greatest number of days in examining schools. The amount of work done by the officers in charge of the Central Circle does not compare favourably with the amount of work done in the other circles.

Inspectresses.

28. Mrs. Brander and Miss Arnold were in undisturbed charge of the offices of Senior Inspectress and Junior Inspectress of Girls' Schools, respectively. The former examined 152 schools with 8,569 pupils in 147 days and was on circuit for 138 days, while the latter examined in 143 days 116 schools with 6,591 pupils and was on circuit for 224 days. They had to travel, between them, 9,025 miles on inspection work. The above figures give proof of the very onerous duties devolving on the Inspectresses.

Assistant Inspectors.

29. There were fewer changes in the Assistant Inspectorate than in the previous year. Five out of the nine divisions remained in the charge of the permanent Assistant Inspectors. Mr. David Joseph of the First Division was obliged, owing to ill-health, to take privilege leave for three months, and was subsequently transferred to the Rajahmundry College, as he was considered unfit for travelling work. His place was filled by M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Pantulu, who had been acting in the First Division for over three years. On Mr. Flanagan's promotion to the Inspectorate, M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar was transferred to the Seventh Division, and his place in the Third Division was taken by M.R.Ry. C. V. Kachayya Sastri, the Senior Sub-Assistant Inspector. In the Sixth Division M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya was on privilege leave from the 18th July to the 25th August 1893, when M.R.Ry. N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar acted for him.

The following summary compares the work done by the Assistant Inspectors:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	215	5,031	47	2,012	169	140
Second	162	3,317	46	3,716	169	133
Third	143	4,537	66	3,636	159	126
Fourth	146	4,004	46	5,977	148	144
Fifth	176	4,913	146	8,614	201	223
Sixth	240	6,287	98	7,025	235	150
Seventh	146	5,289	53	4,087	241	112
Eighth	183	6,134	52	3,863	127	136
Ninth	192	5,639	29	1,552	188	145
Average ...	178	5,017	65	4,498	182	145

As a salutary result of the revised scheme of inspection already alluded to, the average number of schools examined for grant by Assistant Inspectors rose from 123 with 3,510 pupils to 178 with 5,017 pupils, while the average number of days spent on circuit fell from 210 to 182, notwithstanding the increase in the number of schools and pupils examined. The contrast between the number of days spent on circuit and the number of schools examined in the several divisions is striking. But this is due, to a considerable extent, to the difference in the constitution of the divisions. The number of days spent on circuit by the Assistant Inspectors of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth Divisions was, however, hardly adequate.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

30. The number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors in charge of boys' schools remained the same, viz., 55, as in the previous year; but as many of these officers had been in charge of the same range too long, and as this was considered inexpedient on public grounds, Dr. Duncan ordered a general transfer of all Sub-Assistants who had been in one and the same range for four years or upwards. Appendix A gives particulars of the work of each Sub-Assistant; the following summary shows by divisions the average work of these officers; the work done by the Sub-Assistants of Muhammadan schools is not included in this table :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	321	5,943	16	748	212	163
Second	276	4,829	40	2,401	220	134
Third	272	4,212	38	2,474	219	175
Fourth	248	4,089	81	5,315	173	174
Fifth	198	3,192	85	3,315	220	160
Sixth	235	4,825	63	3,460	180	150
Seventh	190	3,102	24	2,737	188	154
Eighth	221	4,271	42	2,818	195	172
Ninth	270	5,259	12	1,240	164	145
Western Circle	248	6,797	12	2,125	196	174
Average ...	245	4,559	42	2,686	195	160

A slight increase will be noticed in the number of schools and pupils examined for grant. This is satisfactory, considering that, under the revised scheme of inspection, the Sub-Assistants have been generally relieved of the examination of schools in the Municipalities and in kasba stations. Except in the Fifth Division, fewer days were spent on circuit than in 1892–93, and the average number of days spent in examining schools also fell from 174 to 160. These fluctuations must be attributed to the operation of the revised scheme of inspection and not to any deterioration in the work of the Sub-Assistants.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

31. On a strong representation from Dr. Duncan, Government sanctioned the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant for the charge of girls' schools, and the number of girls' ranges thus increased from five to six. It will be seen from the appendix that 760 schools and 33,035 pupils were examined for grant, as against 683 schools and 28,860 pupils in 1892–93. Considering the distances to be travelled, the inspection work done by these officers must be regarded as satisfactory.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

32. There were 243 Inspecting Schoolmasters employed during the year, one from Provincial, 189 from Local and 53 from Municipal funds, and they were distributed as below over the different districts :—

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Districts.	1892–93.	1893–94.	Districts.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Ganjám	11	13	South Arcot	10	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Coimbatore	11	13
Gódávari	14	17	Nilgiris	1	1
Kistna	17	19	Salem	13	13
Kurnool	7	7	Tanjore	15	16
Nellore	10	10	Trichinopoly	9	9
Madras	3	3	Madura	14	14
Chingleput	7	7	Tinnevelly	14	15
Bellary	9	9	Malabar	22	22
Anantapur	4	4	South Canara	7	7
Cuddapah	8	8			
North Arcot	14	14	Total ...	232	243

Nineteen of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were in charge of Muhammadan schools, and in districts in which there is a sufficiently large number of Muhammadan schools, the District Boards are being advised to employ separate Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters. The Inspecting Schoolmasters are reported to have newly started or brought under inspection 3,653 schools and to have brought 2,344 schools from the unaided to the aided list. Their work was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the Local Boards continued to exercise a careful supervision over their movements. Several Local Boards have, on the recommendation of this Department, sanctioned a graduated scale of salaries for Inspecting Schoolmasters. This will, doubtless, stimulate them to show still better work.

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

33. Six Superintendents were employed, as in the previous year, for the inspection and improvement of primary schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars, and they examined 271 schools and 10,764 pupils. There was thus a slight fall in the amount of inspection work done by these men. They are reported to have started or brought under inspection 41 schools and brought 4 schools from the unaided to the aided list.

Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests.

34. For the Sub-Assistant's tests, 38 as against 47 candidates registered their names. The number of subject candidates fell from 84 to 57, and of passes from 72 to 40. Of the candidates, one was a female, and she passed in Branch I of Test B, for which alone she came up.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

35. At the Convocation held in March 1894 for conferring degrees, 443, as against 417 candidates in the previous year, were admitted to degrees in the several Faculties, as particularized in the margin. A marked increase will be noticed in the number admitted to the B.A. degree, but there was more than a proportionate decrease in the number of recipients of the B.L. degree, in consequence chiefly of the unfavourable results of the B.L. degree Examination.

M.A. degree ...	9	M.B. and C.M. degree	2
B.A. degree ...	358	L.M.S. degree ...	10
M.L. degree ...	2	B.C.E. degree ...	6
B.L. degree ...	45	L.T. degree ...	11

Changes in by-laws.

36. A revised syllabus for Branch V, History, of the B.A. degree Examination was drawn up and approved. The scope of the examination was extended, and the subject of political science was assigned an important place in the scheme of the examination: the change will come into force from January 1897. The by-laws relating to the L.T. degree

Examination were thoroughly recast. The examination has been thrown open to candidates who have had a year's training, or six months' training with a year's experience as teacher, or two years' experience as teacher, and a fee of Rs. 15 has been fixed for the theoretical and practical tests separately. The committee entrusted with the revision of the B.L. curriculum concluded its work and recommended the bifurcation of the B.L. degree Examination—the institution of a First Examination in Law, after eighteen months' study in an affiliated Law College, and a final degree examination, after a further attendance of eighteen months at such college. The changes, however, were finally sanctioned only after the close of the year under report. This arrangement should enable a larger number of candidates to pass the degree examination in Law. The procedure laid down regarding the annual convocation for degrees was also simplified, in view of the large increase in the number of candidates for admission to the several degrees.

University Fee Fund.

37. Examination fees amounted during the year to Rs. 1,42,421, and the receipts from interest, sale of books and miscellaneous sources to Rs. 16,125, as against Rs. 1,26,088 and Rs. 14,202, respectively, in 1892-93. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,55,182, and there was thus a profit of Rs. 3,364 in favour of the University Fee Fund at the close of the year, exclusive of Rs. 2,45,000 invested in Government securities and of Rs. 4,073, the cash balance on the 1st April 1893.

Affiliated institutions.

38. In consequence of the closure of the S.P.G. Caldwell College, Tuticorin, the number of colleges affiliated to the University up to the B.A. degree Examination fell by one. On the other hand, there were two additions to the list of institutions affiliated up to the F.A. course, viz., the American Baptist Mission College, Ongole, and St. Thomé College, Madras.

University examinations.

39. The results of the different University examinations for the past two years are contrasted in the subjoined table :—

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	*15*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*10*
Bachelor of Arts. English Language Division.	1893-94.	165	76	...	353	16	87	697	114	53	...	213	14	46	440
	1892-93.	*144*	*46*	...	*330*	*13*	*125*	*658*	*119*	*40*	...	*264*	*12*	*75*	*510*
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language Division.	1893-94.	161	73	...	340	17	122	713	148	65	...	291	17	99	620
	1892-93	*143*	*51*	...	*316*	*12*	*127*	*649*	*121*	*46*	...	*281*	*11*	*110*	*569*
Bachelor of Arts. Science Division.	1893-94.	139	62	...	355	17	154	727	89	25	...	209	12	62	397
	1892-93.	*111*	*32*	...	*271*	*5*	*175*	*594*	*66*	*17*	...	*150*	*4*	*75*	*312*
First Examination in Arts.	1893-94.	231	247	106	995	67	619	2,265*	71	101	37	372	28	105	714
	1892-93.	*202*	*182*	*94*	*845*	*55*	*508*	*1,886*†	*121*	*90*	*30*	*377*	*23*	*138*	*779*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1892-93.	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*
Bachelor of Laws ...	1893-94.	166	15	...	...	...	...	181	39	6	...	...	...	...	45
	1892-93.	*161*	*8*	...	...	...	...	*169*	*68*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*72*
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1893-94.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1892-93.	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*
First M.B. and C.M. ...	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1892-93.	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*
Preliminary Scientific.	1893-94.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1892-93.	*12*	...	...	...	...	...	*12*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*
Second L.M.S. ...	1893-94.	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	1892-93.	*21*	...	...	...	...	...	*21*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	*15*
First L.M.S.	1893-94.	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
	1892-93.	*83*	...	...	...	...	...	*83*	*38*	...	...	...	...	...	*38*

* Excludes 8 students disallowed. † Excludes 3 students disallowed.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1893–94.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1892–93.	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	*5*
First Examination in Engineering.	January 1894	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written Examn.	1893–94	27	...	...	...	...	27	54	24	...	...	...	...	18	42
	1892–93.	*30*	...	...	...	...	*11*	*41*	*24*	...	...	...	...	*6*	*30*
Practical Examn.	1893–94.	24	...	...	...	...	30	54	10	...	...	...	...	10	20
	1892–93.	*30*	...	...	...	...	*6*	*36*	*9*	...	...	...	...	*4*	*13*
Total ...	1893–94.	1,031	473	106	2,043	117	1,068	4,838	536	250	37	1,085	71	349	2,328
	1892–93.	*957*	*319*	*94*	*1,762*	*85*	*970*	*4,187*	*597*	*197*	*30*	*1,072*	*50*	*420*	*2,366*

For the M.A. and B.L. degree Examinations, for the English Language Division of the B.A. degree Examination and for the F.A. Examination, a larger number of candidates appeared, but fewer passed than in the year previous. The results of the examinations in Medicine also compared unfavourably with those of 1892–93. The First Examination in Engineering was held for the first time in January 1894.

The percentages of examinees and passes appertaining to Government and aided colleges to the total number of examinees and passes respectively in the three divisions of the B.A. degree Examination are exhibited in the margin. In all the divisions, the results were in favour of Government colleges; while aided colleges passed 60, 86 and 59 per cent. of the candidates they sent up for the several divisions of the examination, Government colleges passed, respectively, 69, 92 and 64 per cent. of the candidates presented. The relative difference in the percentage of passes in regard to the English Language Division is noteworthy and speaks well for the attention paid to the teaching of English in departmental institutions. In the Science Division, private candidates fared even worse than in the previous year, 40 per cent. passing as against 43 per cent.

Division.	Government Colleges.		Aided Colleges.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
English Language Division ...	24	26	51	48
Second Language Division ...	23	24	48	47
Science Division.	19	22	49	53

The results of the First Examination in Arts compared very unfavourably with those of the previous three years, as will be seen from the percentages of passed to examined given in the margin. The Matriculation Examination held in December 1891 was the last examination held under the old by-laws, and the successful candidates at that examination were generally of inferior attainments. This seems to account for the abnormally low percentage of passes at the F.A. Examination of 1893.

	Percentage.
1890–91	32·6
1891–92	36·7
1892–93	41·3
1893–94	31·5

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

40. Twenty-three candidates appeared for the M.A. degree Examination, of whom seven were successful. Except in Mental and Moral Science, the results were poor, compared with those of the previous year. Of the ten candidates that appeared in the Language Section, five brought up English, three Sanskrit, one Latin and one Canarese and Tamil; but only two passed, one in

M.A. degree Examination.

Subjects.	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics	2	1
Physics	3	...
Botany and Physiology ...	1	1
Zoology and Geology and Physical Geography	1	...
Mental and Moral Science ...	2	2
History	4	1
Language	10	2
Total ...	23	7

English and one in Sanskrit. The examinees were composed of 16 Brahmans, six non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian; one non-Brahman Hindu and six Brahmans secured places in the pass list.

B.A. degree Examination.

41. The results of the B.A. degree Examination for the past two years are compared below :—

Subjects.	Percentages passed in 1891–92.	1892–93.			1893–94.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English Language Division	50·5	658	510	77·5	697	440	63·1
Second do. do.	94·1	649	569	87·7	713	620	86·9
Science Division. — Branch I—Mathematics	68·4	64	29	45·3	92	36	39·1
Science Division. — Branch II — A. Physics	66·1	137	61	44·5	158	46	29·1
Science Division. — Branch II — B. Chemistry	61·7	36	16	44·4	32	12	37·5
Science Division. — Branch III — Biology and Animal Physiology	100·0	2	1	50·0	...	...	...
Science Division. — Branch III — C. Biology and Zoology ...	71·4	35	24	68·5	29	23	79·3
Science Division. — Branch III — D. Biology and Geology	...	...	...	...	12	4	33·3
Science Division. — Branch IV—Mental and Moral Science.	69·5	157	93	59·2	222	156	70·3
Science Division. — Branch V—History	54·8	163	88	53·9	182	120	65·9

In Biology and Zoology, Mental and Moral Science and History, the percentages of passes were a marked improvement on those of 1892–93, but they were otherwise, in the remaining subjects. The results in the English Language Division were fair, though the percentage of passed to examined was not, owing probably to greater strictness on the part of the examiners, so high as in the previous year. I am inclined to think that the standard of the Second Language Division is not sufficiently high. It is noteworthy that out of 397 candidates who passed in the Science Division only 85, or 21 per cent. brought up Physics, Chemistry or Biology as against 156 who passed in Mental and Moral Science. It would be well if something could be done to increase the popularity of the first three branches of the Science Division. The classes of the community to which the passed candidates belonged and the percentages of passed to examined under each class are noted in the margin. Muhammadans, it will be observed, passed a higher proportion of candidates than either Brahmans or non-Brahman Hindus—a very gratifying feature, though the number of successful candidates was small. Brahmans formed 74, 73 and 71 per cent., respectively, of the total number of successful candidates in the three divisions of the B.A. degree Examination. Non-Brahman Hindus appear still slow to take advantage of the means open to them of receiving collegiate education; this is to be regretted.

Classes of the community.	English Language Division.		Second Language Division.		Science Division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Brahmans	325	64·2	452	87·7	283	55·4
Other Hindus	75	54·7	119	87·5	66	54·1
Muhammadans	4	66·7	7	87·5	7	58·3
Native Christians ...	31	73·8	37	77 0	36	49·3
Eurasians	3	100·0	3	100·0	4	66·7
Europeans	2	100·0	2	100·0	1	50·0

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

42. The unfavourable results of the First Examination in Arts have been stated to be due chiefly to the inferior attainments of the candidates. From the particulars recorded in the margin, it will be seen that there was a large failure under Physiology or Physiography. Probably, the subject is not handled by competent teachers, in most of the colleges. Over a third of the candidates failed in History. This would seem to imply that the subject did not receive sufficient attention during the year. Europeans and Eurasians obtained the highest percentage (42) of passes, Muhammadans and Native Christians followed with 39 and 34 per cent., while of the Brahman and non-Brahman Hindu classes 32 per cent. and 29 per cent., respectively, passed. On the other hand, of the successful candidates, Brahmans constituted 68 per cent., non-Brahman Hindus 19 per cent., Native Christians 9 per cent., Europeans and Eurasians 2 per cent. and Muhammadans 2 per cent.

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1891–92.		1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.	Passed.	Percentage.
English	990	49	1,243	66	1,401	61·9
Optional Language	1,693	84	1,423	75	1,796	79·3
Mathematics ...	1,638	81	1,099	58	1,406	62·1
Physiology or Physiography.	1,522	75	1,357	72	1,151	50·8
History	1,494	74	1,497	79	1,465	64·7

43. In Appendix B will be found particulars of the strength and the results of the B.A. and F.A. Examinations appertaining to each college borne on the departmental returns. Of the first-grade colleges there was one less, owing to the closure of the Caldwell College, Tuticorin, but the number of second-grade colleges increased by two, viz., the American Baptist Mission College, Ongole, and St. Thomé College, Madras. The B.A. classes have steadily advanced in numbers during the past quinquennium, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, but the F.A. classes have become weaker since the raising of the Matriculation standard. The strength of each college class during the past three years is compared below :—

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

Year.	M.A. and B.A. classes.	F.A. classes.
1890	713	2,330
1891	841	2,364
1892	1,067	2,751
1893	1,368	2,169
1894	1,499	1,831

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.
M.A. class	11	13	26
Senior B.A. class	531	751	925
Junior B.A. class	525	604	548
Senior F.A. class	1,288	1,572	1,214
Junior F.A. class	1,463	597	617

Nine of the M.A. scholars were attached to the Presidency College, 16 to the Madras Christian College, and one to the Rajahmundry College. The senior B.A. class contained the largest number of students on record. Owing to the unfavourable results of the last F.A. Examination, the junior B.A. class was weaker than in the previous year. The junior F.A. class had an accession of but 20 students, on the whole. Unless a much larger number of candidates pass annually at the Matriculation Examination, no substantial improvement can be looked for in the strength of colleges or in their fee income. As the Department, on the other hand, can ill afford to sanction increased grants, so as to enable the managers to meet the loss in their fee income, they will be obliged either to reduce the scale of expenditure in their colleges or to raise, gradually, the standard rate of fees. The latter is probably the best solution of the difficulty.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

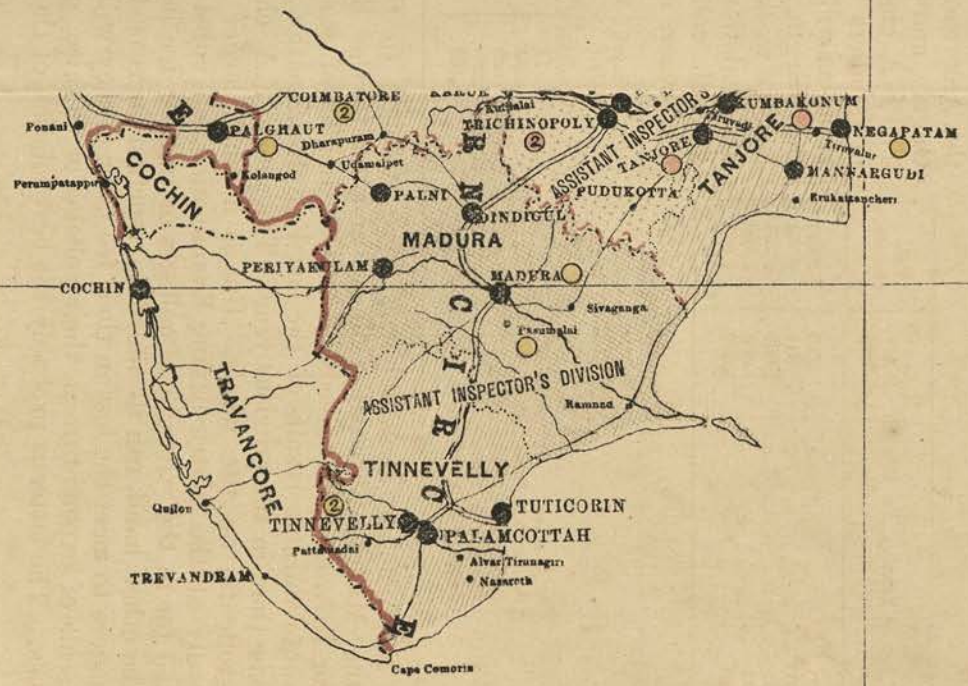
44. As many as six candidates, all of whom were Brahmans, presented themselves for the M.L. degree Examination, but only two were successful. For the B.L. degree Examination 133 Brahmans, 32 non-Brahman Hindus, 15 Native Christians and one

University examinations in Law.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map 1.

1893-94.



The Districts are arranged under Seven Classes.

CLASS I., where over 100 are under instruction out of every 5,000 of Male School going age population.

CLASS II., where between 20 & 40 are under instruction out of 5,000 of Male School going age population.

CLASS III., do 10 & 20 do do

CLASS IV., do 5 & 10 do do

CLASS V., do 2½ & 5 do do

CLASS VI., do 2½ and under do do

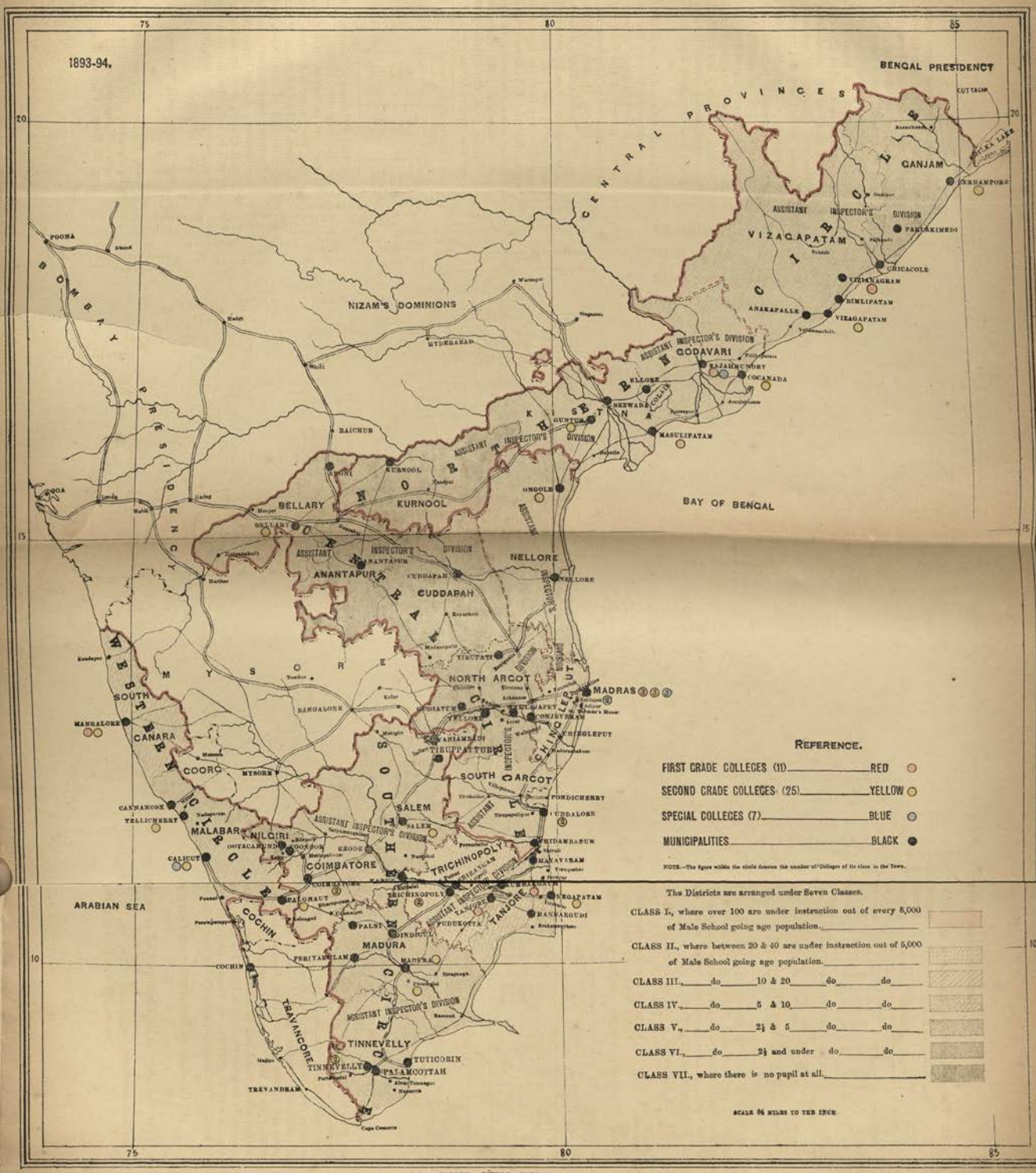
CLASS VII., where there is no pupil at all.

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH

A.J.D: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map 1.



A. J. D: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Eurasian—in all 181 candidates—appeared. Of these, 36 Brahmans, six non-Brahman Hindus and three Native Christians, or 45 in all, passed, Native Christians securing the highest percentage of passed to examined. Fifteen of the examinees and six of the successful candidates belonged to the Trivandrum College. Of the 136 failures, no fewer than 95 failed in three or more subjects. This does not speak well for the preparation of the candidates for this examination.

Law College, Madras.

45. There was a marked advance in the strength of the college which stood at 591 as against 512 on the 31st March 1893, and the increase appertained wholly to the B.L. classes, the Pleadership classes containing only 30 students as against 107 at the close of 1892–93. Of the students, 432 were Brahmans, 120 non-Brahman Hindus, 25 Native Christians, nine Muhammadans and five Europeans or Eurasians. The college was ill-accommodated, but the new buildings are in rapid progress. A good library has been provided. For the B.L. degree Examination, 63 students appeared direct from the college, of whom 15 passed, one in the first class. The proportion of passes was thus far from satisfactory. In consequence of the large increase in the strength, the fee income realized was Rs. 54,310, and sundry receipts amounted to Rs. 8. The charges aggregated Rs. 41,413, resulting in a profit of Rs. 12,905.

Medicine.

University examinations in Medicine.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	29	19
Native Christians	24	6
Muhammadans	1	...
Brahmans	17	3
Other Hindus	35	5
Others	1	...

46. The results of the University examinations in Medicine were far from favourable, only 33 passing out of 107 candidates as against 64 out of 125 in 1892–93. From the nationalities of candidates examined and passed, as noted in the margin, it will be seen that Europeans and Eurasians did creditably, and Native Christians ranked next, while Brahmans and other Hindus fared badly. These results contrast unfavourably with those secured by the latter classes of the community in the examinations under the Faculty of Arts, which would seem to imply that Hindus have not, as yet, developed a taste for professional and technical studies.

Medical College, Madras.

47. The year witnessed a further and very serious decline in the strength of the Medical College, viz., from 133 to 82, of whom 15 were in the M.B. and C.M. section, 49 (including 5 women) in the L.M.S. section, and 18 were casual students. The large decrease was due to the fact that only four candidates sought enrolment in the M.B and C.M. section and four in the L.M.S. section. The small number of admissions into the latter section is to be attributed to the raising to the F.A. standard of the minimum qualification for admission from October 1893. The attendance was fairly representative. The results of the University Examinations were fair, except those of the First L.M.S. Examination, but they compared, on the whole, unfavourably with those of 1892–93. One of the former students obtained a commission in the Indian Medical Service, and ten former students obtained British diplomas. The expenditure on the College, including the School department, was Rs. 1,64,269, of which fees and other receipts including contributions from Local and Municipal funds, covered Rs. 30,716.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

48. For the B.C.E. degree Examination, five Brahmans and three Native Christians appeared, and all the three Native Christians and three of the Brahman candidates were successful. For the newly instituted First Examination in Engineering, three Brahman candidates appeared, of whom two were successful.

College of Engineering, Madras.

49. The college department of the College of Engineering contained 18 students as against 15 on the 31st March 1893, and a further increase in strength may be expected under the changes sanctioned in G.O., dated 28th February 1894, No. 128, Educational.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Brahmans preponderated as usual. Four Engineer students, having completed their practical course, two as Civil and two as Mechanical Engineers, secured college diplomas, and found employment. Both the students that appeared for the B.C.E. degree Examination direct from the college were successful, and they acquitted themselves creditably at the examination held by the College Board. The workshops were completed and fitted up, and the practical instruction of students continued to receive due attention. The expenditure on the college, including the school department, amounted to Rs. 60,696, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 13,983.

Teaching.

University examinations in Teaching.

50. The results of the written examination for the L.T. degree were very good, 42 passing out of 54 candidates, but those of the practical test were, as in the previous year, not satisfactory, only 20 passing out of 54. Of the 42 candidates that passed the written test, 24 were Brahmans, 15 Native Christians and three were non-Brahman Hindus; while of the 20 that succeeded in the practical test, 14 were Brahmans, five Native Christians and one was a non-Brahman Hindu. The absence of the other classes of the community is to be regretted.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

51. A training section was constituted in the Rajahmundry College in February 1894, to prepare candidates for collegiate grade certificates, and the section has since been affiliated to the University up to the L.T. degree. One graduate and seven under-graduates of the F.A. standard were in attendance on the 31st March last. I trust that the college will grow in popularity and meet a long-felt want, viz., the supply of trained Telugu graduates and under-graduates of the F.A. standard for the colleges and schools in the Northern Circars.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

52. The college department of the Teachers' College contained 53 students,—two M.A.'s, 23 B.A.'s and 28 F.A.'s; and with one exception all the students were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds. Of the students, 46 were Brahmans, five Native Christians and two non-Brahman Hindus. The absence of Eurasian and Muhammadan students and the poor contingent of non-Brahman classes are much to be regretted. The results of the theoretical portion of the L.T. degree Examination were very satisfactory, 24 passing out of 27 examinees who appeared direct from the college, but, at the practical examination, only 10 passed out of 24 candidates presented. For the written examination for second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificates, 21 candidates appeared, of whom only three secured the marks required for trained Teachers' certificates. The amount of practical work done at the college was found in need of further improvement, and it is under contemplation to increase the time devoted to instruction. The Students' Home worked with its usual success, and proposals are under consideration to provide for the accommodation of a larger number of students.

Training College, Calicut.

53. Three Brahmans and two non-Brahman Hindus constituted the strength of the college department as against six, the sanctioned number of stipendiaries. Four candidates appeared for the second-grade collegiate certificate examination, of whom three passed. The results produced by the institution can hardly be considered commensurate with the expenditure incurred on its upkeep.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

54. The College of Agriculture passed through another year of suspense, and the various proposals as to its future were under the consideration of Government, but final orders were not passed, before the close of the year. The strength was almost stationary—41 as against 42; and 31 students were Brahmans and seven were other Hindus, while the Eurasian, Native Christian and Muhammadan classes were each represented by one student. Only 24 of the students were landholders, officials contributing as

many as 14 students; 18 students belonged to Native States and other Presidencies. The students of the senior class made two agricultural excursions—one to the Cuddapah and the other to the Coimbatore district. The results obtained by the college at the Government Technical Examinations were not as favourable as in the previous year. Four students received Agricultural diplomas during the year. The expenditure on the upkeep of the college during the year amounted to Rs. 32,256, and the farm and other receipts covered Rs. 4,625.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

55. The Upper Secondary Examination was held, for the fourth time, in May 1893. As a result of the concession which Government sanctioned in its Order No. 460, Educational, dated 20th June 1892, allowing candidates to count their success in each branch in which they passed, irrespective of their failure in the other branches in which they might have appeared, 227 as against 73 candidates presented themselves for the examination, one in Translation only, 33 in one branch only, 28 in two branches, 17 in three branches, and 148 in all the four branches. Not a single candidate, however, succeeded in all the four branches, while seven passed in three branches, 38 in two branches and 94 in one branch only. Of the examinees, 107 were sent up by 20 schools, and 120 were private students. In the second language, 122 out of 186 candidates passed and, in History and Geography 42 out of 173. In English, only 20 passed out of 198 examinees, and in Mathematics the proportion of passed to examined was even worse, seven passing out of 174. These results compare unfavourably with those of the previous examination. About three-fourths of the successful candidates were Brahmans. Since the institution of the Upper Secondary Examination, only five candidates in all have become eligible, up to date, for superior appointments in the public service, by passing it in full.

Matriculation Examination.

56. In the following table the results of the Matriculation Examination for the past two years are compared:—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private candidates.	Total.
Examined	1892-93 ...	*49*	*262*	*632*	*1,367*	*529*	*530*	*3,369*
	1893-94 ...	72	310	604	1,541	427	432	3,386
Passed—								
First class	1892-93 ...	...	*4*	*4*	*13*	*3*	*1*	*25*
	1893-94 ...	2	3	2	14	7	2	30
Second class	1892-93 ...	*13*	*41*	*144*	*227*	*44*	*26*	*495*
	1893-94 ...	15	82	167	386	77	19	746
Total passed ...	1892-93 ...	*13*	*45*	*148*	*240*	*47*	*27*	*520*
	1893-94 ...	17	85	169	400	84	21	776
Percentage passed ...	1892-93 ...	*27*	*17*	*23*	*18*	*9*	*5*	*15·4*
	1893-94 ...	24	27	28	26	20	5	22·9

The disastrous results of the first examination held under the new by-laws in December 1892 seem to have induced heads of institutions to exercise unusual strictness in the selection of candidates for the examination of December 1893. In the institutions borne on the departmental returns there were 3,549 pupils reading in the Sixth Form on the 31st March 1893, and, allowing for withdrawals, about 3,500 candidates might naturally have been expected to be presented for the December examination; but it will be seen that only 2,358 pupils were actually registered. Thus fully one-third of the pupils were kept back as unfit to be sent up for the examination.

Government, Board and aided schools, notably aided schools, sent up a larger number of candidates, and all classes of institutions are credited with a larger

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

number of successful candidates. On the whole, only 22·9 per cent. of the examinees met with success. But for the care taken in the registration of candidates, the proportion of passes would, perhaps, have shown no improvement on that of 1892. As in the previous year, only 5 per cent. of private candidates passed—a very poor result.

The percentages of successful candidates to examinees in the different subjects during the past three years are compared in the margin. A general improvement will be noticed, except in Physics and Chemistry, in which only 47 per cent. of the candidates were successful. There was a marked advance under Mathematics, and I trust that this was not due to any lowering in the standard of the test.

Subjects.	1891.	1892.	1893.
English	39	36	40
Second language	84	85	87
Mathematics	68	54	69
Physics and Chemistry } ...	54	56	47
History and Geography }		47	57

Of the passed candidates, 515 were Brahmans, 134 non-Brahman Hindus, 29 Europeans and Eurasians, 79 Native Christians, 17 Muhammadans and 2 Parsis. Native Christians passed the highest percentage (26) and were closely followed by Brahmans (25 per cent.), and it is noteworthy that Muhammadans passed 18 per cent. of the examinees as against 17 per cent. secured by non-Brahman Hindus. Brahmans formed two-thirds of the successful candidates.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

57. Of the 134 upper secondary schools for boys on the 31st March 1893, four were closed during the year, while there was one addition to the list, so that there were 131 such schools on the 31st March last. The distribution of schools with scholars by Circles is given below :—

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary Schools for boys.

Circles.	1892-93.								
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1893.							
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.				
Northern Circle	21	540	374	522	1,953	265	201	3,855
Central Circle	47	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	1,021	1,764	10,068
Southern Circle	49	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	382	672	9,147
Western Circle	17	490	418	520	1,310	250	370	3,358
Total ...	134	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	1,918	3,007	26,428

Circles.	1893-94.									
	Number of schools.	Strength on 31st March 1894.								
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circle	21	634	399	528	719	746	747	229	227	4,229
Central Circle	47	1,371	1,014	1,167	1,318	1,442	1,657	919	1,735	10,623
Southern Circle	46	1,616	1,178	1,434	1,398	1,400	1,541	433	651	9,651
Western Circle	17	566	429	464	434	438	526	273	352	3,482
Total ...	131	4,187	3,020	3,593	3,869	4,026	4,471	1,854	2,965	27,985

Both the upper secondary and lower secondary departments advanced in strength, the former by 7 per cent. and the latter by 8 per cent., and every circle shared in the increase. The primary departments contained fewer pupils, and the decrease was confined to the Northern and Central Circles. It is noteworthy

that the strength of the secondary forms was properly graduated, except the Sixth Form which included a large number of students that failed at the Matriculation Examination held in the previous years. The average strength of the high school department rose from 75 to 82.

Distribution of Upper Secondary Schools according to upkeep.

58. Upper Secondary schools were distributed as below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Circles.	1892–93.				1893–94.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	...	4	13	4	1	4	12	4
Central Circle ...	2	5	33	7	2	5	33	7
Southern Circle ...	...	11	24	14	...	11	23	12
Western Circle ...	2	4	7	4	2	4	7	4
Total ...	4	24	77	29	5	24	75	27

The Union High School, Rajahmundry, was taken over by Government and constituted the Practising Branch of the Training section of the Rajahmundry College, which accounts for the increase from four to five in the number of Government schools. There was no change in the number of Board schools. Aided and unaided schools sustained a net loss of four, which was brought about by the transfer of one school to the Government list, as stated above, by the abolition of the Erode and Srírangam Town High schools, Viraraghava Pillai's High school, Tanjore, and Nataraja Aiyar's High school, Trichinopoly, and by the opening of high school forms in connection with the Satyamangalam Native school.

Upper Secondary Schools according to districts.

59. Particulars relating to the strength and the results of the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations for each Upper Secondary school are given in Appendix C. Of the 131 schools, as many as 129 were recognized, and two schools, viz., the Satyamangalam Native High school and the Tiruvallúr Native High school, did not secure this privilege before the close of the year under review. The number of Upper Secondary schools in each district, together with the number of pupils in the upper secondary forms, is given below, to show at a glance the extent of upper secondary education in the several districts:—

	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	3	218	North Arcot	6	238
Vizagapatam ..	6	498	South Arcot	4	415
Gódávari	5	454	Coimbatore	7	429
Kistna	5	335	Nilgiris	2	22
Kurnool	2	56	Salem	5	208
Bellary	3	184	Tanjore	12	1,271
Anantapur	1	27	Trichinopoly	3	929
Cuddapah	2	71	Madura	7	516
Nellore	3	280	Tinnevelly	10	853
Madras	18	1,957	Malabar	12	921
Chingleput	10	380	South Canara	5	538

Seven districts, viz., Ganjám, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem, cannot be said to have been adequately provided with Upper Secondary schools, and these districts must depend, to some extent, on other districts for the supply of men for superior service, until upper secondary education is placed on a more satisfactory basis. A detailed review of the schools in each district seems unnecessary.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

60. The first Lower Secondary Examination under the revised notification was held in December 1893, and the results are compared in the following table with those of the previous year:—

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Candidates.	1892–93.						1893–94.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil candidates	4,482	528	3,987	509	1,735	277	3,264	356	2,242	324	784	135
Private candidates	1,357	43	1,044	37	354	16	595	33	310	20	82	7
Total ...	5,839	571	5,031	546	2,089	293	3,859	389	2,552	344	866	142

A pass by the Lower Secondary Examination is not now necessary for promotion to the upper secondary department, and this doubtless explains the small number of pupil-candidates that presented themselves for this examination, though about 7,000 pupils were reading in the Third Form at the close of the year. Of the 3,620 pupil-candidates, 892 belonged to 119 Results schools which passed 215 pupils. All the other pupil-candidates, with whom the examination was not compulsory, must be considered to have appeared in order to obtain leaving certificates. It is disappointing, however, to note that not even 24 per cent. of the total number of candidates were successful.

In the margin will be found the classes of the community to which the male candidates belonged. Native Christians and Brahmans passed the largest percentage. Only 17 as against 74 Muhammadans passed this examination, out of 148 examined. Non-Brahman Hindus also fared much worse than in 1892–93. It is to be regretted that these classes of the community should be thus backward in taking advantage of lower secondary instruction. The percentages of passed to examined among male candidates in the Vernacular languages compare more or less unfavourably with those of the previous year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Per-centage.
Europeans and Eurasians.	134	25	19
Native Christians ...	481	131	27
Muhammadans	148	17	11
Brahmans	1,895	503	27
Other Hindus	1,200	189	16
Parsis	1	1	100

	1893–94.	1892–93.		1893–94.	1892–93.
Tamil	55	78	Canarese	88	96
Telugu	46	84	Hindustani	53	92
Malayalam	75	77	Uriya	45	93

Two candidates brought up French, 29 Latin, 20 Persian and 382 Sanskrit, of whom 1, 21, 9 and 196 were, respectively, successful. It is noteworthy that of the candidates examined in a second language, 46 per cent. brought up Tamil. The bulk of the male candidates selected Geometry and Algebra as their second optional subject, and only 169 brought up Elementary Science and 55 the History of Great Britain and Ireland. On the whole, the results were not as favourable as those of the year preceding.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for boys.

61. The total number of public Lower Secondary schools for boys fell from 460 to 409 or by over 11 per cent.; notwithstanding this large decrease in schools, the strength of the lower secondary forms rose from 12,074 to 13,038 or by nearly 8 per cent. It seems clear, therefore, that the schools which ceased to rank as Lower Secondary schools were mostly ill-attended and inefficient institutions, that failed to satisfy the conditions of recognition and thus reduced their standard, in the course of the year, to the primary status. This is no matter for regret. The strength of the Third, Second and First Forms which constitute the lower secondary department was well-graduated, being in the proportion of 24, 30 and 46. Including pupils in the lower secondary departments of Upper Secondary schools, there were 25,404 pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in boys' schools, as against 23,506 in the previous year. The increase is satisfactory.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Secondary Education. (Male).

Map II.

1893-94.

REFERENCE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS (131)_____RED ○

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS (6)_____OPEN ○

MUNICIPALITIES_____BLACK ●

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Five Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction over 20 out of 500 Males of School-going age._____

CLASS II.,____between 10 & 20____do____do____

CLASS III.,____do____5 & 10____do____do____

CLASS IV.,____do____2½ & 5____do____do____

CLASS V.,____do____2½ and under do____do____

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

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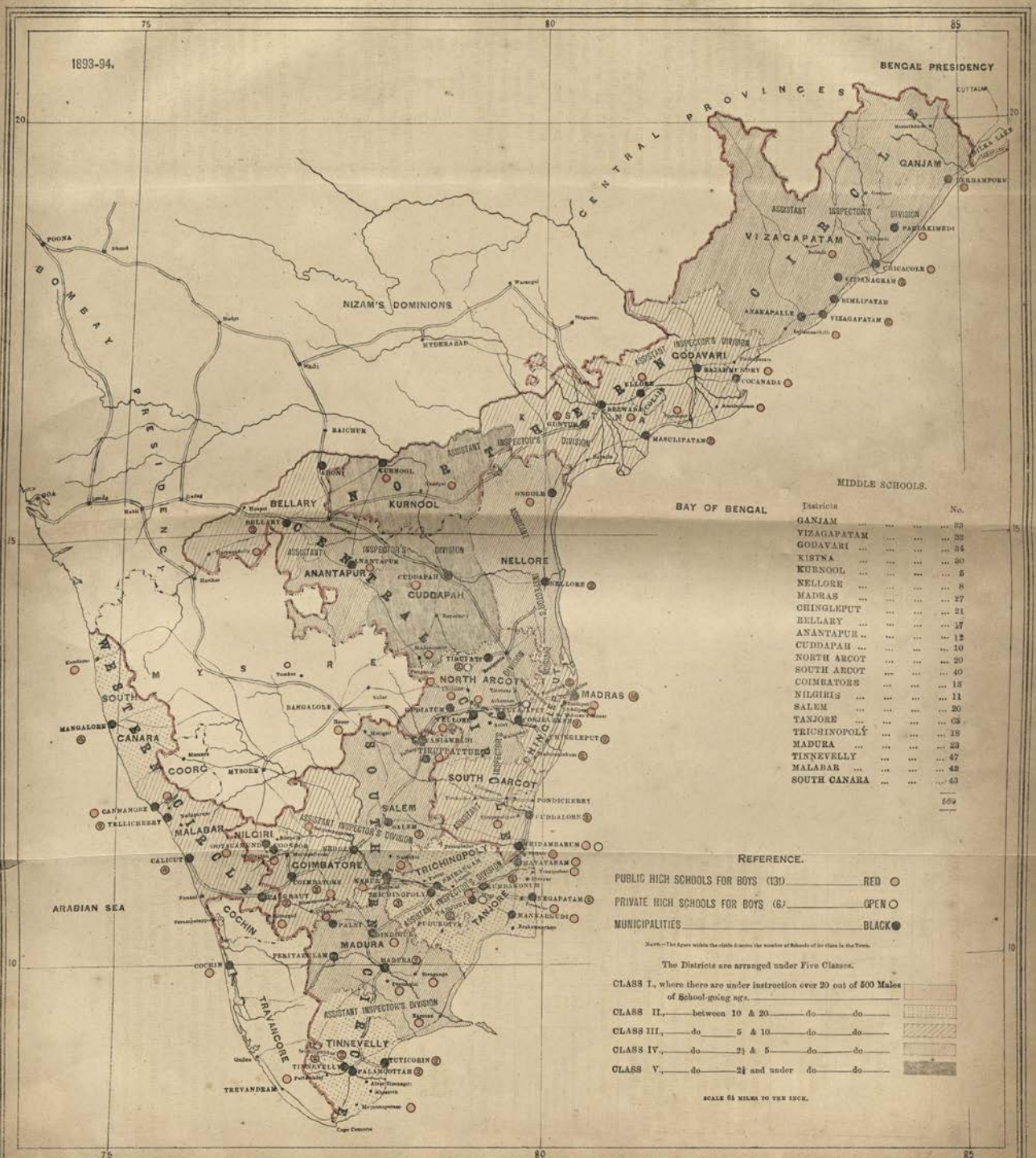
Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Secondary Education. (Male). Map II.



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In the following table English and Vernacular schools are shown by circles :—

Circles.	1892–93.			1893–94.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.	Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
					Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	
English.								
Northern Circle ...	49	1,602	1,251	45	459	598	816	1,128
Central do. ...	73	2,719	4,905	72	760	935	1,379	4,626
Southern do. ...	69	2,704	2,602	106	1,377	1,479	1,747	3,517
Western do. ...	35	1,367	1,729	36	369	468	670	1,940
Total ...	226	8,392	10,487	259	2,965	3,480	4,612	11,211
Vernacular.								
Northern Circle ...	92	528	4,249	68	3	65	443	4,003
Central do. ...	41	741	2,105	36	40	178	426	2,206
Southern do. ...	99	2,401	2,323	43	168	195	428	1,071
Western do. ...	2	12	133	3	...	...	35	170
Total ...	234	3,682	8,810	150	211	438	1,332	7,450
Grand Total ...	460	12,074	19,297	409	3,176	3,918	5,944	18,661

English schools received an accession of 33 schools and 2,665 lower secondary pupils. Vernacular schools, on the other hand, fell by 84 and the number of pupils in their lower secondary forms decreased from 3,682 to 1,981. The average strength of the lower secondary department of English schools was 43, while that of the same department of Vernacular schools was only 13. Taking both classes of schools together, it will be seen that the Northern, Central and Southern Circles lost respectively 28, 6 and 19 schools, but that in the Western Circle there were two more schools. The closure of Fifth standard forms prematurely opened in some of the Primary schools in the Northern Circle partly accounts for the large decrease in the number of Middle Vernacular schools in that circle.

At the close of the year 271 Lower Secondary schools for boys—219 English and 52 Vernacular—were borne on the list of recognized institutions as against 245 such schools on the 31st March 1893. The managers of unrecognized schools are advised to fulfil the requirements of the Educational Rules and to secure the privilege of recognition. The fact, however, that the funds at the disposal of the Department are insufficient to afford adequate aid to managers in effecting the necessary improvements in the accommodation, &c., of their schools, so as to render them eligible for recognition, has been a great obstacle in the way of the admission of these schools to the list of recognized public institutions.

Distribution of Lower Secondary schools according to upkeep.

62. The next table distributes Lower Secondary schools according to the agencies by which they were managed.

	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department	
English.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Managed by the Department	8	6	250	272
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards ...	77	79	2,718	3,289
Aided from public funds	112	144	4,253	6,242
Unaided	29	30	1,171	1,254
Total ...	226	259	8,392	11,057
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	32	29	157	194
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards ...	48	43	469	454
Aided from public funds	115	53	2,486	927
Unaided	39	25	570	406
Total ...	234	150	3,682	1,981

There was, on the whole, a decrease of five Government, three Board, 30 aided and 13 unaided schools. Aided schools thus suffered most. As regards the strength of the middle department, Government, Board and aided schools contained, respectively, 59, 556 and 430 pupils more than in the previous year,

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

while in unaided schools there were 81 pupils fewer. The large increase in the strength of Board Middle English schools is satisfactory, as tending to reduce the net cost to the Local Boards on their account.

Lower Secondary schools according to districts.

63. Statistics of Lower Secondary schools by districts are furnished in Appendix D. The number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of all public Secondary schools for boys in each district is given below :—

Ganjám	712	South Arcot	848
Vizagapatam	1,251	Coimbatore	1,008
Gódávari	1,355	Nilgiris	336
Kistna	1,092	Salem	710
Kurnool	186	Tanjore	3,131
Nellore	566	Trichinopoly	1,479
Madras	3,711	Madura	1,005
Chingleput	956	Tinnevelly	2,064
Bellary	482	Malabar	2,000
Anantapur	218	South Canara	940
Cuddapah	315		
North Arcot	1,039	Total ...	25,404

The above figures show the relative progress of lower secondary education in each district. Madras, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar contained among them 10,906, or nearly 43 per cent. of the entire number of pupils. In the four Ceded districts particularly, the lower secondary education of boys cannot be considered to have sufficiently developed.

(e) *Results Standard Examinations.*

Lower Secondary Results Standard Examinations.

64. It is satisfactory to note that for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh standard examinations 230, 173 and 124 boys' schools, respectively, presented pupils as against 186, 120 and 97 schools in the previous year; and that 218, 168 and 116 of these schools as against 177, 119 and 93 succeeded in passing pupils. The fact that a larger number of schools prepared pupils for the higher standards signifies a general advance in the standard of Lower Secondary schools.

The number of pupils presented and passed under each of the three lower secondary standards is noted in the margin. An increase will be noticed in the number of pupils examined and passed under the Fifth and Sixth standards, but the percentages of passed to examined were almost the same as in 1892-93. In the Seventh standard, however, only 34 per cent. of the pupils were successful. The number entered as passed in the last report represented the total number that passed in one or more subjects, whereas in the present report the number passed represents the number that passed for certificates. This change is due to the revised Lower Secondary Examination notification.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Fifth	1,694	1,770	1,196	1,234
Sixth	1,057	1,180	723	815
Seventh ...	1,232	732	792	248

In the following table are shown the classes of schools from which the pupils came :—

Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh. standard.
Results system	1,342	938	625	901	633	195
Salary-results system	384	209	95	292	151	45
Combined system	44	33	12	41	31	8
Total ...	1,770	1,180	732	1,234	815	248

The bulk of the pupils belonged as usual to results schools. But salary-results schools did better than results schools in all the standards. The few combined

schools borne on the returns were European schools which presented their poor pupils for results grants. This arrangement has been discontinued under the new Grant-in-aid code from the 1st April last.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary School Examination.*

Primary School Examination.

65. The Primary School Examination was conducted, as in the previous year, at 286 centres by 29 Boards appointed by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. As will be seen from the subjoined table, 29,014 male and female candidates appeared, in all, for the examination, and 21,104 passed in one or more subjects, the corresponding figures for 1892–93 being, respectively, 26,993 and 19,925.

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Ganjám ...	678	941	72	48	115	238	554	776	61	42	101	202
Vizagapatam	1,353	1,423	107	81	91	73	1,048	958	80	70	67	61
Gódávari ...	1,819	2,132	111	92	443	453	1,282	1,435	90	74	343	333
Kistna ...	1,775	1,922	120	122	300	353	1,049	1,233	81	86	212	235
Kurnool ...	434	535	30	25	61	92	337	388	27	22	51	87
Nellore ...	609	733	64	80	79	78	446	558	51	66	69	68
Madras ...	998	1,140	28	65	78	16	725	708	22	59	64	15
Chingleput ...	850	870	75	77	50	43	624	621	59	66	43	35
Bellary ...	460	435	150	187	98	89	342	332	118	151	74	67
Anantapur ...	334	378	22	15	47	38	276	320	17	15	35	35
Cuddapah ...	496	541	78	46	105	140	352	344	59	38	83	102
North Arcot ...	1,259	1,343	123	111	124	155	811	860	100	78	87	122
South Arcot ...	1,275	1,256	33	39	101	116	984	988	33	37	87	100
Coimbatore ...	881	1,086	53	95	195	181	642	774	34	78	141	139
Nilgiris ...	220	94	2	5	19	8	110	62	1	3	12	6
Salem ...	748	863	69	77	216	205	600	677	63	56	178	140
Tanjore ...	2,001	2,033	113	93	274	260	1,668	1,665	87	72	225	194
Trichinopoly.	852	928	39	30	123	125	745	632	34	21	107	87
Madura ...	1,059	1,019	90	65	88	163	647	647	57	50	54	113
Tinnevelly ...	1,360	1,367	83	71	148	190	901	956	70	47	104	143
Malabar ...	1,850	1,976	66	98	168	136	1,345	1,419	49	89	137	110
South Canara.	1,102	1,193	80	44	49	88	856	1,036	74	36	40	65
Total ...	22,413	24,208	1,608	1,566	2,972	3,240	16,344	17,389	1,267	1,256	2,314	2,459

The percentages of increase in the numbers of candidates examined and passed were thus 7·5 and 5·9. The comparatively small increase in the number passed indicates a growing tendency on the part of managers and heads of schools to present pupils who are not quite fit to stand the ordeal of a public examination. With the exception of Tanjore and the Nilgiris, all the districts showed more or less progress, the advance in Ganjám, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Nellore being marked. The decrease in Tanjore was insignificant, but the fall in the Nilgiri district from 241 to 107, or by 56 per cent. in the number of candidates of all classes, is to be regretted. Under pupil-candidates, all the districts, with the exception of Bellary, South Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris, showed more or less improvement; the decline in the first three districts was, however, inconsiderable. The fall in the number of teacher-candidates, which is shared by the majority of the districts, is a matter for regret, especially when viewed in connection with the very large proportion of unpassed teachers in Primary schools. It will also be observed that 72 per cent. of the pupil, 80 per cent. of the teacher and 75·9 per cent. of the private candidates were successful, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 73, 78·8 and 77·8. Again, out of 22,194 pupil-candidates examined in the compulsory and optional subjects together, 10,048, or 45 per cent. passed for complete certificates. Of 887 teacher-candidates, 567, or 64 per cent., and of 1,830 private candidates, 1,092, or 60 per cent. obtained certificates. It is satisfactory to note that the total number of female candidates rose from 1,461 to 1,617. The figure would have been greater, but for the special sanction that I had to accord for the examination *in situ* by Inspecting officers of girl pupils of the Fourth standard, for purposes of results grants.

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In the margin, male candidates are classified according to their nationalities, and the number passed for complete certificates and the percentages of passes are entered. It will be observed that the average percentage was the same as in the preceding year, namely 40, though there were variations under certain classes. Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and Panchamas showed a very gratifying advance, while the other classes of the community remained almost stationary. The year witnessed a further increase in the number of candidates that brought up English. This was satisfactory. As in 1892–93, the number of candidates that brought up Tamil was the largest. Of the male candidates presented under different languages, 73 per cent. passed in Tamil, 71 per cent. in Telugu, 74 per cent. in Malayalam, 88 per cent. in Canarese, 67 per cent. in Hindustani and 81 per cent. in Uriya. An improvement will be noticed under Uriya and Canarese.

Nationalities.	Number of male candidates examined.	Number passed for complete certificates.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	126	54	43
Native Christians	1,710	754	44
Muhammadans	1,588	505	32
Brahmans	9,063	4,084	45
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	14,679	5,417	37
Panchamas	196	69	35
Others	35	10	29
Total ...	27,397	10,893	40

Among the optional subjects, Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular, the percentages of passed to examined being 59 and 68, as against 56 and 66, respectively, in the previous year. Next to them, but by a long interval, came Indian History, a subject to which managers do not appear to attach sufficient importance. It is gratifying to note that as many as 497 as against 283 candidates appeared in Drawing—a much neglected subject—and 251 met with success as against 180. Object Lessons and Agriculture were brought up by a comparatively small number of candidates.

(*b*) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

66. Public Primary schools for boys increased from 19,097 to 19,217, and pupils from 550,446 to 553,281. In other words, schools increased by ·63 per cent. and pupils by ·51 per cent. The corresponding percentages were 5·7 and 6·3 for 1892–93 and 5·3 and 8·3 for 1891–92. The advance made was thus trifling, and cannot be considered satisfactory. The causes are partly greater strictness in the rules regarding the recognition of schools, resulting in the collapse of weak and inefficient institutions, and partly the fact that the funds at the disposal of local bodies for expenditure on primary education do not admit of increase from year to year. The increase of schools is, in fact, in excess of the funds available for their support. The following statement classifies schools and scholars for the past two years according to managing agencies.

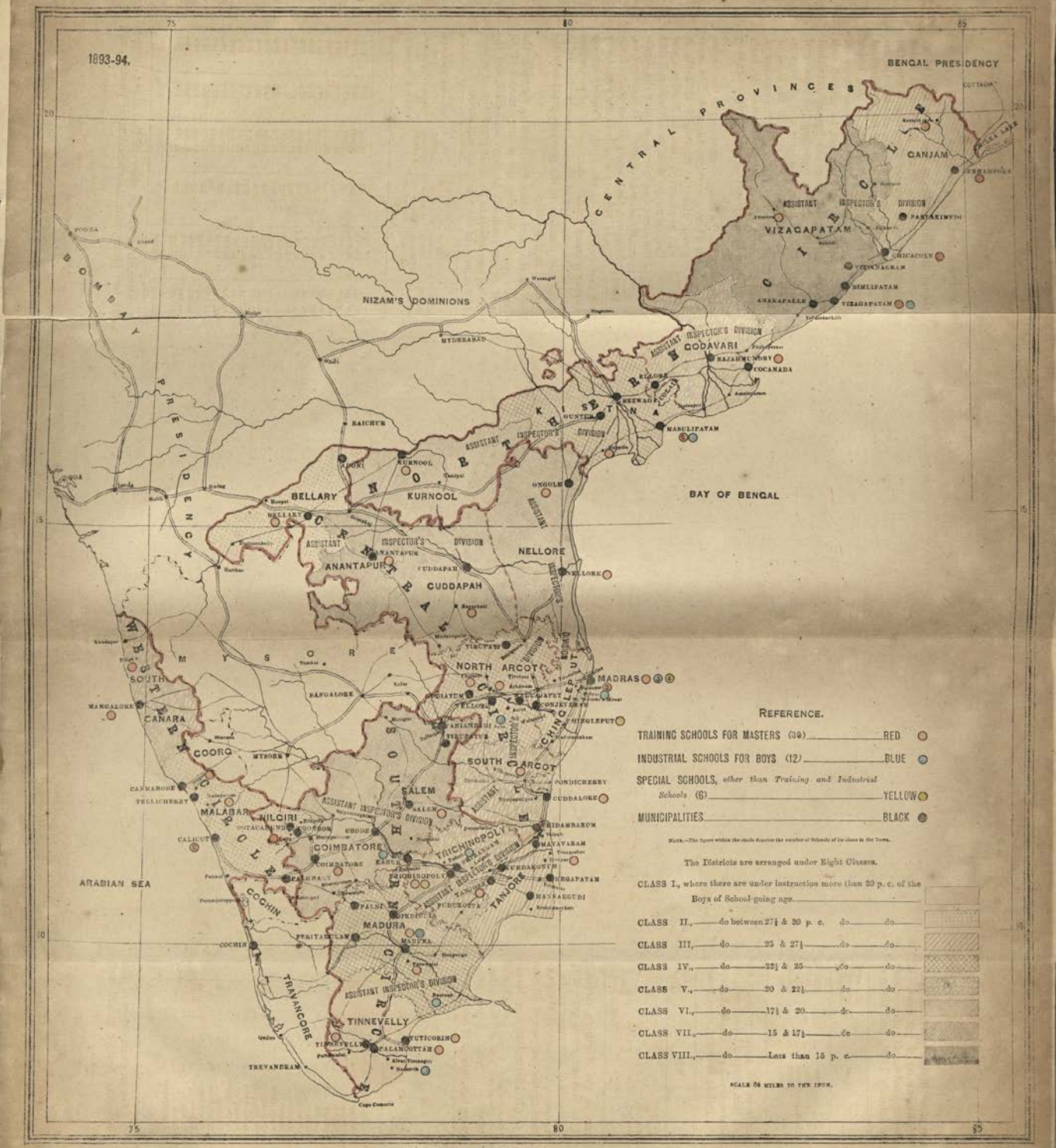
Number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1893.		31st March 1894.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	64	2,939	85	3,852
	Lower do. ...	81	1,895	70	1,650
Board schools	Upper do. ...	1,999	90,057	2,106	94,820
	Lower do. ...	1,209	42,095	1,110	38,186
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,861	82,349	1,716	77,644
	Lower do. ...	7,621	199,132	7,747	205,422
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	283	8,769	302	9,050
	Lower do. ...	5,979	123,210	6,081	122,657
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,207	184,114	4,209	185,366
	Lower do. ...	14,890	366,332	15,008	367,915
	Grand Total ...	19,097	550,446	19,217	553,281

The advance in the number of schools was mainly confined to unaided Primary schools. Government and Board schools showed a slight rise, while aided schools fell in number; there were but two more Upper Primary schools than at

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Primary Education (Male), and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys

Map III.



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the close of the previous year, though the pupils therein rose from 184,114 to 185,366 or by ·7 per cent. The stringent conditions of the Educational Rules were applied to all upper primary schools and upper primary departments from the 1st January 1893, and the operation of the rules seems to have checked the indiscriminate raising of the standard of Lower Primary schools to the upper primary grade during the year under review. It will, however, be noticed with satisfaction from the figures furnished in the margin, regarding the number of Upper Primary schools and of boys in the upper primary stage at the close of the past five years, that the number of pupils in the upper primary stage advanced by over 3 per cent. during the year, and that about 22 per cent. of the Public Primary schools were preparing candidates for the Primary Examination.

Year.		Upper primary schools.	Upper primary boys.
31st March	1890	2,733	24,511
	1891	3,214	21,382
	1892	3,781	32,228
	1893	4,207	35,825
	1894	4,209	36,913

Public Primary schools are distributed in the margin according to the circles in which they were situated. As compared with the figures of 1892–93, it will be observed that the Northern and Central circles made an advance and that the other two circles, notably the Western circle, retrograded. It is noticeable, however, that nearly 35 per cent. of the Upper Primary schools in the Presidency were in the Northern circle, and that one-third of the Public Primary schools in the Western circle were of the upper primary grade. As regards the proportion of schools of the upper primary grade to the number of Public Primary schools in existence, the Central circle takes the last place, as in the previous year, notwithstanding the increase of 60 such schools in that circle.

Circles.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Northern	1,459	4,066
Central	1,050	5,240
Southern	1,235	4,712
Western	465	990
Total ...	4,209	15,008

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

67. Particulars are furnished in the next table, by districts, showing the number of male pupils attending the primary classes of all Secondary and Primary schools for boys and girls, and the proportion of boys at school to the male population of school-going age, which is taken to be 15 per cent. of the total male population.

Districts.	Boys of school-going age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,673	11,739	5,258	16,997	34·7	50·2
Tinnevelly	140,020	39,358	1,302	40,660	28·1	29·0
Nilgiris	8,423	1,506	890	2,396	17·9	28·4
Bellary	68,850	18,700	267	18,967	27·2	27·5
Ganjám	138,488	33,856	1,020	34,876	24·4	25·2
Kistna	140,753	31,842	1,078	32,920	22·6	23·4
Chingleput	85,917	18,155	1,394	19,549	21·1	22·8
Malabar	197,154	42,197	1,849	44,046	21·4	22·3
Tanjore	159,907	33,356	762	34,118	20·9	21·3
North Arcot	164,181	32,520	1,073	33,593	19·8	20·5
Gódávari	154,071	29,626	1,696	31,322	19·2	20·3
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,758	485	20,243	19·9	20·3
South Arcot	161,870	30,198	539	30,737	18·7	19·0
Madura	187,735	34,717	653	35,370	18·5	18·8
South Canara	76,640	13,181	803	13,984	17·2	18·2
Kurnool	62,120	10,731	501	11,232	17·3	18·1
Coimbatore	147,255	23,058	792	23,850	15·7	16·2
Anantapur	54,345	8,420	98	8,518	15·5	15·7
Nellore	110,491	16,639	437	17,076	15·1	15·5
Cuddapah	96,951	14,160	435	14,595	14·6	15·0
Salem	144,243	20,059	738	20,797	13·9	14·4
Vizagapatam	210,087	21,332	920	22,252	10·2	10·6
Total ...	2,642,909	505,108	22,990	528,098	19·1	20·0

On an examination of this statement, it will be observed that seven districts including Nellore gained one or two places, nine maintained their position, and

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

the remaining six, namely, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, South Canara and Cuddapah, lost one or two places each. On the whole, in public schools alone, elementary instruction was being imparted on the 31st March last to 20 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as against 19·9 per cent. on the corresponding date of the previous year. Besides these, as many as 67,083 boys were reading in private and indigenous schools. The extent of elementary education in the Presidency is exhibited in the sketch-map attached hereto, the districts being distinguished by different shades, according to the percentages of boys under instruction in public and private schools, with reference to the total male population of school-going age.

Primary schools for boys managed by the Department.

68. There were in all 155 schools under departmental management as against 145 in the previous year. Of these, one was the Primary school attached to the Reformatory school, Chingleput, with 154 pupils on the rolls. In 1892–93, this school appeared under Lower Secondary institutions. Twenty (17 Upper Primary and three Lower Primary) were Practising schools attached to Government Training schools. The number of such schools remained the same as in the previous year, while the strength had risen from 1,375 to 1,622. Fourteen schools (nine Upper Primary and five Lower Primary) were Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras with 633 pupils as against 13 with 544 pupils. The remaining 120 were schools situated in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari. Of these 120 schools, 29 (12 Upper Primary and 17 Lower Primary) with 985 pupils were in Ganjám, 44 (24 Upper Primary and 20 Lower Primary) with 978 pupils in Vizagapatam, and 47 (22 Upper Primary and 25 Lower Primary) with 1,130 pupils in the Gódávari district. I may observe here that out of 3,093 pupils in the Agency tracts, as many as 644 as against 547 in the previous year were aborigines. The number of Agency schools on the 31st March 1893, being 112, there was a nominal increase of eight schools, which is accounted for by the reduction of five Lower Secondary schools to the primary grade and the opening of three new schools. The net increase is thus *three* schools only.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

69. In Appendix E, particulars are furnished by districts, showing the number of schools under the management of Local Boards, as they stood at the close of 1892–93 and 1893–94. The Local Boards had under their management 1,965 Upper Primary and 977 Lower Primary schools with 85,060 and 32,910 pupils, respectively, as against 1,855 Upper Primary and 1,091 Lower Primary schools with 81,031 and 37,608 pupils in the previous year. All the districts, except Kurnool, Nellore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Madura and Malabar, had a larger number of schools. The fall in the first five of these districts was, however, slight, but was considerable in Malabar, which lost 84 schools. Early in 1893 it was observed that certain Taluk Boards of the Malabar district found it extremely difficult, owing to the limited funds at their disposal, to maintain efficiently the large number of salary-results schools under their management. This Department, therefore, in remarking on the budget for the current official year, strongly recommended the immediate abolition of ill-conducted salary-results schools, so that they might work under the results system, and this accounts for the above decrease. As in the previous year, the Gódávari district maintained the largest number of schools, namely, 422, followed, at a long interval, by Malabar and Kistna, which maintained 297 and 270 schools respectively. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 10,704 to 11,728, which gives an average of six pupils per school as in the previous year. It is, however, satisfactory to note that of the Board Primary schools, nearly 67 per cent., as against 63 per cent. in the previous year, were of the upper primary grade. The advance is an indication of the growing popularity of the Primary School Examination.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

70. Appendix F furnishes, by municipalities, statistics of schools and pupils for the past two years. It will be noted that all the municipalities, except Madras, Coonoor and Periyakulam, maintained one or more Primary schools. Kurnool, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah had one school each as against none in the previous year. On the 31st March last there were in all 141 Upper Primary and 133 Lower Primary schools with 9,760 and 5,276 pupils, respectively, as against 144 Upper Primary and 118

Lower Primary schools with 9,026 and 4,487 pupils on the corresponding date in 1893. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 1,607 to 1,772, which gives an average of 13 pupils per school—an improvement on the figure of the previous year, when the average was only 11—though only 51 per cent. of the Primary schools were of the upper primary grade as against 55 per cent. in 1892–93.

Aided and unaided Primary schools.

71. Particulars are furnished in Appendix G regarding aided and unaided schools on the 31st March last. There were 9,463 aided schools with 283,066 pupils, as against 9,482 with 281,481 pupils in the previous year. Of unaided schools, there were 6,383 with 131,707 pupils as against 6,262 with 131,979 pupils. Aided schools thus fell by 19, while there was an accession of 121 to the number of unaided schools. Only 18 per cent. of the aided schools and 5 per cent. of the unaided schools were of the upper primary grade, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 20 and 5. In aided Upper Primary schools, nine pupils on the average were reading in the upper primary stage as against eight in the previous year; and in unaided Upper Primary schools, the average was the same, namely, six.

(c) *Results Standard Examinations.*

72. Particulars are furnished in the margin as to the total number of boys' and girls' schools which presented and passed pupils for one or more standards during the past two years. There was an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in the number of results schools, while there was a slight decline in the other classes of schools that presented pupils. Combined system schools will cease to appear from the current official year, as, under the revised Grant-in-aid Code, this system has been abolished. Taken as a whole, it will be observed that the number of schools that presented pupils for one or more standards increased by 2·5 per cent. as against 7·8 in 1892–93. The percentage would have been greater, but for the limited funds at the disposal of the Department and Local Boards. Of the several classes of schools that presented pupils, sixty-nine results schools, as against 92, thirty salary-results schools as against 17, and six girls' schools as against three in the previous year, failed to pass any pupil at the grant examination.

Schools represented at the Results Standard Examinations.

Class of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Boys' schools.				
Results schools ...	10,878	11,288	10,786	11,219
Salary-results schools	3,391	3,387	3,374	3,357
Combined schools ...	12	9	12	9
	14,281	14,684	14,172	14,585
Girls' schools ...	827	807	824	801
Total ...	15,108	15,491	14,996	15,386

The marginally-noted statement gives information as to the number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils under each of the primary results standards during the last two years. A fair increase will be noticed under each standard, both under the numbers presented and the numbers passed. As usual, larger numbers were presented for the First and Second standards than for the Infant standard, which must be attributed to the fact that several Local Boards did not recognize the Infant standard for aid, owing to its extremely elementary character. Of the schools that presented candidates for the several standards from the Infant to the Fourth, 94·2, 94·1, 95·5, 92·5 and 92·4 per cent., respectively, passed pupils as against 94·6, 95·6, 95·7, 94·3 and 92·0 per cent. in the previous year. The slight differences in the percentages do not call for any special remark, and the progress made may be considered to have been steady.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Infant	11,136	11,407	10,534	10,752
First	13,043	13,593	12,463	12,800
Second	12,038	12,486	11,516	11,924
Third	8,848	9,669	8,346	8,941
Fourth	2,673	2,805	2,460	2,591

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The number of schools that worked up to the Fourth standard, as compared with the number that imparted instruction up to the First standard, was 20·6 per cent. as against 20·5 in 1892–93.

Primary Results Standard Examinations.

73. Appendix H shows, by districts, the total number of boys and girls presented and passed under the several primary results standards by all classes of boys' and girls' schools. As in 1892–93, Tanjore, Malabar, Kistna, Gódávari, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam sent up for the Primary School Examination more than 1,000 candidates each, while the number of successful candidates exceeded that number only in two districts, namely, Tanjore and Malabar. Of the candidates presented under the Fourth standard, 273, as against 178, were tested by the Inspecting officers for grant purposes, and 207 passed, as against 98.

A summary of the number of *boys* presented and passed for the standard examinations during the last two years is given in the margin according to standards. It is satisfactory to observe that, in every standard, both the numbers that appeared and the numbers that passed were in excess of those of the year previous.

Standards.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Infant	57,592	60,939	45,460	47,082
First	83,097	84,424	62,170	63,892
Second	65,203	67,807	49,363	52,679
Third	43,566	49,319	31,592	35,042
Fourth	16,898	18,142	11,742	12,324

Of the pupils examined in the Infant, First, Second, Third and Fourth standards, 77·3, 75·6, 77·7, 71 and 67·9 per cent., respectively, passed as against 78·9, 74·8, 75·7, 72·5 and 69·5 in 1892–93. Except in the Fourth standard, the results do not materially differ. For all the primary standards, taken together, 280,631 as against 266,356 were presented and 211,019 passed as against 200,327. The information marginally noted shows the percentages of increase in the numbers presented and passed, as compared with those of 1892–93. An increase will be noticed all round, and it is most marked in the Third and Fourth standards.

Standards.	Percentage of increase under	
	Presented.	Passed.
Infant	5·8	3·6
First	1·6	2·8
Second	4	6·7
Third	13·2	10·9
Fourth	7·4	5

Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the Primary Results Standards.

74. Subjoined is a statement showing the numbers that passed in the several subjects brought up by male and female candidates at the primary results standard examinations.

Subjects.	Infant standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	61,550	59,102	79,998	80,387	63,778	65,067	40,657	42,949	16,054	16,479
Writing	60,269	57,231	80,890	79,259	63,393	64,762	42,267	46,834	16,398	17,256
Arithmetic	42,440	46,596	81,776	78,360	63,911	66,484	39,582	41,949	14,035	14,053
Optional subjects.										
Kindergarten occupations.	3,863	3,130	2,871	2,784	1,641	1,571	...	14	...	...
Object Lessons or Elementary Science.	3,419	3,092	4,193	3,838	3,164	3,316	1,359	1,731	143	168
Singing, including Action Songs.	3,610	2,837	189	265	150	228	95	116	33	13
Second Language ...	12	51	100	168	81	149	126	441	64	400
English Reading ...	...	...	...	882	...	2,040	3,272	4,711	2,484	3,447
Do. Writing and Spelling.	...		6		15		2,803		2,095	
Do. Grammar ...	...		...		...		1,775		1,586	
Geography	...	...	197	6	5,436	5,562	10,048	10,061	8,173	8,923
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	2,596	1,563
Drawing and Modelling.	...	...	...	...	...	7	127	170	195	215
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	34	6,571	8,500	6,967	9,279
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	379
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	100
Plain Needle-work ...	...	...	3,838	3,569	2,810	2,679	1,778	1,975	779	807

A general improvement will be noticed. The decrease under Arithmetic in the First standard and under kindergarten occupations and object lessons in the Infant and First standards is to be regretted. In Drawing, a larger number of pupils were successful, but the number was not as high as it should have been.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

75. The written test for Teachers' certificates was held by the Board of Examiners twice as usual. The results for the past two years are compared below :—

Grade.		Examined.		Passed.		
		Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.
Upper secondary	1892–93 ...	203	223	50	51	42
	1893–94 ...	274	145	96	52	94
Lower secondary	1892–93 ...	313	172	75	83	56
	1893–94 ...	460	155	137	63	160
Primary	1892–93 ...	685	333	294	175	27
	1893–94 ...	1,060	361	296	111	271
Total ...	1892–93 ...	1,201	728	419	309	125
	1893–94 ...	1,794	661	529	226	525

On the whole, 2,455 as against 1,929 candidates presented themselves for the examination, and 1,280 passed as against 853. The increase of 27 per cent. in the number of examinees is no doubt due to some extent to the operation of the Educational Rules requiring managers of schools to employ a qualified staff. It is noteworthy that the number of passes advanced by 50 per cent. notwithstanding that a high standard was maintained in regard to the examination, as will be clear from the fact that, out of 1,794 candidates for trained Teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades, only 529, or 30 per cent., passed the test, as many as 525 securing marks which would entitle them only to untrained Teachers' certificates, while, of the candidates for untrained Teachers' certificates, only 34 per cent. passed. The successful candidates at the written test are permitted to appear for the practical test at any time they choose, and so, for the practical test held during the year, candidates who passed the written test in that year as well as those who passed it in the previous year appeared. It cannot, therefore, be ascertained from the results how many of the successful candidates at the written test held during the year qualified for certificates, by passing the practical test also. Of the 959 * candidates for the practical test, the results of which were published during the year, 812 † passed. The percentage of success compared, as might be expected, favourably with the results obtained at the written test. Five candidates qualified during the year for Technical Teachers' certificates.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary	186	157
Lower secondary	296	259
Primary	477	396
Total ...	* 959	† 812

Government Technical Examinations.

76. A summary of the results of the Government Technical Examinations held during the year under the revised notification of January 1893 is given below :—

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Subjects.	1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Inorganic Chemistry	3	3	14	8	...	...	...	...	17	6	13	5
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...				
Agriculture	17	8	...	...	42	23	13	7	...	...	2	2
Book-keeping	...	...	63	48	50	10	1	...	125	55	72	28
Commercial Correspondence ...	...	...	71	59	53	13	1	...	70	29	83	9
Design	...	...					...	...	8	4	29	11
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	40	29	353	182	191	62	9	3	70	44	269	99
Geometrical Drawing							6	3	35	24	166	79
Painting	...	...					...	...	5	3	14	5
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	5	2	22	2	...	...	7	4	5	...
Building, Drawing and Estimating ..	...	...	5	2	21	...	...	...	6	2	21	4
Hydraulics and Irrigation works ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Earth-work and Road-making ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	5	1
Bridge-work	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Surveying and Levelling	...	...	41	17	...	...	...	...	71	21	8	3
Do. do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	26	14	...	...	...	...			...	...
Applied Mechanics	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	69	32	65	7	...	...	56	40	40	8
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	24	20	6	4
Machine Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Machine Drawing	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Light	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity and Magnetism ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...
Do. (Agricultural) ...	...	...	29	26	...	...	...	...				
Physiography	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	28	15	1	...
General Biology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Animal Physiology (First stage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal Physiology (Second stage ...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...				
Hygiene	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...
Botany	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
Botany (special)	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...
Veterinary Science (First stage ...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...
Veterinary Science (Second stage ...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...
Banking	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	1
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	25	3
Short-hand	...	...	3	3	8	5	...	...	10	3	14	5
Music	...	...	8	7	16	14	...	...	12	9	28	17
Wood Engraving	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Copper-plate Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Silversmith's work	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Cabinet-making	...	...	4	...	35	31	...	...	4	4	18	16
Blacksmith's work	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	10	8
Cotton-weaving	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	2	5	4
Lace-making	...	...	7	5	4	4	...	...	9	3	8	4
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Pure Mathematics (First stage ...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Mathematics (Second stage ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Statics, Kinetics, &c.	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Modelling	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
Jewellers' work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Letter-Press Printing. (Compositors' work											21	4
Letter-Press Printing. (Proof-readers' work	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	19	3
Letter-Press Printing. (Press work.											7	2
Boot and Shoe making	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Carpet-weaving	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	12	7
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	22	4
Rattan work	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embroidery	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercantile Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Geography	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	60	40	822	479	609	218	30	13	653	347	948	349

For the Advanced Examinations, 26 candidates, of whom 23 were pupils belonging to three institutions, appeared, as against 31 in the previous year. Of the 30 subject-candidates, only 13 met with success—a comparatively poor result. One candidate appeared, for the first time, for the Advanced Examination in Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, but he was not successful. Four candidates received the Agricultural diploma. For the Intermediate Examinations, the

number of individual candidates rose from 358, in 1891–92, and 380, in 1892–93, to 411 during the year under report. Of these, 352 belonged to 22 schools, and 59 were private students. It is noted, however, with regret that the number of subject-candidates and subject-passes fell from 1,074 and 709, in 1891–92, and 822 and 479, in 1892–93, to 653 and 347, in 1893–94, and that the percentages of passes during the last three years were, respectively, 66·0, 58·3 and 53·1. This would seem to indicate a deterioration in the general condition of higher technical education, and I am unable to say whether it is due to the failure of the Upper Secondary Examination or to the raising of the standard of the Technical Examinations. Of the examinees and successful candidates, 24 and 15 respectively were females, one of whom received the Stradiot medal for proficiency in Music, and another, for the first time in the history of technical education, passed in Book-keeping. Individual candidates for the Elementary Examinations also rose from 484 to 742, of whom 147 were private candidates and 595 pupil-candidates from 43 schools; and the results of this examination, unlike those of the Advanced and Intermediate Examinations, were an improvement on those of the previous year, the number and percentage of subject-passes having risen from 218 and 35·8 to 349 and 36·8, respectively. No fewer than 56 subject-candidates and 25 passed candidates were females. It is gratifying to note that two deaf-mutes from the School of Arts appeared for and passed in Free-hand Drawing.

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special or technical schools and classes.

77. From the table subjoined it will be seen that the number of schools and classes for special or technical education rose by two, and that their strength advanced from 4,356 to 4,422, showing an increase of 66 pupils:—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Training schools for Masters	54	57	1,416	1,419
Training schools for Mistresses	17	17	342	292
Schools of Art	1	1	489	543
Schools of Medicine	3	3	367	366
Schools of Engineering	1	1	224	229
Schools of Music	4	4	295	261
Schools of Commerce	1	...	27	...
Schools of Industry	16	15	1,046	1,048
Other schools	1	2	150	264
Total ...	98	100	4,356	4,422

The fluctuations in respect of the different classes of institutions will be noticed under appropriate heads. It may simply be remarked here that special or technical education cannot be considered to have made much progress during the year. The progress, however, such as it is, is probably as great as might be expected from the conditions of the country. The facilities for technical education are fairly adequate, and every encouragement is given to it; but the majority of the students in our schools do not belong to the artisan class, and have little taste for industrial pursuits, preferring the clerical work of Government offices. The development, however, of the industrial resources of the country will, doubtless, create gradually a demand for students trained in technical schools, and the popularity of technical education will increase, *pari passu*, with that demand. Further, the avenues of employment for men who have received a merely literary training are daily becoming more crowded, and this will tend to divert education into technical channels.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Masters.

78. Excluding the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College and the Sessional schools, there were 39 Training schools proper as in the previous year, the place of the Government Training school, Palkonda, abolished during the year, having been taken up by the newly started B.G.M. Training school at Udipi, which was unaided. All the Training schools, with two exceptions, were recognized under the Educational Rules, and 8 schools were of the upper secondary, 22 of the lower secondary and 9 of the primary grade. In the 28 Government, 2 Board, 7 aided and 2 unaided Training schools, 959, 89, 126 and 20 students, respectively, or 1,194 in all, were under training at the close of the year as against 988, 94, 144 and 10, or 1,236 students on the 31st March 1893. The decrease in the number of students in Government schools was mainly due to the closing of the Palkonda school.

Of the Provincial stipendiaryships sanctioned in the Educational Rules, 1,015 appertained to Training schools for masters, excluding the number provided for the Palkonda school since abolished, and as many as 70 of these stipendiaryships remained unappropriated at the close of the year. A sufficient number of lower secondary teachers did not seek admission during the year, which chiefly accounts for the lapse noted above. In the Board and aided Training schools, 89 and 115 students, respectively, were in receipt of stipends.

In the margin will be found the distribution of Training schools according to circles. Fewer students were under training in the Northern, Central and Southern circles than in 1892–93. The average strength of Training schools in the Northern circle was low, owing chiefly to the weakness of both the aided Training schools in the Kistna district. Of the 1,194 students, 95 were being prepared for upper secondary, 260 for lower secondary and 839 for primary grade Teachers' certificates.

Circles.	Schools.		Students.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Northern circle ...	11	10	271	256
Central do. ...	12	12	408	390
Southern do. ...	11	11	390	368
Western do. ...	5	6	167	180
Total ...	39	39	1,236	1,194

Particulars as to the classes of the community represented in the Training schools are compared in the margin. The decrease under Muhammadans is to be regretted, as also that in the number of Panchama students under training. The Evangelical Lutheran Mission Training school, Poraiyár, in the Tanjore district, which returned ten Panchama students in 1892–93, returned none last year. It is encouraging to note that non-Brahman Hindus sought training in larger numbers.

Classes.	1893.	1894.
Europeans and Eurasians	1	1
Native Christians	222	207
Muhammadans	100	95
Brahmans	573	548
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	326	341
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	13	2
Aborigines	1	...
Total ...	1,236	1,194

79. In the general or professional qualifications of the teachers employed in Training schools for masters, the year witnessed no change worthy of note. There were on the 31st March last 136 masters connected with these schools, of whom 4 were educated in Europe and 96 and 13, respectively, held trained and untrained Teachers' certificates. In the margin will be found the grades of certificates of the teachers holding Teachers' and general education certificates. The increase in the number of teachers holding first-grade collegiate certificates from 14 to 20 is very satisfactory. As vacancies occur, the qualifications of the staff will be further improved.

Qualifications of the staff.

Grades.	Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate	14	3	3
Second-grade do.	23	3	2
Upper secondary ...	48	4	12
Lower secondary ..	8	1	4
Primary	3	2	1
Total ...	96	13	22

80. For the written test for Teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades, 1,118 students under training presented themselves, of whom 302, or 27 per cent., passed for trained Teachers' certificates. The figures relating to each grade are given in the margin. In the last report, I find that the total number of passes is entered, but I have here omitted from account trained teachers who passed for untrained Teachers' certificates, as such candidates cannot, viewed in relation to Training institutions, strictly be considered to have passed the examination. The proportion of passed to examined was low, especially in the case of candidates for primary and lower secondary certificates. I am inclined to attribute this to the adoption of the high standard prescribed in the Educational Rules. Some of the Training schools need also to be worked with greater efficiency. During the year, 41 upper secondary, 67 lower secondary and 69 primary grade trained Teachers' certificates were issued to trained men who completed the written and practical tests. As many as 979 trained men from the Training schools took up the profession of teaching, as against 1,166 and 674 in 1892–93 and 1891–92, and the number must be considered fairly large, considering the strength of the Training schools. The annual returns furnished to this office show that 177 trained men of the three previous years remained unemployed on the 31st March last, but most of these must have since found work as teachers. Rigorous steps are taken to force defaulters to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

Work done by Training Schools for Masters.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper Secondary	89	29	33
Lower Secondary	275	67	24
Primary	754	206	27
Total ...	1,118	302	27

Training Schools for Masters by districts.

81. Full details will be found in Appendix J of Training schools for masters and Sessional schools. The number of students under training in each district is furnished below :—

Ganjám	62	Nellore	44	Tinnevelly	91
Vizagapatam	45	Madras } Chingleput }	89	Coimbatore	51
Gódávari	63			Salem	36
Kistna	58	North Arcot	72	Nilgiris	7
Kurnool	28	South Arcot	95	Malabar	130
Bellary	40	Tanjore	70	South Canara	50
Anantapur	27	Trichinopoly	39	Total ...	1,194
Cuddapah	23	Madura	74		

Vizagapatam, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris and the four districts comprising the Ceded Districts had each less than 50 students under training, and in almost all these districts primary education is in a backward condition. Pressure is being brought to bear on the managers of schools in the above districts to get new and uncertificated teachers trained, and on local boards to open and work a larger number of Sessional schools, so as to afford unpassed teachers facilities to pass the Primary Examination, with a view to their admission into Training schools. The operation of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the fixing, on the other hand, of varying scales of salaries to trained, untrained and uncertificated teachers for adoption in reckoning the net cost of results schools, may be expected to induce a larger number of uncertificated teachers to get themselves trained.

Gymnastic Training Class, Teachers' College.

82. Thirty students, of whom four were Muhammadans, were on the rolls of the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College, as against 28, at the close of the previous year. One of them had passed the Matriculation Examination, seven the late Middle School Examination and 18 the Primary School Examination, while only four were unpassed men. Of the students, 17 were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds, one from Municipal funds and four from private funds. The Board of Examiners for Teachers' Certificates held two examinations during the year, at which 37 pupils were examined and 30 passed, 13 securing first-class and 17 second-class certificates; 25 trained gymnasts obtained employment during the year. The institution has proved successful, since its amalgamation with the Teachers' College.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of Training Schools for Mistresses.

83. The place of the S.P.G. Victoria Training school, Tuticorin, closed during the year, was taken by the newly opened B.G.M. Training school, Mangalore, so that the year was not marked by any change in the total number of Training schools for mistresses, which stood at 17, seven being of the upper secondary, six of the lower secondary and four of the primary grade. In consequence chiefly of the diminished strength of some of the Mission Training schools in Madura and Tinnevelly, the total number of students under training fell from 342 to 292, so that a portion of the large gain made in this respect in 1892–93 was lost in 1893–94. As only 164 scholarships, as against 237 in the previous year, were provided for the schools concerned, the absence of pecuniary encouragement may have also operated to reduce the number of young women that sought training during the year. All the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. Of the 292 students under training, 68 were being prepared for upper secondary, 119 for lower secondary and 105 for primary grade certificates.

Classes.	On the 31st March 1893.	On the 31st March 1894.
Europeans and Eurasians.	32	65
Native Christians ...	254	190
Muhammadans	14	17
Brahmans	4	2
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	28	18
Paraiyas and kindred classes	8	...
Others	2	...
Total ...	342	292

From the particulars as to the nationalities of the students recorded in the margin, it will be observed that Europeans and Eurasians and Muhammadans advanced, while the other classes, I regret to say, retrograded. The large decrease in the number of Native Christians was due to the admission of fewer students for training in the Mission Training schools in Madura and Tinnevelly.

Qualifications of the staff.

84. The Training schools for mistresses are provided with a better qualified staff than similar institutions for masters. Of the 32 teachers employed in the training section proper, three were educated in Europe, 27 held trained Teachers' certificates and one an untrained Teachers' certificate, while only one teacher was without a certificate; and of the 28 certificated teachers, four held second-grade collegiate, 21 upper secondary and two lower secondary certificates.

Work done by Training Schools for Mistresses.

85. The results of the Written Examination for Teachers' certificates held during the year are given in the margin. They compare favourably with those obtained by Training schools for masters. At the practical test, the results of which were published during the year, 164 candidates met with success. During the year, 42 upper secondary, 51 lower secondary and 20 primary certificates were awarded to trained mistresses who had completed the written and practical tests. It is satisfactory to note that 165 as against 103 trained women obtained employment as teachers during the year. Of the students trained during the past three years, 84 were returned as having remained unemployed on the 31st March last. Though this was an improvement on the figures of 1892–93, the number is still large. Steps are being taken to require them to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper secondary ...	86	41	48
Lower secondary ...	116	42	36
Primary	96	34	35
Total ...	298	117	39

Training Schools for Mistresses by districts.

86. Information as to the strength and the results of public examinations of Training schools for mistresses are furnished individually in Appendix K. In the 11 districts enumerated in the last report, no arrangements were made during the year to establish schools for the training of female teachers. The students under training were distributed over the remaining districts as follows:—

Kistna	12	Tinnevelly	47
Nellore	14	Trichinopoly	14
Madras	106	Coimbatore	23
North Arcot	6	Malabar	15
South Arcot	14	South Canara	25
Madura	16	Total ...	292

None of the above districts except Madras, Tinnevelly, South Canara and Coimbatore can be considered to possess an adequate supply of female teachers for the charge of girls' schools. Until, however, native females can be induced to take up the profession of teaching in larger numbers, there is little prospect that Training schools for mistresses will show any rapid advance in number and strength.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

87. The School of Arts received a further accession of 54 pupils to its strength, the total number on the rolls having thus risen to 543; the increase, however, extended to the Artistic section alone. There was a marked decline from 186 to 139 in the strength of the Industrial classes. The decrease is attributed partly to the reduction of stipends and partly to greater strictness observed as regards the admission of apprentices. The Pre-elementary Drawing class was stronger than in the previous year, an extra class having been opened for the benefit of young men who could not be admitted, for want of accommodation, into the morning classes. European and Eurasian pupils advanced in number from 44 to 65, but Native Christians, Muhammadans and Brahmans contributed even fewer pupils than in 1893. The results of the inspection of the general education classes were satisfactory, but the evening class made no progress. For the Technical Examinations of all grades, 314 pupils appeared and 182, or 58 per cent., passed. This is creditable. It is satisfactory also to note that as many as 14 former pupils obtained suitable employment. The Artistic department is steadily advancing. The Industrial sections need thorough reform, and the matter is engaging my attention.

Drawing class, Rajahmundry College.

88. This class ceased to exist on the re-organization of the College. Instruction is given in Drawing in the Training section, and the College students are encouraged to study the subject with the students under training.

Art class, Kumbakónam.

89. There was a substantial increase from 117 to 162 in the strength of the Drawing class attached to the Kumbakónam College. Brahmans numbered 97 and non-Brahman Hindus 63. Three out of six students passed the Intermediate Examination in Drawing. The success achieved by the class in the Elementary Examination, at which four passed out of five, two heading the list of passes, was highly creditable.

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School department of the Madras Medical College.

90. In the School department of the Madras Medical College 308 as against 307 pupils were under instruction—32 in the Apothecary, 249 in the Hospital Assistant and 27 in the Chemist and Druggist department. Europeans and Eurasians contributed 45, Native Christians 64, Muhammadans 18 and Brahmans 41 pupils. The Practical Anatomy class continued to be large and unwieldy, but, with the sanction of Government, two Assistant Demonstrators were appointed towards the close of the year, and the greater personal attention which these men were able to give to their classes proved highly beneficial to the students. Proposals for the re-organization of the Medical schools were still under consideration at the end of the year. Before the College Board of Examiners, 18 candidates, including 12 females, appeared for the final, and 11 candidates, including six females, for the primary examination of the diploma of Apothecary, and all passed; 52 candidates appeared for the diploma of Hospital Assistant, of whom 50 obtained the diploma. These results are very good. Three students passed as Chemists and Druggists.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Board Medical School, Nellore.

91. Forty-three pupils, including seven Native Christians, six Muhammadans and seven Brahmans, were on the rolls of the Local Fund Medical school, Nellore, as against 38 in the previous year. No candidates were presented by the school for the final examination of the Hospital Assistant grade.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

92. The strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, dwindled to 15, of whom seven were Native Christians and eight Hindus, and all of them were returned as stipendiaries. At the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade, eight out of nine pupils from this institution met with success, one of them winning the Government gold medal again. The Board having expressed its unwillingness to hand over the school to Government, was requested to report whether, under certain conditions, it was prepared to undertake the training of Hospital Assistants for the southern districts. The Board had not come to any decision on this point before the close of the official year.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the Madras College of Engineering.

93. In the School department of the College of Engineering, 229 as against 224 pupils were under instruction, all classes of the community, Europeans and Eurasians excepted, contributing to the increase. At the College certificate examination, 24 Engineer subordinates, 21 draftsmen and 12 surveyor students passed, out of 26, 26 and 18 examinees, respectively. Thirteen students passed the Intermediate and five the Elementary Technical Examination in Engineering subjects. These results are, on the whole, fair. Eight Engineer subordinates were in their second and 10 in their first year of practical course. Almost all the qualified students of December 1892 obtained remunerative employment. Government sanctioned the institution of an entrance examination for the Draftsman and Surveyor classes.

(vi) *Schools of Commerce.*

Schools of Commerce.

94. The special classes that were at work in Bishop Corrie's Grammar school were closed last December. In the evening class attached to the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's High school, 56 students were learning Book-keeping, 44 Commercial Correspondence, 16 Shorthand and 11 Mensuration. The results of the different Technical Examinations in commercial subjects have already been adverted to.

(vii) *Schools of Music.*

Schools of Music.

95. The strength of the Madras School of Music fell from 138 to 84, but the Music classes attached to the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, contained, respectively, 37 and 38 students as against 29 and 25 in the previous year, and the Singing class attached to the former institution was attended by 102 girls. With the exception, however, of five Native Christian girls, all the students were Europeans or Eurasians. At the Intermediate Examination in Music, five out of six students from the School of Music and one student who appeared from the Vepery Convent school met with success. For the Elementary Examination, 28 candidates presented themselves, of whom 17 passed. Eight of the successful candidates belonged to the Madras School of Music and three to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

(viii) *Schools of Industry.*

Number and strength of Schools of Industry.

96. The weak industrial class attached to the Hobart Muhammadan Girls' School, Madras, ceased to exist at the close of the year, and the number of industrial schools on the 31st March last fell in consequence from 16 to 15. Though there were large fluctuations in the strength of some of the schools, the total number of pupils in these schools was about the same as in the year previous, being 1,048 as against 1,046.

In the margin will be found the classification of industrial pupils according to their nationalities. The Anjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam and the Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage chiefly contributed to the increase and decrease, respectively, under Muhammadans and Europeans and Eurasians. It is a matter for regret that so few caste Hindus attend industrial schools, though, as remarked above, the market for candidates seeking clerical employment is rapidly becoming overstocked, and a block must eventually ensue. Only 69 of the pupils in these schools were returned as children of *bonâ fide* artisans. This is very discouraging. Over 93 per cent. of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes.

Classes.	1893.	1894.
Europeans and Eurasians	190	121
Native Christians	423	423
Muhammadans	250	316
Brahmans	49	45
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	130	132
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	4	11
Total ...	1,046	1,048

Instruction in Drawing was being imparted in only eight of the industrial schools, though the subject, which is rightly described as the foundation of all technical education, should have been introduced in all technical institutions. But it is satisfactory that 662, as against 541 pupils, in industrial schools were learning the subject. A supply of trained drawing-masters is a long-felt desideratum; but I have no doubt that this want will be fairly met by the School of Arts, after it is reconstituted. From the particulars recorded in the margin regarding the number of pupils attending the industrial schools and the industrial classes attached to certain institutions for general education, a general increase will be noticed, especially in the number of young men receiving instruction in weaving.

	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
Carpentry	558	571	Weaving	114	191
Blacksmith's work ...	108	113	Tailoring	184	210
Rattan work ...	55	54	Embroidery	106	52
Printing	25	26	Lace-making ...	121	125
Book-binding ...	62	12	Braid-making ...	51	33
Boot and shoe making.	39	29	Tape-making		11

Qualifications of the staff.

97. Three members on the staff of industrial schools were educated in Europe or America. Of the remaining 71 teachers, 49 as against 50 in the previous year had passed the Government Technical Examinations of the Advanced, Intermediate or Elementary grade, and 22 were not professionally qualified for their work. The scanty supply of qualified industrial teachers is a serious obstacle to the development of technical and industrial education. Steps are under contemplation to meet this difficulty.

Work done by Industrial schools.

98. The results obtained by the industrial schools at the Elementary Technical Examinations are summed up in the subjoined table :—

Institutions.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Lace-making.	Letter-press printing.
School of Arts	7	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	1	...	...
Lawrence Asylum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial school, Nazareth	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Anjumani-Mufidi-Ali-Islam	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial school, Puttûr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Technical classes of the Government Press ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	15	7	1	1	3	7	3	3	1	7	6

At the Intermediate Examinations, three candidates passed from the School of Arts in copper-plate engraving, two from the same institution in silversmith's work, three from the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, in lace-making, and two from the School of Arts in cabinet-making.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

At the grant examination, 486 male and 37 female subject-pupils passed for grants, out of 817 male and 39 female subject-pupils, presented under the several industrial results standards, as per margin. The increase in the number of passes over the figures of 1892–93 is very satisfactory. Articles estimated to have cost Rs. 22,611 were sold during the year for Rs. 36,012, the surplus representing the profit including the cost of labour, particulars of which cannot be ascertained. This is a very satisfactory feature, assuming that the figures returned have been correctly calculated. The aggregate value of the articles manufactured in the industrial schools was Rs. 36,597, which does not compare favourably with the amount realized in the previous year, viz., Rs. 41,834. Thirteen students educated in the schools appear to have found employment; 12 of them belonged to the Art and Industrial school, Nazareth. The other industrial schools do not seem to keep a history of *ex*-students. It is very necessary that this should be done, in order to show to what extent the students of each institution benefit by the instruction they receive. A register will be required to be maintained in each industrial school showing the history of *ex*-students.

Standard.	Examined.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
A	277	19	150	17
B	135	13	115	13
C	229	5	105	5
D	176	2	116	2

Industrial schools by districts.

99. Appendix K contains particulars of industrial schools. These schools were situated in nine districts, and the number of pupils in each district was as given below :—

Vizagapatam	10	Madura	151
Kistna	81	Coimbatore	78
Madras	325	Trichinopoly	44
Chingleput	83	Tinnevelly	179
North Arcot	97		
		Total ...	1,048

In ten districts, viz., Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Bellary, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore and Salem, there were special classes in connection with institutions for general education, in which 753 students were receiving industrial education. In districts in which no provision exists at present for industrial or technical education, steps should be taken, as technical teachers become available, to introduce instruction in special subjects or trades. As a preliminary measure, I am impressing on the heads of important institutions the desirability of popularizing the study of Drawing, which, as remarked above, is the basis of technical education.

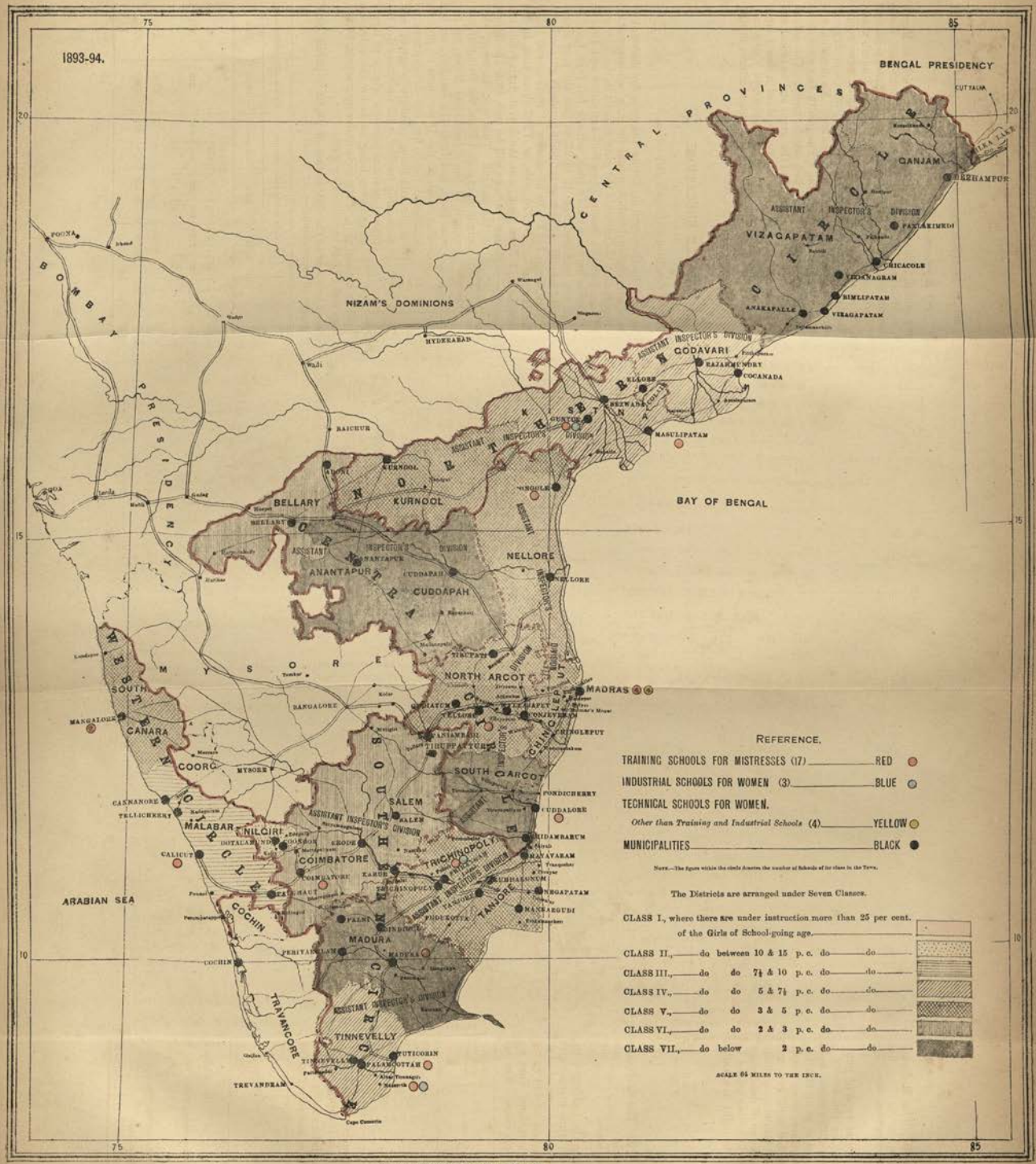
(ix) *Other Technical Institutions.*

Other Technical Institutions.

100. A technical school under the designation of the 'Albert Victor Technical Institute' was opened at Trichinopoly in 1890, and it contained 110 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year. It has been recognized as a special school fitted to impart instruction in drawing, plan-drawing and estimating, surveying and levelling, mensuration, telegraphy, electricity and magnetism, agriculture, printing, phonography and the commercial subjects. The school was in a generally progressive condition. It is a most satisfactory and unique feature in this institution that of 50 *ex*-students of the school, 47 obtained employment under private agencies, and three only were in the service of Government. This seems to indicate that the attractions for Government service are no longer so essential to the existence of a technical school as they were.

The Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, continued to give assistance to the technical education movement in the presidency. The council gave results grants amounting to Rs. 348 to three institutions and a grant of Rs. 191 to the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, on account of a drawing-master. Library books to the value of £550 were procured. The scholarships which the council awarded were discontinued, as they were not found to further the interests of technical education.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map IV.



A. J. D. HARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls.

Map IV.

REFERENCE.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES (17) ——— RED

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN (3) ——— BLUE

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

Other than Training and Industrial Schools (4) ——— YELLOW

MUNICIPALITIES ——— BLACK

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Seven Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction more than 25 per cent. of the Girls of School-going age. ———

CLASS II., ——do between 10 & 15 p. c. do——do———

CLASS III., ——do do 7½ & 10 p. c. do——do———

CLASS IV., ——do do 5 & 7½ p. c. do——do———

CLASS V., ——do do 3 & 5 p. c. do——do———

CLASS VI., ——do do 2 & 3 p. c. do——do———

CLASS VII., ——do below 2 p. c. do——do———

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

(x) *Reformatory Schools.*

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

101. The Reformatory school, Chingleput, was 154 strong on the 31st March last, eight being Native Christians, 25 Muhammadans, three Brahmans, 96 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 18 Panchamas and four aborigines. Madras contributed the largest number and the worst type of pupils, and all the districts, excepting Anantapur, were represented in the school. Eighty pupils were learning drawing, 39 carpentry, 22 blacksmith's work, 48 tailoring, 35 weaving and 11 tape-making. No decision was arrived at as to the future location of the institution. The health and conduct of the inmates were good, and the mark system worked satisfactorily. The school acquitted itself very creditably at the inspection, and at the grant and technical and other public examinations. Satisfactory reports were received of a fairly large proportion of discharged pupils. About 19 per cent. of the discharged young men were following trades learnt in the school. The sale of school manufactures during 1893 brought in about Rs. 2,150.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

102. The sanction accorded by Government during the year for the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant for girls' schools enabled the Department to distribute the girls' schools in the Northern and Central circles among three Sub-Assistants and thus to reduce their charges to workable limits. Public girls' schools fell from 1,056 to 1,043, while private girls' schools increased from 17 to 25, so that the year closed with a net decrease of five girls' schools. There were 52,556 pupils in girls' schools as against 52,658 on the 31st March 1893. In all classes of institutions, taken together, there were under instruction 106,775 girls, or 1,787 more than in the year previous. The advance, viz., 1·7 per cent., was the lowest during the last five years, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. This was, however, what might be expected from the stringent provisions of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and from the inability, on the other hand, of the Department to provide additional funds for the development of female education. Future progress will necessarily be slow, until the removal of the present financial pressure admits of larger assignments being made for the extension of female education. It will be noticed that, of the girls under instruction, 56,251 were in institutions for boys and 50,524 in schools for girls.

Year.	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1889	69,873	...
1890	78,344	12·1
1891	87,715	12·0
1892	98,471	12·3
1893	104,988	6·6
1894	106,775	1·7

Information is furnished below as to the distribution of pupils in public girls' schools according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.	Pupils in public girls' schools.						Girls in all public schools.	
	1893.		1894.		Difference.		1893.	1894.
Upper secondary stage. Sixth Form	57	278	71	320	+14	+42	273	314
Upper secondary stage. Fifth Form	62		103		+41			
Upper secondary stage. Fourth Form ...	159		146		−13			
Lower secondary stage	2,634		2,651		+ 17		2,717	2,719
Primary stage	48,701		48,429		− 272		96,389	97,092

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There were only two girls more than in the previous year in the lower secondary stage. The increase would have been greater, but for the closure of several Lower Secondary schools for girls, as will be noticed later on.

(b) *Public Examinations of High School or higher standard.*

Public examinations of High School or higher standard.

103. For the B.A. degree Examination two candidates, one of whom was a European and the other a Eurasian, appeared, and both of them were successful. Since the foundation of the University, six females, including one Native Christian woman, have passed the degree Examination.

For the F.A. Examination seven candidates—four Eurasians and three Europeans—presented themselves; two of the former and one of the latter passed. Since the establishment of the University, 15 females, including one Native Christian woman, have passed this examination.

For the Upper Secondary Examination, only one female candidate registered her name, but she did not attend the examination. This is very disappointing and is inexplicable, considering that 14 female candidates appeared for this examination in May 1892 and passed in one or more subjects, one qualifying in all the subjects.

For the Matriculation Examination, 69 female candidates entered, and 16 were successful, with three in the first class. Since the foundation of the University, one Brahman and one Muhammadan woman, four Parsis, 35 Native Christians, and 158 Europeans or Eurasians, or 199 in all, have passed the Matriculation Examination.

For the Higher Examination for Women, which was specially held for the last time during the year, 155 candidates appeared, of whom 92—one Brahman, one Other Hindu, 25 Native Christians and 65 Europeans and Eurasians—passed.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls.

104. There were only 25 Upper Secondary schools for girls as against 27 in the previous year, but the strength of the upper secondary department advanced from 278 to 320. English schools fell from 25 to 24, five of the schools mentioned in the last report having ceased to rank as high schools and four new schools having entered the list. Of the two Vernacular schools in 1892–93, the Rajahmundry Girls' school, which contained but one pupil in the Fourth Form, has been reduced to the lower secondary grade. The Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Forms of English girls' schools contained, respectively, 71, 103 and 140 pupils as against 57, 62 and 152 on the 31st March 1893. The marked increase in the strength of the two higher forms is satisfactory. Of the 24 English schools, four schools had less than four pupils each in the high school department, and the prospect of their becoming strong high schools seems remote. The Practising department of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, the Doveton Girls' school, Vepery, Bishop Corrie's school, Madras, Sarah Tucker High school, Palamcottah, and St. John's High school, Nazareth, were well attended and efficiently worked institutions. From four of these schools, 27 girls appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom seven were successful. Appendix M furnishes full particulars as regards high schools for girls.

Europeans and Eurasians	201
Native Christians	105
Brahmans	1
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	10
Panchamas	1
Others	2

In the margin will be found the classes of the community to which the pupils in the upper secondary stage belonged. The bulk of the increase was contributed by Europeans and Eurasians,

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

105. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 356 pupil and 33 private candidates appeared, of whom 324 and 20, respectively, passed, 135 and seven candidates qualifying for complete certificates. These figures do not compare favourably with those of the previous year, but it must be remembered that the examination was conducted under the revised notification and that the previous year's figures included the statistics relating to candidates examined at certain centres for 1891–92 under the old notification. The classes of the community to which the candidates that qualified for complete certificates belonged were as noted in the margin. As in the previous year, the Muhammadan community was unrepresented, and only one Brahman girl passed the examination. It would thus appear that the education of native women, as a whole, has not advanced much beyond the primary stage.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians	145	66
Native Christians	207	69
Brahmans	3	1
Other Hindus	34	6

Number and Strength of Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for girls.

106. Public middle schools for girls fell again from 196 to 187 and their strength from 16,518 to 16,343, but the middle department contained 2,030, or 28 pupils more than in the year previous. English and Vernacular schools are distributed in the subjoined table according to circles, and the agencies by which they were managed:—

Circles.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	49	182	5	39	229	2	7	43	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	160	1,324	21	238	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	70	277	8	234	555	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	61	337	4	54	366	1	6	68	1	3	40
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	340	2,120	38	565	2,355	3	13	111	1	3	40
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circle	8	25	558	12	34	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	54	497	9	75	524	5	57	236	2	9	186
Central do.	15	55	1,311	13	34	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	428	3,835	42	500	4,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	8	55	917	7	50	749	3	17	380	2	18	338	39	665	2,613	45	557	3,063	13	122	1,000	2	15	120
Western do.	9	77	514	8	65	446	...	...	...	1	4	76	6	94	424	5	81	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	212	3,300	40	203	3,252	3	17	380	3	22	414	100	1,241	7,369	101	1,213	7,946	18	179	1,236	4	24	306
Grand Total ...	40	212	3,300	40	203	3,252	3	17	380	3	22	414	132	1,581	9,489	139	1,778	10,301	21	192	1,347	5	27	346

English schools had a net accession of four schools and 379 pupils, but Vernacular schools fell in number from 161 to 148 and in strength from 13,934 to 13,380. Such of the middle schools as failed to comply with the requirements of the Educational Rules reduced their standard, and this accounts for the decrease in the total number of middle schools and pupils. Aided schools improved both in number and in strength and Board schools in strength alone, while unaided schools fell in both these respects. The average strength of each school increased from 84 to 87.

Information is furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the middle departments of Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary schools for girls. Though there was a slight advance in the total strength, every class excepting Brahmans and Panchamas contributed fewer pupils. Brahmans had an accession of 11 pupils, while the number of Panchama pupils rose, according to the returns received in this office, from 61 to 107. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils is to be regretted.

Classes.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	565	556
Native Christians	1,405	1,400
Muhammadans	27	21
Brahmans	81	92
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	489	474
Panchamas	61	107
Others	6	1
Total ...	2,634	2,651

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary School Examination.

107. There was a further increase from 1,461 to 1,617 in the number of female candidates that presented themselves for the Primary School Examination, and all the three classes of candidates shared in the increase. Eight hundred and fourteen candidates, viz., 715 pupil, 45 teacher and 54 private candidates, were successful. The percentage of female candidates that obtained complete certificates rose from 42 to 50. This is very satisfactory. The classification of successful candidates for certificates, as per margin, will show that every section of the community passed a larger number, the increase under Muhammadans and Panchamas being most striking. Native Christians obtained the largest percentage (58) of success, and Brahmans and Panchamas passed each 55 per cent. Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular subjects with female candidates.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	134	53
Native Christians	594	347
Muhammadans	57	22
Brahmans	158	87
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	644	289
Panchamas	29	16
Others	1	...

Number and strength of public Primary Schools for girls.

108. A summary of public primary schools for girls classified according to the agencies by which they were managed is subjoined :—

Classes of Schools.		1892–93.		1893–94.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper Primary ...	64	3,543	81	4,540
	Lower Primary ...	47	2,266	31	1,462
Board	Upper Primary ...	10	603	9	650
	Lower Primary ...	4	121	4	145
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper Primary ...	202	10,869	219	11,692
	Lower Primary ...	299	9,580	321	9,647
Unaided	Upper Primary ...	29	1,368	18	601
	Lower Primary ...	153	4,107	124	3,639
Total ...	Upper Primary ...	305	16,383	327	17,483
	Lower Primary ...	503	16,074	480	14,893
Grand Total ...		808	32,457	807	32,376

There was a net decrease of one school and 81 pupils, and the average strength per school remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 40. Upper Primary schools, however, are credited with an increase of 22 schools and 1,100 pupils—a

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very satisfactory feature, evidencing, improvement in the condition of Primary schools. The increase in the number of aided schools of both upper primary and lower primary grades and of Government upper primary schools is also creditable.

Distribution of girls in Primary schools and classes according to districts.

109. The following table distributes girls in the primary stage of all grades of public institutions according to districts :—

Districts.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of girls on 31st March in Primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the primary classes of Secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 1892–93.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,460	4,845	8,305	10·2	24·4	7,970	23·4
Nilgiris	6,546	410	269	679	6·3	10·4	644	9·8
Kistna	137,585	8,538	477	9,015	6·2	6·6	8,208	6·0
Malabar	200,731	11,640	1,255	12,895	5·8	6·4	14,569	7·3
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,452	1,411	8,863	5·1	6·0	9,203	6·2
Gódávari	157,747	7,398	1,115	8,513	4·7	5·4	7,987	5·1
Chingleput	84,623	3,405	300	3,705	4·0	4·4	3,692	4·4
Nellore	109,069	3,680	564	4,244	3·4	3·9	4,179	3·8
Tanjore	174,310	4,566	1,226	5,792	2·6	3·3	5,728	3·3
Kurnool	60,551	1,853	54	1,907	3·1	3·2	1,757	2·9
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,285	713	4,998	2·6	3·1	4,619	2·8
South Canara ...	81,772	2,214	333	2,547	2·7	3·1	2,462	3·0
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,463	750	3,213	2·3	3·0	3,028	2·8
Bellary	66,169	1,464	231	1,695	2·2	2·6	1,647	2·5
Salem	150,146	3,160	492	3,652	2·1	2·4	3,378	2·2
Coimbatore	153,471	2,693	655	3,348	1·8	2·2	3,219	3·1
Anantapur	51,937	970	24	994	1·9	1·9	1,050	2·0
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,136	716	2,852	1·3	1·8	2,965	1·8
Cuddapah	93,860	1,531	108	1,639	1·6	1·7	1,698	1·8
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,915	320	3,235	1·4	1·5	3,260	1·5
Madura	203,525	2,522	434	2,956	1·2	1·5	2,885	1·4
Ganjám	146,032	1,794	251	2,045	1·2	1·4	2,241	1·5
Total ... 1892–93	2,701,657	79,685	16,704	96,389	2·9	3·57	...	...
Total ... 1893–94		80,549	16,543	97,092	3·0	3·59	...	...

There was a trifling advance from 3·57 to 3·59 per cent. in the proportion of girls in the primary stage to those of school-going age, taking the latter, as usual, at 15 per cent. of the total female population. The primary classes of Secondary schools contained, as will be noted, even fewer pupils than in 1892–93. Seven districts, viz., Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar, deteriorated in this respect. As in the previous year, five districts, excluding Madras, had at school over 5 per cent. and eight districts between 2·5 and 5 per cent. of the female population of school-going age.

Primary Schools for girls managed by the Department.

110. Of the 112 primary girls' schools under departmental management, as many as 63 were situated in the Northern Circars, in which female education is in a backward condition. In four districts, Cuddapah, Madras, Tinnevelly and South Canara, Government

maintained no schools of its own; and in four other districts—Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris—only one was a Government school. It is satisfactory that 72 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade and that 5·2 per cent. of the pupils in the primary schools were in the upper primary stage, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 58 per cent. and 3·8 per cent., respectively.

Primary Schools for girls managed by Local Boards.

111. Local Boards maintained eight girls' schools, on the whole, of which two were managed by the Cuddapah Board and one each by the Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Boards. Four of these schools were of the upper primary grade, but they had only 26 pupils in the upper primary stage.

Primary Schools for girls managed by Municipalities.

112. There were five girls' schools under municipal management at the close of the year, two of which were situated in Bellary and three in Kumbakónam. They had on their rolls 395 pupils, of whom 26 were in the upper primary stage.

Primary Schools for girls under private management.

113. A larger number of schools were aided during the year, and there was an increase from 1,105 to 1,121 in the number of pupils in the upper primary stage. Otherwise, primary girls' schools under private management presented no variations worthy of record.

(f) *Results Standard Examinations.*

114. A comparative statement of the numbers presented and passed for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh results standards during 1892–93 and 1893–94 is given in the margin. Both in the numbers examined and passed there was a large decline under the Seventh standard, which is mainly attributable to the Lower Secondary Examination having been held twice in 1892–93 in Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, as stated in the last report. As regards the results achieved, it is to be regretted that the proportion of passes to the number presented was lower under all the three standards—a fact which indicates that the standards did not receive the attention they deserved.

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

Standard.	1892–93.			1893–94.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	603	452	75	598	431	72
Sixth	315	285	90	347	246	71
Seventh ...	253	173	68	146	80	56

115. Information is furnished in the margin showing the number of girls' schools that presented and passed pupils under the several primary results standards. Compared with the number that presented pupils under one or more standards, the percentages of schools that succeeded in passing pupils by the Infant and the first four standards were 92·3, 94·3, 94·4, 92·5 and 90·7, respectively, as against 96·6, 95·6, 94·3, 92·2 and 89·1 in 1892–93; thus the percentages were slightly higher under all the standards, except the Infant and the First.

Primary results standard examinations.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	767	707
First	784	737
Second	716	676
Third	575	531
Fourth	281	255

Appendix H shows, by districts, the number of girls that appeared and passed from boys' and girls' schools for the several primary results standards. On a comparison of the figures with those of 1892–93, it will be noticed that the majority of the districts show more or less improvement in the numbers presented, only a few districts, notably Malabar, showing a decrease. Of the 1,627 candidates for the Fourth standard, 709 were tested by the Inspecting officers, and the rest by

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the Primary School Examination Boards. The numbers examined and passed under the several standards, during the last two years, are contrasted in the margin. An increase will be observed in all the standards except the Infant and the Fourth, and the advance under the Second and Third standards was marked. As regards the results of the examinations, the percentages of passed to presented were 69, 71·5, 76·4, 72·5 and 71·2, respectively, under the Infant and the first four standards in order, as against 74·4, 68·3, 73·1, 75· and 71·9 in 1892–93. The proportion of passes was greater under the First and Second standards, was about the same under the Fourth, and fell under the Infant and Third standards. The total number examined under the different standards increased from 41,985 to 43,015, or by 2·5 per cent., and the number passed from 30,310 to 30,832, or by 1·7 per cent.

Standard.	Number presented.		Number passed.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Infant ...	14,893	14,693	11,082	10,130
First ...	13,364	13,382	9,134	9,567
Second ...	7,827	8,426	5,721	6,436
Third ...	4,168	4,887	3,127	3,541
Fourth ...	1,733	1,627	1,246	1,158

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

116. Of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, there were 86 at the close of the year with 7,570 scholars as against 85 with 7,323 scholars at its beginning. The increase in scholars was thus 3·4 per cent., which compares favourably not only with the percentage (2·3) of advance in 1892–93, but also with the general rate of increase (2·1 per cent.) in scholars in all classes of institutions, public and private, during the year under report. Appendix N furnishes particulars of the different grades of institutions with their strength on the 31st March 1894. The following is a summary :—

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Colleges	2	42	3	29
Secondary schools	66	6,154	68	6,564
Primary schools	11	642	9	595
Special schools	6	485	6	382
Total	85	7,323	86	7,570

A college department was opened in St. Thomé Seminary, which raised the number of collegiate institutions from two to three ; the number of collegiate scholars, however, fell by a third, chiefly in consequence of a fall in the number of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination of the past two years. Secondary schools received a substantial accession to their strength, while Primary and special schools suffered more or less in this respect. There were only three institutions as against eight in 1892–93 that received no aid from public funds. The total number of European and Eurasian scholars in all institutions advanced from 7,152 to 7,204.

117. In the margin will be found the distribution of European scholars according to the stages of instruction. The large decrease from 301 to 219 in the number of male scholars attending professional colleges and special schools is much to be regretted, and must, to some extent, be attributed to the raising of the standard of admission into the L.M.S. section and the Hospital Assistant department of the Madras Medical College. An encouraging feature which the statement presents is the larger number of male and female pupils in the upper secondary stage.

European scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	48	3	46	...
Professional Colleges ...	39	9	26	5
Upper Secondary Schools	247	154	275	195
Lower Secondary Schools	902	594	955	591
Primary Schools ...	2,368	2,176	2,347	2,214
Special or Technical Schools	262	344	193	357
Total ...	3,866	3,280	3,842	3,362

Collegiate education.

118. The college departments of the Doveton College, St. Mary's College and St. Thomé College contained, respectively, fifteen, nine and five students, of whom thirteen, three and three were Europeans or Eurasians.

Considering the heavy expenditure incurred on the upkeep of the Doveton College, a larger number of students than at present should be expected to enter the institution. For the English and Second Language Divisions of the B.A. degree Examination two Europeans and three Eurasians appeared, and all of them were successful, while one European and four Eurasians passed out of two and six, respectively, who presented themselves for the Science Division. These results are very good. At the First Examination in Arts four Europeans and 12 Eurasians, respectively, passed, out of 13 and 25 that appeared. The success which Eurasian candidates obtained was creditable, compared with that of the other classes. But the only candidate for the B.L. degree Examination was again unsuccessful.

Secondary education.

119. As I have already noticed, there was an increase both in the number and in the strength of Secondary schools, but it was wholly confined to boys' schools. Both Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary schools for boys shared in the increase. In the eight Upper Secondary schools, 331 pupils were reading in the upper secondary stage, and in these schools and in the 22 Lower Secondary schools, 1,070 pupils were in the lower secondary stage of instruction, the Sixth and Third forms containing, respectively, 107 and 330 pupils. The results of the Matriculation Examination were not satisfactory, only 29 male and female candidates passing out of 137, as against 31 out of 115 in the previous year. Only two candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination, and they both passed in Branch II. Of the 134 male candidates at the Lower Secondary Examination, only 25 were successful.

Primary education.

120. Besides the primary departments of Secondary schools, there were five Primary schools for boys with 396 pupils as against four such schools with 387 pupils in 1892–93. For the Primary School Examination, 126 European and Eurasian male candidates presented themselves in all, of whom 54 passed for complete certificates. The proportion of passed to examined cannot be considered satisfactory.

Female education.

121. There were only 46 schools on the 31st March last for the instruction of European and Eurasian girls, as against 51 in 1892–93; but the number of European and Eurasian girls at school rose from 3,280 to 3,362. In the margin will be found the results of the several public examinations so far as they relate to European and Eurasian women. The proportion of passed to examined at the Matriculation and Primary School Examinations was rather low. Two women, it is satisfactory to note, passed in the English and Second Language Divisions of the B.A. degree Examination.

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree Examination ...	2	2
First Examination in Arts ...	7	3
Matriculation Examination ...	46	8
Higher Examination for Women	93	65
Lower Secondary Examination	145	66
Primary School Examination ...	134	53

Special education.

122. Of the six special schools shown in appendix N, three were music schools, one was a singing class for girls and two were industrial schools for boys; 127 boys and 255 girls were on the rolls of these schools. In each of the two industrial schools, instruction was given in three industries, and in the Adayar Orphanage all the pupils were learning Drawing. It was proposed to transfer the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum to the Military Orphan Asylum and to place the Madras Industrial school in the building so vacated, amalgamating it with the Male Branch of the Civil Asylum. The scheme has the advantage of economy and will admit of instruction in industries being given to the combined school. It was approved by Government, but the proposal is still under the consideration of the committees concerned. The results of the Technical Examinations in music have already been noticed.

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123. No returns have been furnished for the Whitefield Colonial school in the Maisur territory. It contained 28 pupils on the rolls at the time of the Inspector's visit in September 1893, and received from Provincial funds Rs. 235 in the shape of salary grants. The Sausmond school, which was temporarily closed in January 1893, does not appear to have been revived.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

124. The Katpadi Railway school was closed during the year, and the Madras Railway Company was thus maintaining seven schools on the 31st March last. These schools contained 445 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year—Perambúr 149, Raichur 32, Gooty 50, Pódanúr 106, Súramangalam 29, Jolarpet 48 and Rénigunta 31. Results and other grants amounting to Rs. 2,585 were drawn by the Company from Provincial funds towards these schools.

The Madras Railway schools.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

125. Particulars are furnished in the margin showing public and private schools, wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans, as they stood classified according to the standards of instruction at the close of 1892–93 and 1893–94. On the whole, public schools fell from 1,178 to 1,115, and pupils therein from 50,041 to 46,949. There was thus a fall of 6·1 per cent. under public schools as against an increase of 5·7 per cent. in the preceding year, and a fall of 5·4 per cent. under pupils as against an advance of 5·1 per cent. The decrease is mainly confined to Malabar, in which as many as 94 Mappilla schools were closed. A large number of Board schools were abolished for want of funds, and the reduction made in the percentage of results-grants led to the collapse of certain aided schools. Under private schools, on the other hand, 109 more schools appeared than in 1892–93 with an addition of 2,266 pupils. Here the increase was 19 per cent. under schools and 14 per cent. under pupils. I am inclined to think that the bulk of the advance under this class of schools was due to the closure of public schools.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

—	On 31st March 1893.		On 31st March 1894.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Schools.				
Upper Secondary ...	2	357	2	376
Lower Secondary ...	12	1,011	10	905
Primary	1,154	48,308	1,094	45,259
Training	6	130	6	111
Industrial	4	235	3	298
Total ...	1,178	50,041	1,115	46,949
Private Schools.				
Advanced	42	2,291	33	1,640
Elementary	536	14,025	654	16,942
Total ...	578	16,316	687	18,582

Appendix O gives a detailed statement of schools classified according to managing agencies and grades of instruction. As in the previous year, there were two Upper Secondary schools. The number of Lower Secondary schools fell by two. This is much to be regretted, in view of the extreme backwardness of the Muhammadan community in respect of secondary education. In public primary schools for boys again, there was a fall of as many as 69 schools, but the number of girls' schools increased by nine. The number of Training schools continued to be the same, namely, six, while that of Industrial schools fell from four to three.

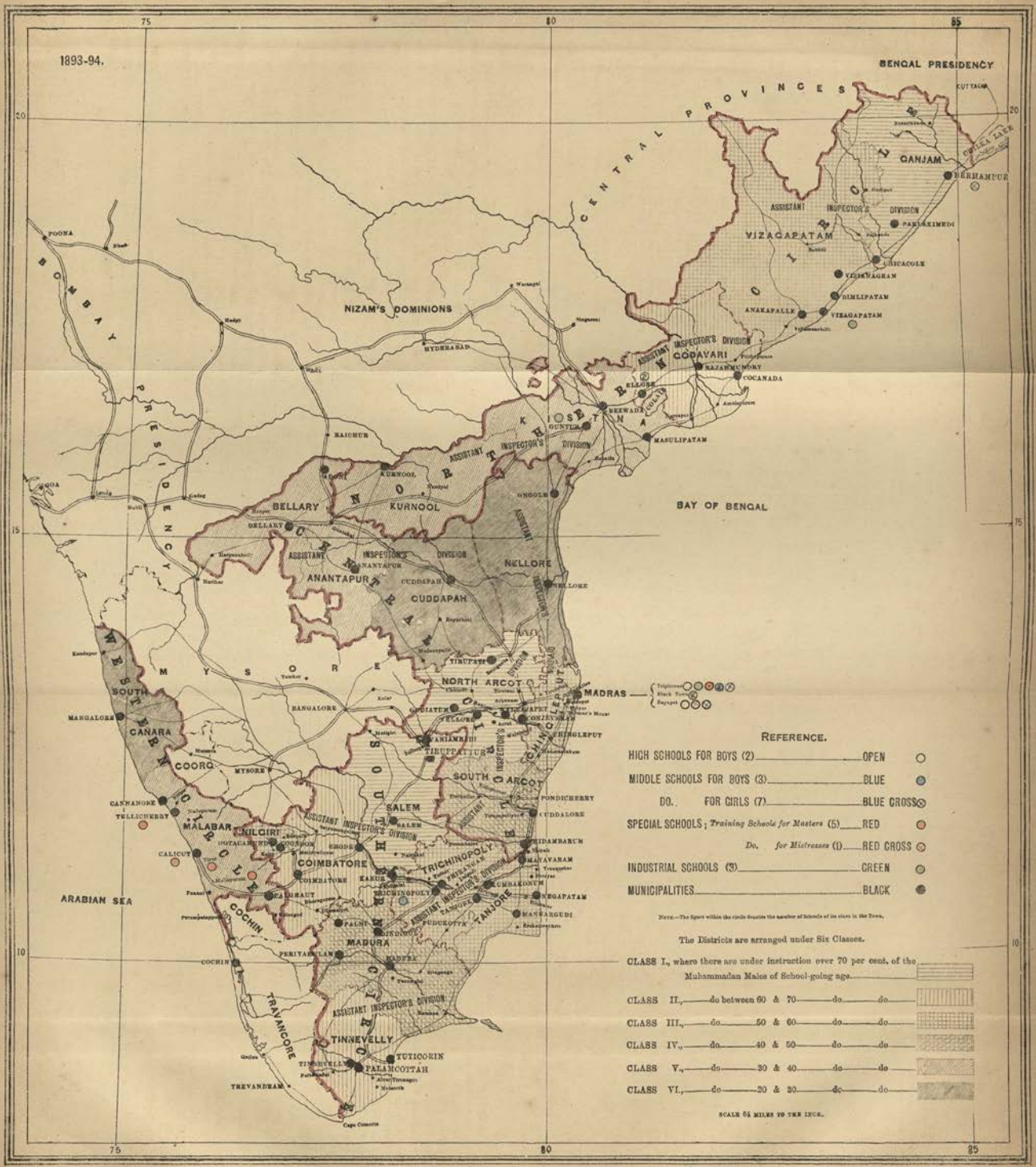
126. From the figures in the margin it will be noticed that there were, in Arts colleges, 49 Muhammadan scholars as against 48, in Professional colleges 14 as against nine, and in secondary forms 1,505, as against 1,380 in the previous year. This is satisfactory. Both boys and girls in the primary stage decreased, in consequence of the fall in the number of public schools above referred to.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	31st March 1893.		31st March 1894.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges ...	48	...	49	...
Professional colleges.	9	...	14	...
Secondary stage ...	1,353	27	1,484	21
Primary stage ...	56,280	12,276	53,121	11,208
Training schools ...	141	14	135	17
Special schools ...	284	56	369	48
Total ...	58,115	12,373	55,172	11,294

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of the Muhammadan Primary and Secondary Education of Boys and the position of Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools.

Map V.



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127. The Muhammadan population of school-going age and the number of Muhammadan boys and girls under instruction on the 31st March 1894 are shown by districts in the subjoined table :—

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school-going age.		Muhammadan pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Madras ...	3,959	4,018	3,105	496	78·4	12·3
Ganjám ...	428	400	334	139	78·0	34·8
Salem ...	4,548	4,678	3,523	799	77·5	17·1
North Arcot ...	7,160	7,276	5,177	1,178	72·3	16·2
Gódávari ...	2,993	3,163	2,010	801	67·2	25·3
Tinnevelly ...	6,480	7,912	4,340	406	67·0	5·1
Coimbatore ...	3,129	3,463	2,097	189	67·0	5·5
Trichinopoly ...	2,800	2,941	1,644	289	58·7	9·8
Tanjore ...	7,753	10,227	4,375	498	56·4	4·9
Vizagapatam ...	1,680	1,703	920	319	54·8	18·7
Chingleput ...	1,999	1,937	1,084	180	54·2	9·3
Nilgiris ...	454	236	227	34	50·0	14·4
Madura ...	10,750	13,271	5,356	170	49·8	1·3
South Arcot ...	4,391	4,408	1,956	118	44·5	2·7
Kistna ...	8,238	8,047	3,243	941	39·4	11·7
Anantapur ...	3,963	3,737	1,523	155	38·4	4·1
Bellary ...	6,698	6,167	2,521	252	37·6	4·1
Malabar ...	58,093	57,385	19,722	6,541	33·9	11·4
Kurnool ...	7,441	7,172	2,475	378	33·3	5·3
Cuddapah ...	9,276	8,659	2,760	418	29·8	4·8
South Canara ...	8,440	8,357	2,229	313	26·4	3·7
Nellore ...	5,994	5,734	1,496	180	25·9	3·1
Total ...	166,667	170,891	72,117	14,794	43·3	8·7

The percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age fell from 43·7 to 43·3, and that of girl pupils to the female population of school-going age from 8·8 to 8·7. In the proportion of male pupils at school, Madras was ahead again, and it was closely followed by Ganjám, the percentages of male pupils being 78·4 and 78 respectively. In four districts, including the above two, the percentage of pupils was above 70; in three districts it was between 67 and 70 per cent., in five between 50 and 60, and in the remaining ten districts the percentage of male pupils was below 50. Nellore, as usual, stood last, though there was a small addition of 2·6 per cent. As regards the relative position of the districts, it will be observed that Tinnevelly gained four places, and Kistna, Trichinopoly and Nilgiris each three. On the whole, eight districts gained one or more places, seven maintained their ground, while the remaining seven districts lost one or more places. Excluding Ganjám, which contains a very small Muhammadan population, Gódávari headed the list as regards female education, the percentage of girl pupils being 25·3, and it was followed by Vizagapatam, Salem, North Arcot and Nilgiris, with 18·7, 17·1, 16·2 and 14·4 per cent. of girl pupils, respectively. Madura continued to occupy the last place in the Presidency, the percentage of girl pupils being only 1·3, as against 2·3 in the year previous.

In the sketch map hereto attached, such of the stations as have Secondary schools and Training and other Special schools have been marked, and the districts have again been grouped under six classes, according to the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age.

128. Of the 49 students in the College department, 28 were reading in the Presidency and Christian Colleges. At the B.A. degree Examination, six Muhammadan candidates appeared for the English Language Division and four passed; eight for the Second Language Division and seven passed; and 12 for the Science Division and seven passed. Taken as a whole, the above results compare favourably with those of the preceding year. Of the 36 Muhammadan candidates that presented themselves for the First Examination in Arts, 14, or 39 per cent. were successful.

Collegiate education.

129. The strength of the two Upper Secondary schools, namely, the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, showed a net advance of 19 pupils, the increase being confined to the latter. For the Matriculation Examination, eight candidates

Secondary education of boys,

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appeared from the former and three from the latter institution, and two and one passed, respectively. These results are very poor. Of the 95 Muhammadan candidates for the above examination from the Presidency generally, 17 were successful. One of the two Middle English schools mentioned in the last report has become a vernacular school, and the standard of the other has been reduced to the primary grade. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 148 Muhammadan candidates in all, as against 220 appeared, but only 17 as against 67 obtained complete certificates —a very disappointing result.

Primary education.

130. There was a net decrease of 69 Primary schools for boys with 3,367 pupils, and it was confined to Board and unaided schools. The decline in the number of Board schools has already been accounted for, and the fall under unaided schools is chiefly nominal, being due to the transfer of 22 schools of this description to the aided list. Under departmental schools there was an addition of two schools with 99 pupils. Of the 953 Primary schools for boys, as many as 447, or 47 per cent., were under the management of local boards and Municipal Councils. Of the 1,645 candidates at the Primary School Examination as against 1,325 in 1892–93, 527 as against 446 passed for certificates.

Female education.

131. Excluding the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, and including indigenous schools, there were 165 schools for Muhammadan girls attended by 5,097 pupils as against 148 schools with 4,585 pupils. Girls' schools thus fared better than boys' schools. The bulk of the increase appertained to aided Primary schools, which rose from 59 to 74. The numbers of girls in the different stages of instruction in girls' and boys' schools were as noted in the margin. There was not a single girl in the upper secondary stage, while in the lower secondary stage there were only 21 girls as against 27, and in Special schools, 65 as against 70. Fifty-seven female candidates appeared for the Primary School Examination as against 40, and 22 passed for certificates as against 4 in the preceding year. The above results are encouraging.

	Girls in	
	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.
Lower Secondary schools.	21	...
Primary schools	4,946	6,262
Special schools	65	...
Indigenous schools ...	412	2,745
Total ...	5,444	9,007

Special education.

132. The number of special institutions fell from ten to nine, and the decrease was due to the closing of the weak industrial class attached to the Hobart School. The aggregate strength of the schools, however, rose from 365 to 409; 66 of the pupils were females. Of the 14 Muhammadan scholars in Professional colleges, nine were attending the Law College, four the Medical College, and one the College of Agriculture. There were 17 pupils in the School of Arts, 18 in the school department of the Medical College, 25 in the Reformatory school and seven in the School of Engineering. Muhammadan scholars reading in the several Training and Sessional schools at the close of the past two years were distributed as per margin. On the whole there was a decrease of three scholars.

	1892–93.	1893–94.
Muhammadan Training school, Madras	40	27
Mappilla Training school, Calicut.	41	34
Mappilla Sessional schools, Malabar	37	35
Hobart Training school, Madras.	12	15
Training schools not specially intended for Muhammadans...	25	41
Total ...	155	152

The distribution of pupils in the Industrial schools or classes was as noted in the margin. The strength of the Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam rose from 171 to 237. In the school at Guntúr, however, there was a slight fall. Both the schools did satisfactory work during the year. The net increase, viz., 26 per cent., in pupils is encouraging, in that it seems to indicate a growing inclination on the part of the Muhammadan community to take to industrial occupation as a means of livelihood.

	1892–93.	1893–94.
Anjumani Muffidi-Ali-Islam ...	171	237
Industrial school, Guntúr ...	53	48
Hobart school, Industrial class...	3	...
Industrial school, Vizagapatam...	6	8
Industrial schools not specially intended for Muhammadans.	17	23
Total ...	250	316

Education of Mappillas.

133. It is a matter for much regret that there was a considerable fall in the number of Mappilla schools from 559 to 397, or by 29 per cent., and of pupils from 27,824 to 24,766, or by 11 per cent. The number of pupils includes 298 Mappilla children reading in schools for Hindus. The decrease is attributed by Mr. Flanagan—(1) to the abolition of a number of Mappilla Board schools for want of funds, (2) to the reduction of results-grants to 70 per cent. of the maximum rates, (3) to inability on the part of the Mappilla Sub-Assistant to exercise sufficient supervision over the schools, owing to the very large area he has to travel, and (4) to want of energy and zeal on the part of the Inspecting Schoolmasters. With a view to secure better supervision over this class of schools, steps are being taken for the re-distribution of the Sub-Assistants' ranges and the transfer of some of the Mappilla schools to the Hindu Sub-Assistants. Of the public Primary schools, 22 were of the upper primary and 293 of the lower primary grade. Of the total number of teachers, 101 held trained Teachers' certificates, and one an untrained Teachers' certificate. Excluding the salary of the Mappilla Sub-Assistant and his establishment, and the cost of the Mappilla training school, Calicut, the charges incurred during 1893–94 on the education of the Mappillas aggregated Rs. 32,000 in round numbers, as against Rs. 37,467 during the previous year.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

134. I am glad to report that the year witnessed a fairly substantial improvement in the condition of Panchama education. The number of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Paraiyas and the kindred classes, designated 'Panchamas' for convenience of reference, rose from 1,437 to 1,805, or by nearly 26 per cent., and the number of pupils therein from 31,659 to 41,920, or by over 32 per cent. Board, aided and unaided schools all shared in the increase, as will be seen from the particulars furnished in Appendix P, of which the following is a summary:—

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys	6	694	5	594
Secondary schools for girls	7	709	8	924
Primary schools for boys	1,387	29,659	1,753	39,530
Primary schools for girls	11	287	24	651
Indigenous and private schools	26	310	15	221
Total ...	1,437	31,659	1,805	41,920

The total number of Secondary schools remained the same, viz., 13, though one of the boys' schools in 1892–93 was classed as a girls' school in the returns for 1893–94.

The question of employing a special Inspecting agency for the supervision and examination of Panchama schools engaged my attention towards the close of the year, but owing to the reduction in the provincial assignment for education ordered by Government and the inability of the Department, with its present means, to comply even with the applications daily made for aid in very deserving cases, I have deferred the submission of proposals on this subject, as well as on the question of the establishment of special Training schools to train teachers for Panchama schools.

Panchama pupils in the different stages of instruction.

135. Panchama boys and girls in the different stages of instruction were as shown in the margin. As in the previous year, there was not a single student in the collegiate stage. In the upper secondary stage there were six boys as against 22; these will, it is hoped, continue their studies up to the collegiate grade. The number of pupils in the lower secondary and primary stages shows a marked improvement. The returns for the year credit Training schools with but two Panchama students, but

	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Upper secondary ...	22	...	6	...
Lower secondary ...	156	62	183	108
Primary	20,751	3,578	25,642	4,099
Training	13	8	2	...
Special	28	...	35	...
Total ...	20,970	3,648	25,868	4,207

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

this, I am inclined to think, is due to Panchama Christians having in certain cases been classed as Native Christians.

Panchama education in relation to Panchama population of school-going age.

136. In the next table Panchama schools and the proportion of Panchama boys and girls at school to the Panchama population of school-going age are shown by districts :—

Districts.	Panchama schools, 1893–94.	Panchama population of school-going age.		Panchama pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Madras	74	4,504	4,643	2,525	934	56·1	20·1
Nilgiris	11	1,187	853	299	61	25·2	7·2
Tinnevelly	121	25,329	27,266	3,726	390	14·7	1·4
Malabar	33	19,152	20,476	2,262	228	11·8	1·1
South Canara	2	8,199	9,745	871	47	10·6	·48
Kistna	419	25,686	24,929	2,548	665	9·9	2·7
Chingleput	119	23,279	22,741	2,236	412	9·6	1·8
Ganjám	20	10,257	10,872	813	18	7·9	1·7
Madura	48	30,531	33,455	1,899	124	6·2	·37
North Arcot	89	29,646	29,450	1,463	130	4·9	·44
Bellary	10	6,634	6,636	311	33	4·7	·50
Gódávari	140	36,480	37,487	1,651	365	4·5	·97
Coimbatore	29	21,748	22,580	900	90	4·1	·40
Trichinopoly	24	19,772	21,534	727	87	3·7	·40
Nellore	253	20,672	19,963	649	241	3·1	1·2
South Arcot	63	40,093	40,587	1,208	98	3·0	·24
Salem	20	21,674	22,727	650	65	3·0	·29
Vizagapatam	19	22,516	22,729	654	45	2·9	·20
Tanjore	51	35,112	38,111	883	50	2·5	·13
Kurnool	134	8,692	8,404	178	30	2·0	·36
Cuddapah	122	13,165	12,656	252	71	1·9	·56
Anantapur	4	7,325	7,144	86	27	1·2	·38
Total ...	1,805	431,653	444,988	26,791	4,211	6·3	·94

Male pupils advanced from 21,939 to 26,791, or by 22 per cent., and female pupils from 3,691 to 4,211, or by 14 per cent. Compared with the other classes of the community, Panchamas made the greatest advance during the year, though, in every 10,000 of the population, only 630 boys and 94 girls of the Panchama classes were at school. The progress made during the year may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, but the elevation of this class from its present degraded condition of semi-serfdom must necessarily be a matter of time and money.

The map hereto attached shows the extent of the education of Panchama boys in the several districts of the Presidency. Five districts had under instruction over 10 per cent. of Panchama boys of school-going age, Madras being credited with 56 per cent. of boys and 20 per cent. of girls. Kistna contained over 400 schools and Nellore over 250 schools for the special education of Panchamas, while five other districts, viz., Gódávari, Kurnool, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, had each over 100 such schools. The local boards, I am glad to observe, are generally evincing an increasing interest in the education of these classes.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

137. The number of Government schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari at the close of the last two official years was as shown in the margin. There was a net increase of three schools, with a decrease of 28 pupils. Owing to the extremely backward character of the tracts, results schools do not thrive there, and the straitened condition of the finances of the Department does not permit of the establishment of new schools, even in localities where they are in demand.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Agencies.	1892–93.		1893–94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	53	1,951	53	1,917
Vizagapatam ...	50	1,346	48	1,220
Gódávari ...	43	1,072	48	1,204
Total ...	146	4,369	149	4,341

In the agency of Ganjám there were, on the whole, 78 schools with 2,580 pupils on the 31st March last as against 85 schools with 2,736 scholars on the corresponding date in 1893. Of the 53 schools under departmental management, 24 were

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Education among Males belonging to the Paraiya and Kindred Classes.

Map VI.

1893-94.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

PROVINCES

CUTTACK

REFERENCE.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS (5)——RED

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS (8)——BLUE

MUNICIPALITIES——BLACK

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Six Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction more than 20 per cent. of the Paraiya Males of School-going age.——

CLASS II.,——do——between 10 & 20 p. c. do——do——

CLASS III.,——do——do——7½ & 10 p. c. do——do——

CLASS IV.,——do——do——5 & 7½ p. c. do——do——

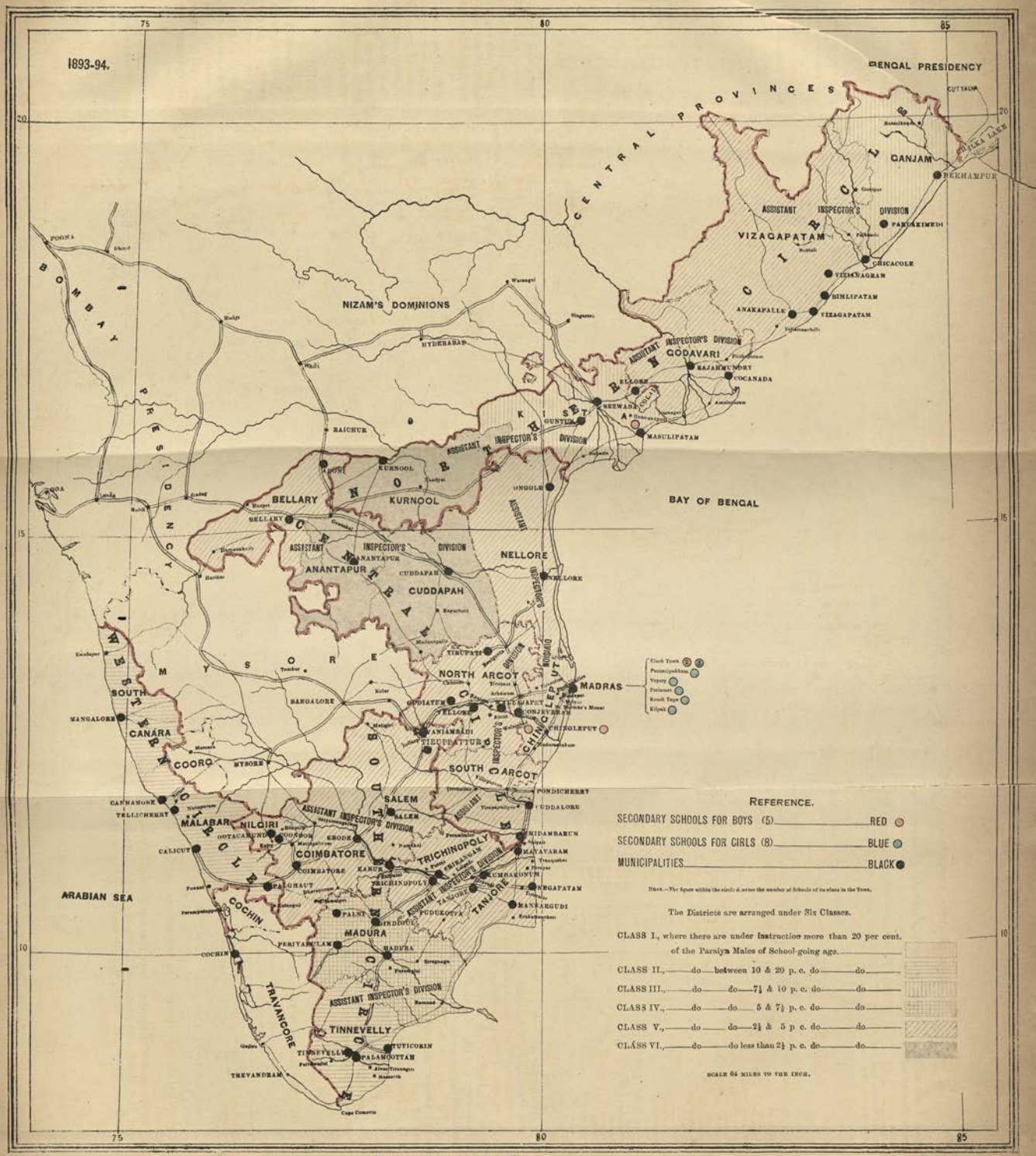
CLASS V.,——do——do——2½ & 5 p. c. do——do——

CLASS VI.,——do——do less than 2½ p. c. do——do——

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Education among Males belonging to the Paraiya and Kindred Classes. Map VI.



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

of the lower secondary, 12 of the upper primary, and the rest of the lower primary grade. There were, besides, 15 aided Primary schools with 423 pupils and 10 unaided Primary schools with 240 pupils, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20 aided schools with 466 pupils and 11 unaided schools with 302 pupils. Aided and unaided schools thus fell in number. Uriya is the vernacular in most of the above schools, and instruction is given in Khond in a few isolated schools. It may be stated here that the majority of the Lower Secondary schools are purely vernacular institutions, and have the First Form as the highest standard.

In the agency tracts of Vizagapatam there were in all 134 schools with 2,612 pupils as against 131 schools with 2,757 pupils in 1892–93. Of the 134 schools, 48 with 1,220 pupils were under departmental management as against 50 with 1,346 pupils. Four of them were Lower Secondary, 24 Upper Primary, and the rest Lower Primary schools ; 45 schools with 792 pupils as against 38 schools with 711 pupils were on the aided list, and 20 schools with 338 pupils as against 21 with 437 scholars were unaided. Besides these, 21 indigenous schools with 262 pupils submitted returns for 1893-94 as against 22 schools with 263 pupils in 1892–93. The advance under aided schools is gratifying, and it partly accounts for the slight decrease under unaided and indigenous schools.

In the Gódávari agency the total number of schools was 64 with 1,506 pupils as against 53 schools with 1,340 pupils. Of the 64 schools, as many as 48 with 1,204 pupils were maintained by the Department, as against 43 with 1,072 scholars. Only one of them, namely, the Bhadráchalam school, was of the lower secondary grade. It contained 74 pupils on the rolls, as against 75. Of the remaining 47 schools, 22 were of the upper primary grade and the rest of the lower primary grade. There were only nine aided schools with a total strength of 224, as against six such schools in 1892–93 ; one of these was the Lower Secondary school at Dummagudam under the management of the Church Mission Society. It was 100 strong as against 98. There were also five unaided schools with 62 pupils, as against four such, and two indigenous schools with 16 pupils, as against none in the previous year. It will thus appear that, on the whole, this agency showed progress during the year. The Assistant Inspector reports that both the Superintendents did a fair amount of work. According to his statement, there were 17 schools intended for aborigines, of which 15 were Government schools, one was a Board school and one an aided school.. Their total strength was 355, including 326 aborigines.

Taken as a whole, the above three agencies must be considered to have retrograded to some extent during the year. Though, nominally, schools increased from 269 to 276, the number of pupils on the rolls fell from 6,833 to 6,698. The fall is confined to Ganjám and Vizagapatam, especially the former, which showed a decline in 1892–93 also. It may be observed that there are several impediments to the development of elementary education in these agencies, the scantiness of funds being the foremost. The unhealthy character of the tracts, the inability of the Sub-Assistants to pay annually more visits than one to the hill schools, the general inefficiency of the Superintendents, and lastly the apathy of the people are among the various obstacles to progress.

The aborigines in the Kurnool district, known as *Chentsus*, chiefly dwell on the Nallamala and Yerramala Hills. The Boarding school at Birhuti in the Nandikotkur taluk under the management of the Local Board, adverted to in the previous report, continued to work; but the number of pupils fell from 29 to 15, owing, as reported by the Assistant Inspector, to omission on the part of the Local Board to continue to supply the pupils with food and clothing for the first few months of the year under report. At the Sub-Assistant's examination for grant, 15 pupils were presented, all under the Infant standard, and 11 were successful. A sum of Rs. 175 was spent by the Board during the year on food and clothing, as also on the purchase of slates and class books for the use of the children. The Assistant Inspector suggests the opening of a similar school at Chintala. The proposal, when formally made, will receive due consideration.

The aboriginal tribes inhabiting Kistna are known as *Lambadies* and *Chentsus*, the former forming the majority. There was a Board school for Lambadies at Budavada in the Nandigama taluk. It contained 20 pupils on the rolls on the 31st

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

March last, of whom 16 were Lambadies. According to the Assistant Inspector's report, a result school with ten pupils was recently started for the same class at Vallampeta in the Vissannapeta division, and its conversion into a Board school is under contemplation. With a view to improve the condition of these inhabitants, it is very desirable that Board schools should gradually be started in places where there is a sufficient school-going population.

The *Yenadies* are the only aboriginal class scattered over Nellore. They are found in large numbers at Sríharikóta in the Pólúru division, as also in its vicinity. They are as a rule engaged in menial service. At Sríharikóta there is a Board school of the upper primary grade; but very few of the Yenadies take advantage of it. In all the Board schools of the district, education is given *gratis* to the children of this class. According to the Assistant Inspector's report, the American Baptist Mission has been paying some attention to the improvement of this class of the community. On the 31st March last there was only one school, and that was an unaided one, specially intended for this class. It was 17 strong. Much, therefore, remains to be done for the improvement of this backward tribe.

The tribes inhabiting the Nilgiris are composed mainly of Badagas, Kotas and Todas, the first forming the majority. For Badagas there were eight Board, 16 aided, and five unaided schools with 356, 403 and 104 pupils, respectively, as against 10 Board, 18 aided and five unaided schools with a total strength of 833 pupils. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding a decrease of four schools, the aggregate strength rose from 833 to 863. For Kotas there were two aided schools with 30 pupils as against three (two aided and one unaided) with 31 pupils. For Todas again there were two unaided schools with 51 pupils, as against one with 20 pupils. In all Board schools pupils are supplied with slates and class books *gratis*. All the aided and unaided schools above referred to were under the management of European missionaries, whose active interest in the education of these backward classes is most creditable to them.

In the whole Presidency, 2,197 boys and 93 girls of the aboriginal classes were receiving instruction on the 31st March last, as against 2,288 boys and 93 girls on the corresponding date in the preceding year. One was in the upper secondary, 21 were in the lower secondary, and 2,237 in the primary stage. Of the remaining 31 pupils, four were attending special schools, and 27 were in private Vernacular schools.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

138. Returns were furnished by 4,030 indigenous and private schools with 77,062 pupils as against 3,455 schools with 65,894 pupils in the previous year. Malabar returned the largest number of schools, namely, 467 with 16,457 pupils, and it was closely followed by North Arcot which returned 451 schools with 7,366 pupils. There was, however, a great disparity in the average strength of the schools in these two districts, viz., 35 in the former, as against 16 in the latter. Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly furnished statistics for 392, 366 and 328 schools, respectively, while in point of strength they differed but slightly, the number on the rolls on the 31st March last being 7,274, 7,184 and 7,122, respectively. Only five schools have been returned for the Nilgiris, and 14 for Kurnool. The very small number of schools, especially in the latter district, is probably due to incomplete registration.

In the margin is given a list of the indigenous Sanskrit schools which received aid from Provincial Funds during the year, with the amounts drawn by them as salary and furniture and other special grants. On the whole, ten schools were aided as against nine in the year previous. Two of the nine schools that appeared in the report for 1892–93, namely, those at Venkatagiri and Anatandavapuram, ceased to exist, and in their place, three new schools received

School.	Total amount drawn. Rs.	A.	P.
Sanskrit School, Kollur	6	0	0
Do. Malayanur	115	0	0
Do. Sríperumbúdur	270	0	0
Do. Injikollai	230	0	0
Do. Theruvasanallur	147	0	0
Do. Konerirajapuram	6	0	0
Do. Ganapathi Agraharam ...	120	0	0
Chatram Sanskrit School	120	0	0
Rajamadam Chatram School	14	6	0
Sanskrit Bhashamanjari Patasala, Bellary.	132	0	0
Total ...	1,160	6	0

grants. The total amount drawn was Rs. 1,160–6–0 as against Rs. 562. All but the last three schools were recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.

Number and strength of indigenous and private Secondary schools.

139. A comparative statement of indigenous and private Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary schools, as they stood on the last day of 1892–93 and of 1893–94, is furnished below, classified according to the languages studied therein.

	High Schools.		Middle Schools.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
English	...	...	2	...
Sanskrit	9	4	75	126
Arabic	3	2	39	34
Total ...	12	6	116	160

The two Middle English Schools, which appeared in the returns for 1892–93, have been transferred to the list of Sanskrit schools, as English ceased to form part of their curriculum.

A list of the Sanskrit High Schools, with their strength, as it stood on the 31st March last, is given in the margin. Four schools were returned as against nine in the previous year. Of the nine High schools in 1892–93, only two, viz., those at Tiruvádi and Sríperumbúdúr, continued to exist as such; of the remaining seven, six schools, namely, three at Bellary and one each at Kampli, Narayanakeri and Harpanahalli, have been reduced to the lower secondary grade, while the second school at Kampli appears to have been closed. Two new schools, on the other hand, namely, those at Chidambaram and Tirupati, furnished returns during the year. Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of institutions, the total strength has increased. The Sríperumbúdúr school, which was visited by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, is reported to have been doing good work, though it is to some extent hampered by want of funds: the total cost of maintaining it during 1893–94 was Rs. 1,727. The Tiruvádi school, which is under the management of the Tanjore Taluk Board and is supported from Chatram funds, was also in a satisfactory condition.

	Strength on the 31st March 1894.
Sríperumbúdúr Sanskrit School ...	69
Sanskrit Vidya Kalpaveli Patasala, Tirupati	56
Ponnambala Pillai's Patasala, Chidambaram	13
Sanskrit School, Tiruvádi	87
Total ...	225

Of the three Arabic High schools which appeared in the report for 1892–93, the two at Vellore continued to work, though their total strength fell from 210 to 157, while the school at Hospet, which had been struggling for existence, collapsed during the year.

Sanskrit Middle schools were distributed as below. The total number of schools rose from 75 to 126, and scholars from 1,316 to 2,264:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám ...	2	31	Anantapur ...	3	37	Trichinopoly ...	1	12
Vizagapatam ...	12	230	Cuddapah ...	2	32	Madura ...	8	125
Gódávari ...	5	73	North Arcot ...	3	33	Tinnevelly ...	4	72
Kistna ...	2	26	South Arcot ...	11	170	Malabar ...	7	109
Nellore ...	2	32	Coimbatore ...	1	24	South Canara ...	33	663
Chingleput ...	2	102	Salem ...	1	11			
Bellary ...	8	85	Tanjore ...	19	397	Total ...	126	2,264

South Canara returned 27 more schools, and Gódávari, Nellore, Cuddapah and Malabar also furnished returns for a larger number of schools of this grade. Thirty-four Muhammadan schools submitted returns as against 39 in the previous year. South Arcot returned the largest number, namely, 16, Malabar and Salem coming next with six schools each.

Number and strength of indigenous and private Primary schools.

140. Indigenous and private Primary schools for boys increased from 3,310 to 3,839, and their strength from 61,755 to 72,388, as will be seen from the following summary:—

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Schools for Boys—		
Gánjam ...	133	2,254
Vizagapatam ...	108	1,575
Gódávari ...	104	1,699
Kistna ...	154	2,001
Kurnool ...	14	130
Nellore ...	111	1,322
Madras ...	143	2,768
Chingleput ...	179	2,702
Bellary ...	50	575
Anantapur ...	97	969
Cuddapah ...	50	601
North Arcot ...	429	6,762
South Arcot ...	233	3,628
Schools for Boys—*cont.*		
Coimbatore ...	135	2,271
Nilgiris ...	3	98
Salem ...	198	3,011
Tanjore ...	372	6,790
Trichinopoly ...	65	1,132
Madura ...	358	7,059
Tinnevelly ...	324	7,050
Malabar ...	454	15,710
South Canara ...	125	2,281
Total ...	3,839	72,388
Schools for Girls—		
Gódávari ...	2	29
Nellore ...	1	8
Cuddapah ...	5	65
North Arcot ...	16	358
South Arcot ...	1	35
Total ...	25	495
Grand total ...	3,864	72,883

The increase was mainly confined to the last four districts in the table, and to North Arcot and Salem. The bulk of the Quran schools appertained to Malabar, South Canara, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Besides the boys' schools, there were 25 indigenous and private schools intended for girls with 495 pupils as against 17 such schools with 281 pupils in the previous year. They were, however, confined to five districts, as noted in the statement.

Education in the Laccadives.

141. I regret my inability to record anything very favourable under this head. I would, however, sketch briefly what has been done, since the submission of the last report, towards the introduction of a system of instruction into these islands. The schools in the Laccadives were inspected by the Revenue Department early in 1891. Again, in December 1892, Mr. J. K. Batten, Acting Special Assistant Collector, Malabar, visited the islands and inspected the elementary schools at Androth, Agathi, Kavarathi and Minicoy, the only localities in the islands which contain schools. The examination was chiefly conducted by one Srinivasa Rau, the island clerk, who was once a schoolmaster. As the test relates to 1892–93, the matter should have, properly speaking, been recorded in the administration report for that year. But as this office was not in possession of the facts till after the submission of the report, I take the opportunity of noticing them in the present report. The numbers presented and passed and the amounts earned by each school were as noted in the margin. As Local Fund operations have not been extended to the islands, the grants were given from Provincial Funds under G.O., No. 696, dated 11th October 1893. On a reference to the results, it will be observed that, except those of the Androth school, they were not encouraging. The figures noted in the margin appertain to the examination in Malayalam. All the four were day schools. Besides giving instruction in Malayalam during the day, the teacher of Androth held a night school in which Hindustani formed the subject of instruction. Nineteen of the 31 pupils of the day school and 15 others, elderly men, formed its strength. The former were examined under the first class and the latter under the second; and the results were creditable, nine having passed in the former and twelve in the latter. The heads under which the schools were tested were reading, meaning, dictation, copy and arithmetic. The pronunciation was generally bad, and meaning and arithmetic were not intelligently taught. The chief drawbacks pointed out by Mr. Batten may be summarised thus: (*a*) Want of efficient and full-time teachers, those now employed, besides being untrained and inefficient, holding other posts; (*b*) great laxity of discipline; (*c*) want of necessary appliances, such as blackboards, &c.; (*d*) want of suitable school-houses at convenient sites, so as to be easily resorted to by children, and (*e*) the most unsatisfactory attendance of pupils, which was due to the fact that the teachers were not, under the abovementioned circumstances, able to hold school regularly. Owing to the infrequent intercourse between the islands and the mainland, and owing also to the very heavy work which has devolved on the Inspecting officers, this Department has not been able as yet to do very much towards the educational advancement of these islanders.

Locality.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Amount earned.
			Rs.
Androth	31	15	* 100
Agathi	2	1	4
Kavarathi	6	...	...
Minicoy	18	3	12
Total ...	57	19	116

* Includes grants passed for Hindustani pupils also.

Books.

As regards the publication of suitable text-books for the use of the islanders, the matter is still under correspondence. I regret to report that in consequence of his transfer to the Central Circle, Mr. Marsden has not been able to do towards the preparation of text-books as much as he could otherwise have done. In January last, he submitted a report stating that he had come across one Seyed Sana Ullah, a Moulvi, and a Dekkani Muhammadan, who, according to him, "is a well educated man, knows a little English, has a fair acquaintance with Persian and Arabic, and knows Malayalam and Hindustani very well; his native tongue is Hindustani, but he has lived in Malabar all his life, studied Malayalam as his vernacular in school and knows the language well." The Moulvi is also reported to be the author of several works in Malayalam, one of them, a First book, being written somewhat on the lines on which Government wishes the readers for the islands to be prepared. The book is a Malayalam Reader printed in Arabic character. It would appear that the Moulvi has expressed his willingness to take up the work of preparing the Readers, and that, as regards terms, he will, as an experiment, undertake the preparation of the First Reader for the small remuneration of Rs. 100. Before finally settling the question, I thought it better to see the books that he has already published, and, with this object, I have requested that a copy of each of his works be sent to me. On receipt of them, I will ascertain the capabilities of the author, and address Government on the subject.

XIII.—BOOKS.

The Text-Book Committee.

142. The general committee met twice during the year under review. In September 1893 a printed list of approved text-books was furnished by the committee, but the columns 'for what Standard or Form' and 'Portion prescribed,' which had originally been filled up, were found to have been subsequently struck out. It was then pointed out to the committee that there is comparatively little difficulty in deciding whether a book is suitable or not as a text-book, but great difficulty in determining the standard or form for which it is suitable. A revised list was received in February last. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the number of books referred to the committee since its formation in 1892, and the number of books recommended or reported on by it till the close of the past official year :—

Name of language.	Number of books referred up to 1st April 1894.	Number of books on which opinion was expressed up to 1st April 1894.
English—		
Prose and Poetry	284	74
Grammar and Composition	100	18
History and Geography	107	27
Mathematics	124	42
Miscellaneous	120	11
Tamil	61	17
Telugu	48	9
Malayalam	18	5
Canarese	17	6
Latin and Greek	70	...
French and German	51	...
Total ...	1,000	209

There were no less than ten vacancies in the committee during the year under review, but only one of them was duly filled up by the appointment of Mr. Quinn.

Books. The committee sustained a serious loss in the death of Rai Bahadur P. Ranganada Mudaliyar.

Educational Library and Museum.

143. The want of sufficient accommodation has rendered it impossible to place the library under a systematic control. As early as June 1893, Dr. Duncan reported to Government that the library had already outstripped the accommodation available, and that this partly accounted for his request that the Madras Literary Society should be removed to the new Connemara Library. Since then, a large number of specimens of educational books has been received from England and other places, besides three show cases—two from Messrs. Macmillan and Company and one from Messrs. George Bell and Sons—containing a choice collection of books, maps, diagrams and other educational appliances suitable for use in schools. All that the Director has hitherto been able to do in the matter has been to place the newly-received books and cases wherever he could find space for them, and to advertize them in the official gazette from time to time, for the information of persons interested in education. When the Literary Society is removed to the Connemara Public Library, more space will be available, and necessary steps will be taken to place the library and museum on a satisfactory footing.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

144. Early in the beginning of the year under review, Dr. Oppert retired from the Curatorship and M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A., took charge of the appointment on the 11th May 1894.

The number of visitors fell slightly from 1,365 to 1,164. These numbers do not, however, denote that the visitors were all different persons. There was a large increase, from 79 to 308, in the number of manuscripts acquired for the library during the year. One hundred and four manuscripts were purchased and 204 were acquired by gift, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 36 and 43 respectively. Little progress was made in the publication of the catalogues of the library. The alphabetical index was the only catalogue published during the year. The publication of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts was not proceeded with during the year under review, but the Curator hopes to complete it during the current official year and to add a similar descriptive list for Tamil, Telugu and Canarese manuscripts.

Registration of books.

145. There was a decrease from 928 to 798 in the number of publications registered during the year under review. This decrease was mainly attributable to the discontinuance of certain serial publications containing parts of standard works and issued in monthly parts for the convenience of subscribers, and to the non-publication in time of similar works due for the period. Of the registered publications, 633 were books and 165 periodicals, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 749 and 179 respectively. A classification of the registered works under the three heads—'Original works,' 'Republications' and 'Translations' is furnished below, and the figures under each head are compared with those of the previous year :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Original works ...	177	164	321	328	28	33	89	90	615	615
Republications ...	63	10	108	76	43	26	11	9	225	121
Translations ...	1	2	76	52	3	...	8	8	88	62
Total ...	241	176	505	456	74	59	108	107	928	798

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of original works registered during the year was the same as in the previous year, and that there was a decrease of 46 and 30 per cent. respectively under 'Republications' and 'Translations.' The large decrease under 'Republications' was probably due to the working of the Text-Book Committee, which has necessarily placed publishers

under an uncertainty as to their works being recognized and included in the list of approved text-books. Books.

The names of the various centres of publication of the registered works and the number of works contributed by each in English and in the vernacular languages of Southern India are given below:—

Stations.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Madras	230	399	629	175	301	476
2. Tanjore	3	32	35	3	66	69
3. South Arcot	...	38	38	...	41	41
4. Calicut	1	41	42	1	33	34
5. Gódávari	7	29	36	7	25	32
6. Nellore	...	12	12	1	27	28
7. Mangalore	...	...	...	...	28	28
8. Masulipatam	...	3	3	3	14	17
9. Coimbatore	2	11	13	...	12	12
10. Vizagapatam	3	19	22	...	10	10
11. Venkatagiri	...	...	...	1	9	10
12. Cuddapah	...	9	9	...	9	9
13. Trichinopoly	10	5	15	4	4	8
14. Bellary	2	2	4	5	3	8
15. Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	7	7
16. Tellicherry	...	...	...	1	1	2
17. Salem	2	6	8	...	2	2
18. Berhampore	...	...	...	1	...	1
19. Karvetnagar	...	10	10	...	1	1
20. Madura	...	1	1	...	1	1
21. Bobbili	...	...	...	...	1	1
22. Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	1	1
23. Palamcottah	1	8	9	...	...	...
24. South Canara	5	30	35	...	...	...
25. Vellore	1	5	6	...	...	...
26. Tranquebar	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	267	661	928	202	596	798

Though Madras takes precedence of all other stations in the above list, with about 60 per cent. of the total number of registered publications, yet the figure recorded does not compare favourably with the publishing activity exhibited during the previous year. Tanjore has gone far ahead of the other mofussil stations and South Arcot stands next, the former having contributed 69 works, mostly in Sanskrit, and the latter 41.

Classified according to languages 176 of the publications were English, 211 Tamil, 177 Telugu, 32 Malayalam, 26 Canarese, 6 Hindustani, 2 Mahrathi, 2 Arabic, 57 Sanskrit (in Malayalam, Grantha or Nágari characters) and the rest bi-lingual or tri-lingual. More than 35 per cent. of the registered works were religious in their aim and about 20 per cent. educational. The number of works registered for copyright was 235 against 240 in the previous year.

Book Department.

146. In February 1894 the Text-Book Committee condemned the Government copyright vernacular readers as unsuitable for use in their present form, and recommended their early revision and republication, so as to meet the requirements of the several standards and forms. As the committee has been unable to recommend any other secular readers as suitable for use in schools, necessary steps have been taken to give effect to its wishes. The revised editions of the several readers are expected to be ready before the close of the current official year. The Indian Kindergarten, Part I, in English and the Malayalam translation of the First Book of Agriculture were published for the first time during the year under review. The Hindustani version of the First Book of Agriculture approached completion. The translations of Mrs. Brander's Domestic Economy in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Malayalam and Canarese were completed during the year.

The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the sale of Government copyright books published by private firms during the official year 1893-94.

Books.

Societies or Presses.	Number of books.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			RS.
Madras School Book and Literature Society	35	187,936	30,287
Empress of India Press	12	215,756	19,718
Foster Press	9	28,700	4,344
Srinivasa Varadachari and Company	2	590	863
Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	2	1,861	566
Graves, Cookson and Company	2	125,000	3,238
National Press, Tanjore	1	1,332	333
Total ...	...	561,175	59,349

The value of Government books added to stock and sold during the year by the S.P.C.K. and the Basel Mission Book and Tract depositories is given in the following abstract stock account:—

S.P.C.K. Depository.			Basel Mission Depository.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1893...	.....	16,650 8 3	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1893.	.....	7,687 1 0
Add—			*Add*—		
Value of 290 copies of 'Theory of Strains' and other books transferred to the depository for sale ...	.....	664 0 0	Value of books printed by the mission during the year	.....	17,656 4 0
		17,314 8 3			25,343 5 0
Deduct—			*Deduct*—		
Value of books sold for commission during the year	1,060 0 6		Value of books sold wholesale to the mission during the year	17,656 4 0	
Value of books disposed of on tender ...	2,272 5 0		Value of books (on commission sale) sold and issued free ...	56 7 0	
Value of books disposed of by auction sale ...	10,691 12 9		Value of books written off	178 4 0	
Value of books distributed gratis to Government institutions.	2,870 5 0				17,890 15 0
		16,894 7 3			
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1894	.....	420 1 0	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1894.		7,452 6 0

The effect of the circular issued in March 1893 to 98 heads of Government institutions and adverted to in paragraph 149 on page 96 of the Public Instruction Report for 1892–93 was that Rs. 2,870–5–0 worth of books were distributed gratis during the year under report for prize distribution or for library or class use. In January 1894 tenders were invited for the purchase of a few saleable books, and Rs. 2,272–5–0 worth of such books were sold to the highest tenderer, viz., the School Book Society—for Rs. 1,136–2–6. With the exception of the following Uriya books, for which no sale could be expected in Madras, all the other books, the nominal value of which was Rs. 10,691–12–9, were sold by public auction at the S.P.C.K. Depository for Rs. 2,077–3–0. The stock of Government books on sale at the S.P.C.K. was thus reduced to Rs. 420–1–0, details of which are given below:—

Uriya.

Name of book.	Number of copies.	Value. RS. A. P.
Sanitary Primer	533	33 5 0
Duncan's Asia	119	22 5 0
Hand-book of Gymnastics	725	181 4 0
Fables, Part I	1,205	37 10 6
Do. Part II	479	14 15 6
Do. Part III	15	0 15 0
Glossary to Nitikatha	172	5 6 0
Grammar	540	25 5 0
Partiganita, Part III	271	67 12 0
Lacey's Grammar	9	1 2 0
Easy Arithmetic	36	3 15 0
A Short Account of the Madras Presidency generally, with Ganjám in detail	836	26 2 0
Total ...	...	420 1 0

Books.

Particulars of the Canarese and Malayalam books printed by, and sold wholesale to, the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository are given below :—

Name of book.	Language.	Size of edition.	Cost of publishing.	Sale value of edition.	Selling price per copy.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. First Reader, Part II	Canarese ...	20,000	1,874 3 10	2,812 8 0	0 2 3
2. First Reader, Part I	Malayalam ...	30,000	1,526 6 0	2,343 12 0	0 1 3
3. First Reader, Part II	Do. ...	20,000	2,068 12 3	2,812 8 0	0 2 3
4. Fourth Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	3,000	919 4 4	1,218 12 0	0 6 6
5. Fourth Reader, Part I	Malayalam ...	2,000	604 14 0	781 4 0	0 6 3
6. Second Reader	Anglo-Malayalam.	5,000	1,181 12 0	1,640 10 0	0 5 3
7. Fourth Reader, Part II	Malayalam ...	2,000	650 7 0	843 12 0	0 6 9
8. Second Reader	Anglo-Canarese.	3,000	760 0 6	1,078 2 0	0 5 9
9. First Reader, Part I	Canarese ...	30,000	1,635 0 0	2,343 12 0	0 1 3
10. Third Reader	Malayalam ...	8,000	1,170 8 0	1,500 0 0	0 3 0
11. First Book of Agriculture ...	Do. ...	1,000	212 13 6	281 4 0	0 4 6
	Total ...	124,000	12,604 1 5	17,656 4 0	.....

The amount of Rs. 178 shown as value of books written off by the B.G.M. depository represents the value of the stock of old editions of the Grant-in-Aid Code in Canarese and Malayalam.

The Government stock of registers with the Superintendent of Hill Schools, Vizagapatam, was disposed of during the year as follows :—

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of stock on 1st April 1893	48 5 5	48 5 5
Value of registers sold during the year	6 4 1	...
Value of registers ordered to be distributed free	42 1 4	48 5 5

The nominal value of the entire stock of Government books on the 31st March 1894 is compared below with that on 1st April 1893 :—

	1st April 1893. RS. A. P.	31st March 1894. RS. A. P.
S.P.C.K. Depository	16,650 8 3	420 1 0
Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	7,687 1 0	* 7,452 6 0
Superintendent, Hill Schools, Vizagapatam	48 5 5	*Nil.*
Total ...	24,385 14 8	7,872 7 0

Steps have already been taken to dispose of the balance of stock of Government books before the close of the current official year.

The following are the receipts relating to Government books :—

Receipts.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Sale-proceeds realized by the S.P.C.K. on commission sale		1,474 6 0
Sale-proceeds realized on sale by auction		2,077 3 0
		3,551 9 0
Deduct—		
Discount	79 14 10	
Commission and other charges	430 4 4	
		510 3 2
Net—		
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Secretary, S.P.C.K.		3,041 5 10
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore		1,529 15 5
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Director of Public Instruction for books disposed of on tender		1,136 2 6
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Bank by the Director of Public Instruction for old books disposed of in his office		73 10 11
Sale-proceeds remitted to the Vizagapatam Treasury by the Superintendent of Hill Schools, Vizagapatam		6 4 1
Total ...		5,787 6 9

	Number of copies.	Nominal Value. RS. A. P.
* 1. Gundert's Malayalam-English Dictionary	86	1,247 0 0
2. Konkani-English Dictionary	132	1,320 0 0
3. Tulu-English Dictionary	383	2,298 0 0
4. English-Tulu Dictionary	383	2,298 0 0
5. Malayalam Gymnastics	863	269 11 0
6. Canarese Gymnastics	63	19 11 0
Total ...	...	7,452 6 0

SCHOLARSHIPS.

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

147. As in the previous year, only five out of eight scholarships notified were awarded on the results of the B.A. degree Examination to enable the holders to continue their studies for the M.A. degree Examination—three for Branch II-A, one for Branch II-B and one for Branch III-C. Three of these were made tenable in the Presidency College and two in the Madras Christian College.

Four scholarships of Rs. 15 and six of Rs. 10 each were awarded on the results of the First Examination in Arts to enable the holders thereof to qualify for the B.A. degree. One of the students was a Panchama Christian, one a Pattunúlkar, one a Uriya, and seven were Muhammadans.

In consequence of the unfavourable results of the Matriculation Examination, only six out of 24 scholarships notified for the year were taken up. One of the students was a Panchama, one a Uriya, one a Mappilla and three were Muhammadans.

Nine colleges received scholarship grants at varying rates under the provisions of Chapter VII of the old Grant-in-Aid Code. Of the total amount of Rs. 4,213 drawn as scholarship grants, Rs. 2,190 appertained to the Madras Christian College, Rs. 806 to St. Joseph's College and Rs. 439 to the S.P.G. College at Trichinopoly. The total number of students who received scholarships was 129.

The expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges aggregated Rs. 28,576, of which Rs. 13,015 were from Provincial funds, the balance having been met from endowments and subscriptions.

Scholarships in Professional Colleges.

148. In the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture Rs. 1,067 and Rs. 3,121, respectively, were expended from Provincial funds on scholarships; and Rs. 806 were drawn by the Teachers' College, as scholarships from the Victoria Technical Institute funds.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

149. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 404 were paid from Provincial funds to Uriya pupils on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Government also expended on scholarships Rs. 429 in its girls' schools, Rs. 24 in Board schools and 1,693 in aided schools. Three scholarships were awarded on the results of the Primary School and Lower Secondary Examinations.

Ten schools drew altogether Rs. 1,447 as scholarship grants from Provincial funds under Chapter VII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and 99 pupils received scholarships at varying rates.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 8,516 on scholarships in schools general, Rs. 3,997 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 14 from Local funds and Rs. 4,505 from endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous sources.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

150. On stipends to civil medical pupils in the school department of the Madras Medical College and on scholarships in the School of Engineering Rs. 6,339 and Rs. 3,074, respectively, were expended from Provincial funds. The expenditure on scholarships in the School of Arts amounted to Rs. 2,829, of which Rs. 1,104 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 60 from the Coimbatore District Board funds, Rs. 1,009 from the Victoria Technical Institute funds and Rs. 356 and Rs. 300 from the Pudukkóttai and Maisur State funds. Rs. 180 were also drawn from the Walker scholarship fund attached to the School of Engineering.

In Board Institutions Rs. 4,942 were expended on scholarships and stipends, Rs. 316 from Provincial and Rs. 2,958 from Local funds and Rs. 1,668 from endowments.

Three aided special schools drew Rs. 582 from Provincial, Rs. 72 from Local and Rs. 27 from Municipal funds as scholarships awarded on the results of the Government Technical Examinations. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 613, Rs. 745, Rs. 625 and Rs. 3,232, respectively, were drawn by the Victoria Technical Institute, the Anjuman Industrial school, the Madras School of Music and the Nazareth Art and Industrial school. In the last three institutions, 57 students received scholarships.

151. Scholarship grants amounting to Rs. 1,788 were paid to teachers who attended the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College. The successful working of the institution has already been noticed. No grants were given to the gymnastic training class conducted by the Srírangam Municipality, nor to a similar class that was worked in connection with the Palghat College.

Gymnastic scholarships.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

152. One of the most important features in the year's operations was the attempt made to remedy an evil which has long been felt as a blot on our educational system, viz., the want of suitable boarding accommodation for students who come to large centres where they have no relatives or friends to whose care they can be entrusted. Students flock, in large numbers, to such educational centres as Madras, Kumbakónam, Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry, where there are first-grade colleges. They are left, homeless and friendless, entirely to their own devices, and experience has shown that they are, in most cases, badly housed and ill-fed. They live in so-called hotels under no sort of supervision or control, and are necessarily exposed to the temptations incidental to large cities. It is, therefore, no matter for surprise that the moral tone and discipline of such students suffer, and that they are often led astray and contract evil habits. Since the famous Educational Despatch of 1854, which has not inaptly been termed 'the intellectual charter of India,' much has been done for the intellectual development of the natives of this country, but little for their moral and physical culture. The progress of higher education from the year 1854 has, indeed, been marvellous. Since the foundation of the Madras University in the year 1857 as many as 3,756 students have graduated and 9,359 have passed the F.A. Examination. The Government of India, in their Resolution of 1888 on discipline and moral training, invited the attention of Local Governments to the necessity of giving a more moral bent to education in this country, and the Education Commission suggested the desirability of introducing the boarding-house system. The key-note of the last eloquent address at the Convocation of the Madras University was 'discipline,' and the Honorable the Rev. Dr. Miller has supplied the wants of his own college, as regards boarding accommodation, by establishing the admirably-managed institution known as the 'Christian College Students' Home.' But, beyond the impetus given to physical training as a measure of developing a manly spirit, little has hitherto been done in the direction of carrying into effect the views of the Government of India as regards the importance of paying greater attention to the moral side of education. It is needless to say that little good can result from such moral lessons and habits of discipline as may be inculcated in the school-room, if students are kept under no sort of control or guidance outside the school walls. It was, accordingly, decided to take advantage of the popular sympathy aroused by the death of the late Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadam Mudaliar, to invite subscriptions for the purpose of founding a Students' Hostel in Madras. A public meeting, at which His Excellency Lord Wenlock presided, was convened "for the purpose of concerting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Rai Bahadur Ranganadam Mudaliar," and it was decided to found a hostel in connection with his name. The original proposal was to found one hostel, but it was found that two were necessary—one for North and the other for South Madras. The difficulty was met by the liberality of Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.I.E., who offered the munificent gift of Rs. 50,000 for a hostel in North Madras. The subscriptions promised at the meeting amounted to Rs. 45,650, which, with the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 and further subscriptions expected, made up Rs. 75,000 for the Southern or 'Victoria Students' Hostel.' For the northern hostel, the Government grant of Rs. 25,000, with Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliar's gift of Rs. 50,000, made up three-quarters of a lakh. The total sum promised at the meeting was, therefore, nearly a lakh and-a-half of rupees. It may also be mentioned that Messrs. George Bell and Sons, Publishers of London, generously offered to present books to the value of £30 to the library of each of the hostels. A committee was subsequently formed for the purpose of collecting further subscriptions throughout the Presidency. It is satisfactory to note

The Students' Hostel Movement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

that the movement has already extended into the mofussil. The Jesuit Fathers at Trichinopoly, with commendable energy, have opened a hostel for Brahmans in connection with St. Joseph's College, and it is, I am informed, attended by 200 students. They contemplate opening another for Sudras. It is also proposed to establish a hostel at Rajahmundry, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,000 have already been promised for the purpose. Proposals have also been made to utilize the sum of Rs. 30,000, which was subscribed in Tanjore for the purpose of celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, for the foundation of a students' home at Kumbakónam. There is also some prospect of a hostel being established at Vizianagram, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram having interested himself in the matter. Nothing more could be done in the matter of the Madras hostels before the end of the year; but I may mention that it was proposed to connect them with the local University, the members of the managing committee to be appointed by the Syndicate of that body. This may be regarded as a most important step, for the association of the movement with the University will, doubtless, give it prestige and strength. I trust, however, that the present movement is only a first step and an earnest of what is to come, and that, in time, every important college and school will be provided with its hostel. Lack of funds is the main obstacle to the establishment of hostels; but, where funds are insufficient, the experiment might be tried of introducing the 'licensed lodging-house system' as in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The 'tutorial system' which has been adopted in the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry Colleges is a step in this direction, as I understand that the tutors concerned are required to visit the hotels in which their pupils live and to see that they are suitable. It is creditable to the enterprize of the natives of this Presidency that the movement should have been of native inception, and I trust that it will result in improving the tone and discipline of our colleges and schools, and will tend to check that 'exclusively one-sided intellectual development' on which the Government of India animadvert in the Resolution above quoted.

Summary of progress.

153. From my remarks in the foregoing pages on the condition of collegiate and school education, Government will have observed that the year under report was one of sustained activity and progress. Arts colleges had no doubt fewer students on their rolls than in the previous two years, but this was wholly due to the raising of the standard of the Matriculation Examination. This is no matter for regret, as the higher attainments of young men now entering on the college course doubtless compensate for the loss in numerical strength. With the exception of the Medical College, the Professional colleges were better attended, and all of them bid fair to develop further, as the gradually increasing demand for technically-trained students, on the one hand, and the plethora of candidates for admission into Government service, on the other, must tend to divert the attention of students to technical studies. In the following summary, pupils in the secondary and primary stages of instruction at the close of each year during the past quinquennium are contrasted:—

Years.	Upper Secondary.		Lower Secondary.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1889-90	6,927	176	24,043	2,156	24,511	3,240	382,601	66,467
1890-91	8,051	228	21,833	2,395	27,598	3,502	435,740	76,448
1891-92	8,594	200	22,248	2,514	32,228	3,884	464,605	86,841
1892-93	10,076	273	23,423	2,717	35,825	4,071	491,155	92,318
1893-94	10,806	314	25,336	2,719	36,913	4,464	491,185	92,628

The above figures are significant, as indicating the rapid advance which upper secondary education both of boys and of girls has been making of late and also the great impetus given to upper primary education by the Primary School Examination since its institution. The results of the University and departmental examinations were, in most cases, more favourable than those of the previous year. By a judicious administration of the Educational Rules, a larger number of Secondary and Upper Primary schools were supplied with more suitable accommodation and better furniture and apparatus. Board schools and aided Upper Secondary schools realized a larger income from fees, and this is just what is desired, as, owing

to the exiguity of the finances at the disposal of the Department and of local boards, the amount of State aid to such institutions cannot be increased in proportion to their growing and legitimate demands. The provisions of the new Grant-in-aid Code are calculated to effect further improvement in the internal management and economic condition of aided institutions generally.

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

154. In the following statement districts are arranged in order of the proportion of the villages, or groups of hamlets in close proximity, containing a population of 200 or more inhabitants and provided with one or more public or private schools, to the total number of villages or groups of hamlets with that population. The new census tables lately supplied have enabled me to take the correct number of villages. I have not included Malabar in the summary, as statistics of schools have not been furnished to me with reference to *désams*, each of which was reckoned as a village in the last census, instead of *amsams* which were each held to constitute a village in the census of 1881:—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, having a population of		Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 3.
	200 and more.	Less than 200.	200 and more.	Less than 200.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kistna	1,593	245	1,306	125	82	51
North Arcot	2,541	1,912	1,984	544	78	28
Bellary	733	53	575	32	78	60
Chingleput	1,458	530	1,099	362	75	68
Tinnevelly	1,258	249	868	34	69	14
Coimbatore	1,295	175	886	41	68	23
Kurnool	724	75	492	42	68	56
South Arcot	2,421	467	1,630	147	67	31
Nilgiris	50	...	30	...	60	...
Cuddapah	1,072	193	588	30	55	16
Gódávari	1,555	1,032	842	82	54	8
Tanjore	2,564	967	1,364	113	53	12
Nellore	1,434	351	757	30	53	9
Trichinopoly	1,280	217	675	21	53	10
Salem	2,232	1,568	1,142	209	51	13
Anantapur	734	197	361	4	49	2
Ganjám	2,694	3,336	1,268	290	47	9
Madura	2,140	1,948	928	317	43	16
South Canara	1,071	215	395	12	37	6
Vizagapatam	2,982	9,061	979	46	33	1
Total ...	31,831	22,791	18,169	2,481	57	11

In five districts—Anantapur, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Vizagapatam—one-half of the villages containing sufficient material for a Primary school, viz., a minimum of 200 inhabitants, have not yet been provided with schools, and the attention of local boards and of the Inspecting officers of the Department will be directed to this fact, with a view to encourage the establishment of schools in the villages concerned. Nine districts had 60 per cent. or over of such villages provided with one or more schools. This is satisfactory, though the importance of opening schools in the other villages should be constantly kept in view as funds and trained teachers become available. Board schools which are not quite self-supporting, located in villages containing one or more aided schools, should gradually be closed and, with the funds thus rendered available, arrangements should be made for the opening of results schools in such villages as contain no schools, the villages being selected with reference to their population. Liberal assignments under the new Grant-in-aid Code should be offered to such schools until their permanency is fairly established. This is probably the best way by which primary education can, without much extra cost, be extended in remote villages, where private effort is not forthcoming. It is satisfactory to note that 11 per cent. of villages with a population of less than 200 have been provided with the means of educating their children. The example set by these will, I trust, be followed by villages more favourably circumstanced as regards population.

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Extent of primary education of boys in proportion to population of primary school-going age.

155. On the 31st March 1891 there were 515,736 boys in public and private Primary schools and classes, and the number rose to 595,181 on the 31st March 1894. The increase in the number of boys in the primary stage of instruction during the last triennium was thus over 15 per cent., while the increment of population during the same period approximated 4·5 per cent., taking the annual rate of increment of population at 1·5 per cent.—the average for ten years ending with February 1891. It would, therefore, appear that the advance in the number of children at school was about thrice as rapid as the increase in population. According to the last census there were 2,434,093 boys above the age of 4 and below the age of 10. Allowing for the increment during the past three years, it may be estimated that there must be approximately 2,543,627 children of primary school-going age at the close of the year under report. This would give the percentage of children at school as 23·4, which would signify, taking into account the fact that returns are not collected for all indigenous and private schools, that one child in every four is attending school. Seeing that, on the average, only 57 per cent. of villages containing 200 or more persons have, as yet, been provided with the means of instruction, the progress made in this Presidency in the education of the masses in the three R's under these circumstances must be considered satisfactory.

Further development of elementary education.

156. The remarks in the last paragraph lead to the even more important question as to what means exist for the further development of elementary education. I have stated in chapter II that the agency of Inspecting schoolmasters was strengthened during the year by the addition of 11 officers, and that a graduated scale of salaries for these officers has, on the recommendation of this Department, been introduced by several local boards. The agency of Sub-Assistant Inspectors is, in certain districts, quite unequal to the duties of inspection and examination devolving on it at present. But want of funds has been an insurmountable obstacle in the way of strengthening this agency. Undue hurry in conducting grant examinations is, it is needless to say, doubly injurious. It makes the examination superficial and mechanical and thus takes away that interest on the part of managers and pupils which is essential to progress, while, what is even more serious, large sums of public money have to be paid as grants on the results of such examinations. This matter merits careful consideration, and if the Inspecting agency is to cope with the increasing examination work thrown on it, it must ere long be strengthened. Another factor which is a *sine qua non* for any further extension of education is the assignment of additional funds. The results-system is the chief means whereby elementary education is developed. But I find that, in the local and municipal budgets, only Rs. 2,33,480 and Rs. 78,310 have been assigned for results-grants during 1894–95 as against Rs. 2,23,020 and Rs. 81,010, respectively, in the previous year. Little can be done in the direction of extending primary education without additional expenditure. Local boards, especially in districts in which education has yet to make up a great deal of leeway, should respond more readily to the calls of the Department. They should remember that they have now been relieved of all charges in connection with the inspection of schools and the training of teachers. It is, therefore, incumbent on them to increase gradually their assignments for the extension of primary instruction.

Teaching staff employed in public Primary schools for boys.

	1892–93.	1893–94.
Hold trained teachers' certificates	4,268	4,093
Hold untrained teachers' certificates.	375	442
Hold general education certificates.	5,415	7,332
Hold no certificates whatever ...	12,756	11,844
Total ...	22,814	23,711

157. From the returns furnished regarding the qualifications of the teachers employed in Primary schools at the close of the year, and summarized in the margin, it will be observed that the number of unpassed teachers fell by 912, though the total number of teachers rose by 897. The proportion of unpassed men was thus reduced from 55·9 to 50 per cent. This is very satisfactory, and is the outcome of the operation of the Educational Rules. Under the stringent provisions of the new Grant-in-Aid Code, a further improvement may be expected in this direction. A decrease will be noticed in the number of men holding trained teachers' certificates. This is probably due to more accurate returns having been furnished under this head and to the omission from this category of teachers of

those who, though trained, have not yet secured certificates. Of the 11,867 teachers holding teachers' or general education certificates, five held second-grade collegiate, 210 upper secondary, 1,828 lower secondary and 9,824 primary certificates.

Sessional schools.

158. It is gratifying to note that, during the year under report, two or more sessional schools were at work in every district, Madras and the Nilgiris excepted. The opening of two sessional schools in Madras has been sanctioned in the budget for the current year. With a view to minimize the number of unpassed teachers in municipalities, steps are being taken to work one or two sessional schools in all municipalities in which a separate Inspecting Schoolmaster is employed. Eighty-one sessional schools, attended by 1,135 teachers, worked during the year, as against 54 such schools, with 700 teacher-students, in the previous year. At the last Primary School Examination 538 teachers from the sessional schools were successful, a good proportion thereof passing for complete certificates. Though the above passes contributed, to some extent, to an increase in the percentage of passed men, as compared with that of 1892–93, there are still, as observed in the foregoing paragraph, about 50 per cent. of unpassed men among the teachers in public Primary schools. As the Madras Educational Rules will fully apply to all Lower Primary schools also from January 1895, and as schools failing to satisfy the Educational Rules and to secure the privilege of recognition will not be allowed aid from public funds, there is every prospect of the sessional schools being more largely attended than in the year under report.

Night schools.

159. Night schools made a substantial advance during the year. The number and strength of this class of schools on the 31st March last stood as below :—

Districts.	Schools.						Scholars.					
	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.
Ganjám ...	...	...	50	26	...	76	...	...	1,032	465	...	1,497
Vizagapatam ...	...	7	15	18	1	41	...	219	250	333	16	818
Gódávari ...	2	35	33	61	...	131	38	1,188	643	1,177	...	3,046
Kistna	...	7	42	76	1	126	...	168	799	1,176	10	2,153
Kurnool ...	...	...	4	3	1	8	...	...	35	24	8	67
Nellore... ...	...	...	22	50	...	72	...	...	304	692	...	996
Madras... ...	...	...	8	6	...	14	...	...	226	138	...	364
Chingleput ...	...	1	17	26	...	44	...	55	292	462	...	809
Bellary... ...	...	1	15	44	...	60	...	22	237	547	...	806
Anantapur ...	...	...	9	15	4	28	...	...	115	160	22	297
Cuddapah ...	...	...	24	17	...	41	...	...	341	227	...	568
North Arcot ...	...	...	21	33	...	54	...	...	339	528	...	867
South Arcot ...	...	...	28	56	...	84	...	...	558	1,124	...	1,682
Coimbatore ...	...	...	6	8	...	14	...	...	73	123	...	196
Nilgiris ...	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	51	44	...	95
Salem	...	1	20	27	...	48	...	21	332	235	...	588
Tanjore ...	...	2	22	25	...	49	...	85	454	453	...	992
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	12	20	...	32	...	...	206	351	...	557
Madura ...	...	12	19	35	3	69	...	252	339	574	47	1,212
Tinnevelly ...	...	4	33	26	...	63	...	54	733	496	...	1,283
Malabar ...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	109	30	...	139
Total...	2	70	406	575	10	1,063	38	2,064	7,468	9,359	103	19,032
Total, 1892–93...	...	*63*	*320*	*544*	*7*	*934*	...	*1,677*	*5,887*	*9,005*	*80*	*16,649*

There was thus an increase of nearly 14 per cent. in schools and over 14 per cent. in scholars. Night classes were at work in connection with two of the Government schools in the Gódávari Agency. This is very satisfactory. All classes of schools, notably Aided schools, participated in the increase. Both the night schools returned by South Canara for 1892–93 appear to have been closed and five other districts had fewer schools than in the previous year. Kistna, Nellore and South Arcot, on the other hand, returned a much larger number of such schools. Four of the aided schools with 61 pupils and five unaided schools with 84 pupils were of the lower secondary grade and the rest of the primary standard. The Department does not encourage the establishment of night schools of the lower secondary grade. It is sufficient if, in schools of this kind, instruction is given up to the upper primary standard.

Schools for the blind.

160. Three schools for the blind were at work as in the previous year, and Miss Askwith reports as follows on their progress :—

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"The schools for the blind in Palamcottah were established in 1890. The "reading is taught entirely according to Moon's system and has been most suc- "cessful. Till this year, Arithmetic was taught only mentally; now Braille's "slates are used, but the pupils are not yet efficient in the use of them.

"As the blind of this country are much neglected in their own homes and are, "therefore, not mentally prepared when they come here for difficult and intricate "study, Moon's type, which is universally acknowledged as the easiest system, has "been adopted by us, and has proved to be a great success. Both boys and girls "have now passed the second standard in the Government examinations, and have "satisfied their examiners. A primary class is now formed in both schools in "which they learn all the compulsory subjects, and, in the optional, Geography and "History, and are beginning Hygiene.

"There are now 14 boys and 11 girls in the Palamcottah schools as follows:—

—	Boys.	Girls.
Fourth standard	4	1
Third standard	2	4
Second standard	3	1
First standard	4	4
Infant standard	1	1

"The boys are taught simple forms of rope-making, basket-making and "mat-making; the girls bead-threading, knitting, &c., as occupations and as a pre- "paration for future industries in industrial schools.

"The Pannaivilai school has only been established two years. The boys are "taught by a blind man who passed his second standard examination in Palam- "cottah. There are nine children in the school in the Infant, First and Second "standards."

Mr. Garthwaite completed the publication of the Readers for the blind in four of the vernacular languages. With a view to help him in the publication, the Department paid him a sum of Rs. 1,000 as the price of a certain number of copies which he has been asked to deliver to the Department for distribution and for use in the Reference Library.

Extent of secondary education of boys in proportion to male population of an age suitable to attend secondary schools.

161. Of the 1,895,566 boys, according to the last census, between the ages of 10 and 14, who might be expected to attend lower secondary forms, only 25,336, or 1·3 per cent., were attending those forms as against 1·2 per cent. in 1892–93; and of the 1,449,168 boys between the ages of 15 and 19, who might be expected to attend upper secondary forms, only 10,806, or ·7 per cent., were reading in such forms. The increase was, as in the previous year, comparatively small, and Dr. Duncan's remarks in paragraph 165 of the last report as to the slow progress of secondary education apply fully to the year under report. The restoration of the Matriculation Examination to its former status as a service test will, doubtless, tend to popularize secondary education; but, in consequence of the limited demand for the services of young men who have only completed the lower secondary or upper secondary stage of instruction, any rapid advance can hardly be expected.

Teaching staff employed in public Secondary schools for boys.

162. Exclusive of 32 teachers educated in Europe, 3,120 teachers were employed in public Secondary schools for boys, of whom 855 (27·4 per cent.) held trained teachers' certificates or the L.T. diploma, 628 (20·1 per cent.) untrained teachers' certificates and 1,322 (42·4 per cent.) general education certificates, while 10·1 per cent. only of them held no certificates. The increase in the number and proportion of certificated teachers, which will be noticed, on a comparison with the figures of the previous year, is encouraging. In the margin will be found the grades of certificates of the teachers. The number of graduates increased by 19, the number of

Grade of Certificates.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	91	81	179
Second-grade do. ...	99	101	162
Upper secondary ...	263	289	435
Lower do. ...	177	96	279
Primary	225	61	267

under-graduates of the F.A. standard by 11 and the number of upper secondary and lower secondary grade teachers by 8 and 56, respectively, while the number of primary grade teachers fell by 61. Thus the improvement in the teaching staff extended not only to the number of certificated teachers, but also to the grades of certificates held by them. A good proportion of the teachers with general education certificates have put in considerable service thus and possess the qualification required by the Educational Rules, while the bulk of unpassed teachers are pandits and munshis of long service and experience.

Extent of collegiate education.

163. Of the successful candidates at the Matriculation and First-in-Arts Examinations of December last, 586 and 508 respectively belonged to institutions borne on the departmental returns. The statistics furnished by heads of colleges show that 495 Matriculates of December last are continuing their studies for the F.A. Examination and that 456 F.A.'s for the B.A. degree Examination, as against 341 Matriculates and 556 F.A. under-graduates, respectively, in the previous year; in other words, about 90 per cent. of the First-in-Arts men and 84 per cent. of the Matriculates are continuing their studies to a higher standard. These figures do not compare favourably with those of 1892–93, but this fact does not warrant the inference that the degree examination is losing any of its attractions, owing to the tendency of the market for the employment of graduates to become overstocked. The over-production of graduates is doubtless a matter for serious consideration, and must be deprecated from an administrative point of view, but no State check is necessary or expedient, as the general principle of demand and supply will regulate the market.

Progress of Technical education.

164. From the statistics furnished in the foregoing chapters, it will have been observed that technical education did not make any marked progress during the year. The general disinclination of the students of our schools to move in new grooves of study is a great obstacle. Though the general school curriculum is sufficiently diversified and includes such semi-technical subjects as object lessons, drawing and elementary science, yet instruction in these subjects is, comparatively speaking, given in very few schools, and such instruction as is given is generally inefficient. There is an unfortunate tendency at every stage of instruction, from the infant upwards, to select only such subjects as pay best in examinations and to 'cram' students in these subjects, no attempt being made to cultivate habits of observation and reflection. This is especially noticeable in the case of elementary science, and may be attributed mainly to the fact that it is taught through the medium of English. To teach boys of tender years an abstruse subject full of abstract terms of which they cannot possibly understand the meaning, in a foreign language with which they are imperfectly acquainted, is a manifest absurdity. They are confronted with a double difficulty, viz., the difficulty of the subject and the difficulty of the language. An analogous case would be that of requiring English boys to learn science in French. The result is that they get no real grasp of the subject, but merely learn off by rote a few definitions which they reproduce in the examination-room. Thought is, in fact, divorced from language, and the memory is cultivated at the expense of the understanding. If elementary science is to be taught at all, I would have it taught, up to, say, the Matriculation standard, in the language in which the students think. Besides the above drawbacks, the absence of a competent inspecting agency for technical schools and of a supply of trained teachers of art and industry has hindered the progress of technical education. Amongst the present inspecting agency there is not a single officer who possesses sufficient knowledge of technical subjects to examine an industrial school. It is, however, under contemplation to re-organize the local School of Arts, and the opportunity will then be taken, as far as practicable, to meet these wants. The Superintendent of the school should be entrusted with the function of inspecting industrial and technical schools, and the school itself should be fitted to undertake the training of teachers in drawing and in industries, side by side with theoretical and practical instruction in the special subjects included in its curriculum.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

165. The important recommendations of the Education Commission were steadily kept in view in the administration of the Department during the year. In the scheme for the re-organization of the Educational Service, a larger number of higher appointments has been recommended to be thrown open to native graduates of distinction. A

GENERAL REMARKS.

first-grade Training College was organized in connection with the Rajahmundry College to train Telugu graduates for the Northern districts, and this was done without any additional cost to Government. Local boards have, on the recommendation of this Department, opened a larger number of day schools for the education of the backward classes, namely, the Muhammadans and Panchamas, they worked a larger number of night schools for the benefit of the labouring and artisan classes, and are being advised to move further in this direction, as funds permit, by closing their own schools in localities where private effort has sprung up. Every opportunity is taken to impress on managers of European schools the desirability of introducing instruction in art or industrial subjects in all poor schools. The study of drawing is also encouraged as the basis of technical instruction. As I have already said, steps are being taken to attach suitable boarding houses or hostels to important institutions. Compliance with the requirements of the Educational Rules in respect of the accommodation and sanitation of school houses is strictly enforced, and physical training is receiving greater attention. The observance of the inter-schools is insisted upon.

Working of the Results System.

166. Results grants were paid on the estimate system for the last time during the year under report, the assignment system having superseded it from April last. Of the male and female pupils registered for grant examination 70 and 47 per cent., respectively, were presented for examination, as against 66 and 48 per cent. in 1892–93. Particulars are given below for each standard—

Standards.	Number of pupils registered.		Number of pupils presented.		Percentage of presented to registered.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Infant	91,990	34,068	60,939	14,693	66	43
First	117,673	28,007	84,424	13,382	72	48
Second	94,959	17,351	67,807	8,426	71	49
Third	64,825	9,628	49,319	4,887	76	51
Fourth	30,629	3,419	18,142	1,627	59	48
Fifth	3,070	1,161	1,743	625	57	54
Sixth	1,842	548	1,177	350	64	64
Seventh	1,377	362	732	146	53	40
Total ...	406,365	94,544	284,283	44,136	70	47
Total, 1892-93 ...	*410,142*	*89,758*	*270,339*	*43,156*	*66*	*48*

There was a slight improvement in the case of male pupils, though it is clear from the proportion of pupils presented for examination to the number registered that the estimates were still fixed at rather high figures, and in the case of girl pupils the percentages were even lower than in the previous year, except under the First and Sixth standards. While the high estimates did not benefit schools which failed to earn the sanctioned amounts, they had the pernicious effect of reducing the amounts that could, otherwise, have been set apart for deserving schools. It was with a view to remove this drawback in the estimate system and to establish a due proportion between the amount of aid to a school and its financial needs that Dr. Duncan recommended the assignment system in the new code.

In the margin will be found the distribution, among the different standards, of the expenditure on results grants from Provincial funds. Particulars have not been furnished for a sum of Rs. 4,690, out of Rs. 2,12,853 paid as results grants during the year under report. The grants paid under the primary and lower secondary standards were in the ratio of 47 : 53, whilst 55·6 per cent. of the total outlay as against 50·2 per cent. in the previous year, represent the girls' share.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	596	7,268
First	4,078	30,016
Second	4,261	27,609
Third	3,937	21,420
Fourth	62,919	13,929
Fifth	8,110	8,553
Sixth	6,893	5,121
Seventh	1,638	1,815
Total ...	92,432	115,731

Of the expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,28,507 on results grants from Local funds, the Infant, First, Second and Third standards, respectively, appropriated Rs. 11,743, Rs. 71,025, Rs. 79,951 and Rs. 65,122, no particulars being available for

a small sum of Rs. 666. A smaller sum was drawn under the First and Third standards than in the year previous.

Standards.	For boys.	For girls.
	RS.	RS.
Infant	1,784	145
First	14,561	642
Second	18,095	739
Third	21,108	773
Fourth	15,570	...
Fifth	1,763	...
Sixth	1,154	...
Seventh	701	...
Total ...	74,736	2,299

Municipal funds paid Rs. 81,113 as results grants, but particulars by standards have not been furnished for a sum of Rs. 4,078. The distribution of the balance of grants among the different standards in aided schools is given in the margin. The grants for girls relate to the Madras Municipality. Nearly 75 per cent. of the grants for boys appertained to the primary standards.

In the following summary will be found the average grant earned by each pupil from public funds.

Standards.	Boys.		Girls.		Average grant paid.	
	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Grants paid.	Number passed.	Per male pupil.	Per female pupil.
	RS.		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Infant	14,123	47,082	7,413	10,130	0 4 10	0 11 8
First	89,664	63,892	30,658	9,567	1 6 5	3 3 3
Second	1,02,307	52,679	28,348	6,436	1 15 1	4 6 6
Third	90,167	35,042	22,193	3,541	2 9 2	6 4 3
Fourth	78,489	12,324	13,929	1,158	6 5 10	12 0 5
Fifth	9,873	1,213	8,553	452	8 2 3	18 14 9
Sixth	8,047	809	5,121	252	9 15 2	20 5 2
Seventh	2,339	248	1,815	80	9 6 11	22 11 0
Total ...	3,95,009	2,13,289	1,18,030	31,616	...	...

The average grant earned by male pupils was less in all the standards, but that earned by female pupils showed an improvement except under the Infant, Second and Third standards. It will be noticed that each male pupil earned about Rs. 1-14-0, while each female pupil earned about Rs. 3-12-0 or twice as much. The fact that grants for girls except for Europeans were paid under the old code at double the code rates for boys accounts for the above difference.

The grants paid on merit passes were, as usual, in excess of those paid on ordinary passes, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Standard.	Provincial.		Local.		Municipal.	
	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Infant ... ... Boys.	402	194	9,169	2,574	1,471	313
Infant ... ... Girls.	5,282	1,986	...	...	99	46
First ... ... Boys.	2,169	1,909	44,963	26,062	10,141	4,420
First ... ... Girls.	19,154	10,862	...	...	440	202
Second ... ... Boys.	1,816	2,445	40,585	39,366	11,361	6,734
Second ... ... Girls.	14,845	12,764	...	...	343	396
Third ... ... Boys.	1,353	2,584	28,223	36,899	11,783	9,325
Third ... ... Girls.	10,318	11,102	...	...	244	529
Fourth ... ... Boys.	30,529	32,390	...	...	7,839	7,731
Fourth ... ... Girls.	6,763	7,166	...	...	...	...
Fifth ... ... Boys.	3,162	4,948	...	...	540	1,223
Fifth ... ... Girls.	3,221	5,332	...	...	...	...
Sixth ... ... Boys.	2,737	4,156	...	...	288	866
Sixth ... ... Girls.	1,747	3,374	...	...	...	...
Seventh ... ... Boys.	345	1,293	...	...	158	543
Seventh ... ... Girls.	627	1,188	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,04,470	1,03,693	1,22,940	1,04,901	44,707	32,328

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The difference is very striking as regards grants paid from Municipal funds. This is apparently due to the healthy condition of schools in municipalities, most of which are well organized and under efficient management.

The returns furnished show that arrears of results grants amounting to Rs. 30,060, Rs. 33,144 and Rs. 2,136 (or Rs. 65,340 in all) remained unpaid, at the close of the year, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, respectively. The figures relating to Provincial and Municipal funds compare favourably with the arrears at the close of 1892–93. As in the previous year the bulk of the arrears under Provincial funds apparently appertained to standards for which grants were payable on the results of the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations.

The Grant-in-Aid Code.

167. Sanction was accorded by Government in November 1893 to the revised Grant-in-Aid Code submitted by Dr. Duncan in the month of June preceding. The revision chiefly consisted in the simplification and re-arrangement of the various provisions of the Code of 1885, the introduction of special provisions with reference to the educational rules promulgated in 1891, the incorporation of the special concessions sanctioned by Government in favour of Panchama classes early in 1893, the supersession by the assignment system of the estimate system as regards the fixing of results grants and the omission of the provisions relating to grants of honoraria and passage money and petty grants. The Code came into force from the 1st April 1894, and the effect of the changes will, therefore, be noticed more appropriately in the report for the current year. The most important of the changes is the one relating to results grants. The estimate system, which has been superseded also, was found, after considerable experience, to have worked very unsatisfactorily. It did not fix the amount of grant to any school with reference to its financial needs, though this was recognized in the old Code as the fundamental principle of State aid. In consequence of this drawback, schools, which were not in need of aid for their support, earned large sums of public money, which went to enrich the private purse of managers, while schools in backward localities or for backward or indigent classes earned very small sums and were, for want of encouragement, abandoned by managers as unremunerative concerns. Cases have been brought to my notice of certain speculators undertaking the management of a large number of results schools. After paying the teachers trifling salaries, they appropriated the balance of results earnings, thereby securing considerable profit to themselves. The evil was unavoidable under the old system, but the assignment system introduced by the new Code is calculated to put a stop to this trafficking in education, as no school will get more than what it is in need of, while the schools, which require aid, will have as much support from the State as they deserve. The principle of the system is not fully grasped yet, and it will be some time before it is thoroughly understood and appreciated. But so far as I have been able to judge, I feel confident that the change will lead to beneficial results and to a more equitable distribution of public funds.

Madras Educational Rules.

168. Reference has often been made in the preceding chapters to the stringent application of the Educational Rules during the year. Under the terms of the notification sanctioning the Rules, all the conditions of recognition were enforced in the case of Upper Primary schools from January 1893, and as a result the list of Upper Primary schools did not receive the usual addition during 1893–94. Lower Primary schools are exempted from some of the conditions of recognition till January 1895; but, with a view to give the managers and masters thereof sufficient notice, Dr. Duncan instructed the Inspecting officers in June 1893 to notify this fact in all district gazettes and to urge the managers to comply with the requirements of the Rules. As the Grant-in-Aid Code has distinctly laid down that such schools only as have been recognized under the Educational Rules and have been entered in the Permanent or Temporary section of the General School List shall be selected for aid, I trust that all Primary schools will endeavour to fulfil the conditions of recognition as soon as possible. Some concessions will, no doubt, be necessary, for some time longer, in favour of particular classes of schools and of schools in specially backward localities; but, even with these concessions, it is just probable that there may be a decrease in the total number of results schools. This check, however, will be

only of a temporary character and will be more than compensated by the generally-improved organization and status of Primary schools. In the margin will be found the number of recognized Secondary and Training schools on the last day of the year. A list of recognized Primary schools has not been furnished. But as the Educational Rules will apply to all Primary schools from January next, the next report will contain a complete list of recognized Primary schools. A few changes were made during the year in the course of instruction and standards of examination incorporated in Section V of the Educational Rules, and revised standards have been prescribed for Industrial and Art schools and classes and embodied in the above section.

	Number of schools.	Number recognized.
Upper Secondary schools for boys	131	129
Upper Secondary schools for girls	25	24
Lower Secondary schools for boys	409	271
Lower Secondary schools for girls	187	138
Training schools for masters	39	37
Training schools for mistresses	17	17

Distribution of Provincial grant-in-aid by districts.

169. In Appendix U will be found a statement showing for each district the expenditure from Provincial funds on Grants-in-aid during the past two years. A glance at the figures in that statement will show how uneven the distribution of grants-in-aid has been among the different districts. The town of Madras has absorbed nearly a fourth, and the four districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly over 27 per cent. of the total expenditure, while the backward districts have not received such liberal treatment. It is, no doubt, true that, in a few districts, education made early and rapid progress, and consequently a greater proportion of public funds was appropriated, and it will be a hardship now to make any sudden and material reduction in the amount of aid given to institutions in these districts. But the claims of the backward districts to a fair share of public funds must, nevertheless, be acknowledged. As there is little prospect of Government sanctioning any large addition to the Grant-in-Aid allotment, I think that the sanctioned scale of grants for institutions in localities where education has made fair progress must be gradually reduced and the savings appropriated to districts that have hitherto received but a disproportionately small portion of State aid. Heads and managers of institutions in advanced towns or localities should be able to increase their fee revenue, gradually, so as to cover such reduction in the amount of aid, as the Department may, with the view of assisting institutions in localities needing greater encouragement, find it necessary to make. This seems to me to be the only way in which the growing demand for aid from Primary schools in rural parts can be met, for the present, and higher education made more self-supporting.

Re-organization of the Educational Department.

170. In 1891 the Public Service Commission recommended, as regards the Educational Department—(*a*) that the graded service should be abolished, (*b*) that the Teaching or Professorial staff should be distinct from the Inspecting staff, (*c*) that the Professorial staff, reduced in strength by the gradual withdrawal of Government from the management of all colleges except one in each province, should be recruited in England for terms of years, and (*d*) that the Inspecting staff should be recruited on terms common to the rest of the Provincial service *i.e.*, recruited in India. The Secretary of State expressed his general views on the above recommendations in his Despatch of January 1892, and a complete scheme for the re-organization of the superior ranks of the Educational Service in this Presidency was elaborated by Dr. Duncan on the lines laid down by the Secretary of State and submitted to Government in August 1892. The Local Government and the Government of India, in expressing general concurrence with Dr. Duncan's proposals, suggested certain minor modifications, and the Government of India expressed its inability to entertain any proposals involving an additional cost to the State. Dr. Duncan had thus to submit, just before his departure on furlough in September 1893, amended proposals on the subject. The main features of the finally-revised scheme are :—

(i) the constitution of the superior appointments in the Department into two branches of service designated 'the European Educational Service,' and the 'Provincial Educational Service;'

GENERAL REMARKS.

(ii) the reservation of 20 appointments in the Department, viz., the Principalships of the three First-grade Arts colleges, five Professorships, two Inspectorships, and ten special appointments (Principalship of the Law College, Principalships and Vice-Principalships of the Teachers' College and the College of Agriculture, one Professorship of Physics, Presidency College, two Inspectorships and the Superintendentships of the School of Arts and the Presidency Training School for Mistresses) to the European Educational Service, *i.e.*, to gentlemen recruited in Europe;

(iii) the inclusion of the remaining 35 superior appointments in the Department in one service, the Provincial Educational Service, *i.e.*, to be recruited in India;

(iv) the introduction of a uniform scale of pay, viz., from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 to the three Principalships, five Professorships and two Inspectorships of the European Educational Service, with a personal allowance in the case of four officers for the charge of colleges or of the office of Senior Inspector;

(v) the distribution of the appointments in the Provincial Educational Service into ten classes with the following salaries—two on Rs. 700, one on Rs. 600, one on Rs. 550, four on Rs. 500, three on Rs. 450, four on Rs. 400, four on Rs. 350, five on Rs. 300, five on Rs. 250 and six on Rs. 200 each.

Final orders have not been received on the above proposals, and owing to this delay much administrative inconvenience has been felt in filling vacancies in the superior appointments. But I trust that final orders will be received before the close of the current official year.

A scheme for the re-organization of the Subordinate Educational Service was also submitted to Government by Dr. Duncan in September last, but Government has deferred consideration of the proposals, till the higher scheme is sanctioned.

171. The registration of indigenous and private schools is imperfect, and these schools should be omitted for purposes of comparison. The figures relating to public institutions, as they stood at the close of 1892–93 are contrasted in the margin. It will be observed that, as regards male scholars, 1 in 31 was at school in Madras, as against 1 in 28 in Bengal and 1 in 27 in Bombay. If the figures regarding the aboriginal tribes, amongst whom education has made but little progress, be excluded, Madras will stand a more favourable comparison. As regards female education, however, Madras has made a distinct advance over the other two Presidencies, 1 in every 180 of the female population being at school, as against 1 in 395 in Bengal and 1 in 190 in Bombay.

Comparison with other provinces.

—	Male population.	Female population.	Male scholars.	Female scholars.
Bengal ...	36,412,749	36,630,948	1,307,324	92,743
Bombay ...	13,841,959	12,992,346	507,028	68,341
Madras ...	17,619,395	18,011,045	568,311	100,199

172. I trust that I may be excused if any inaccuracies have crept into the report as, having undertaken to finish it before Dr. Duncan's return and about a fortnight before the due date, I have been more hurried in writing it than I should otherwise have been. The office has consequently been working at high pressure for the last three months. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and assiduity with which the First and Second Assistants and the clerks in the office assisted me in the preparation of the various tables and the general compilation of the report.

Conclusion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MONRO,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 3rd September 1894.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1893–94.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.	Chicacole. No Sub-Assistant for 16 days.	91	1,550	33	108	...	74	471
Babu Praphullow Kumara Mullik.		208	3,844	102	105	1	138	1,703
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...	Berhampur ...	114	2,172	61	84	5	76	631
Babu S. Palit		247	4,364	136	78	1	149	1,405
Babu Praphullow Kumara Mullik.	Russellkonda ...	135	2,692	64	88	1	76	588
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...		90	1,385	42	52	16	51	458
Babu Raghunatha Das ...		174	3,811	83	15	4	90	722
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagaram ...	352	6,579	146	213	6	213	1,661
V. Appayya Sastri, acting.	Vizagapatam. No Sub-Assistant for 16 days.	166	4,538	87	136	7	105	1,111
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.		107	2,519	61	56	2	90	1,196
	Total ...	1,684	33,454	815	935	43	1,062	9,946
Second Division.								
P. Panakal Rau Pantulu, acting.	Cocanada. No Sub-Assistant for 11 days.	30	457	18	104	4	31	451
G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.		100	2,186	38	65	8	50	753
B. Kamésvara Rau Pantulu, acting.		134	2,727	53	59	5	66	814
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Ellore	100	2,048	46	97	3	119	939
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu.		243	4,965	98	113	8	133	1,536
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu.	Narsapur	76	2,212	33	103	1	89	386
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.		264	7,094	115	89	24	172	1,001
	Total ...	947	21,689	401	630	53	660	5,880
Third Division.								
V. Kamésvara Rau Pantulu.	Bandar	51	1,126	20	87	3	22	393
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...		156	3,746	122	59	21	118	1,314
V. Balaramayya Pantulu.		97	1,987	37	16	...	40	410
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu ...	Bezwada	35	869	31	83	4	46	358
V. Kamésvara Rau Pantulu.		294	5,341	150	80	17	174	2,665
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Bápatla	69	1,364	28	90	7	51	449
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu ...		118	2,485	60	21	4	79	480
P. Bhimaséna Rau ...		152	4,040	88	44	23	113	679
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Markapur	67	1,452	25	69	6	38	766
M. Ramaswami Nayudu ...		243	5,473	140	97	28	188	2,599
K. Singarachari, acting ...	Nandyal	267	5,546	175	143	47	226	2,648
	Total ...	1,549	33,429	876	789	160	1,095	12,761
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Saheb.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	185	4,219	124	185	26	172	4,397
Muhammad Sultan Saheb, acting.		27	733	16	14	...	28	1,070
	Total ...	212	4,952	140	199	26	200	5,467
	Total, Northern Circle.	4,392	93,524	2,232	2,553	282	3,017	34,054
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Fourth Division.								
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Ongole	11	274	3	60	4	2	55
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...		323	5,398	69	98	39	112	1,023
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		79	2,035	41	37	14	70	785
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Nellore. No Sub-Assistant for 19 days.	38	1,037	18	58	15	18	91
P. Bhimasena Rau, acting.		88	1,829	42	46	2	51	777
C. M. Srinivasachari ...		150	2,713	89	70	6	120	1,398
C. V. Kachayya Sastriyar.	Madras	322	13,165	215	49	55	44	815
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar, acting.		35	3,815	27	17	2	7	125

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1893-94—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Fourth Division—cont.								
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Chingleput ...	120	3,068	38	78	16	88	765
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar .		234	6,986	165	49	19	151	1,709
C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Saidapet	245	6,599	165	147	53	201	2,457
	Total ...	1,645	47,019	872	709	225	864	10,000
Fifth Division.								
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Bellary. No Sub-Assistant for 14 days.	68	1,974	43	46	2	22	214
S. Hanumantha Rau ...		138	2,417	66	52	3	82	874
P. Ramanuja Chari ...		65	1,231	37	24	...	37	202
K. Srinivasalu Nayudu ...		79	1,359	29	48	1	39	647
J. Vittal Pant	Hospet. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	52	847	19	72	...	19	430
S. V. Mélagiri Rau ...		300	7,298	160	59	35	171	1,532
P. Ramanujachari, acting .		27	497	11	7	...	10	118
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Anantapur	165	4,955	130	219	16	256	3,073
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Penukonda ...	29	1,267	20	67	4	26	336
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...		167	4,517	114	125	1	156	2,605
P. Ramanuja Chari ...		44	711	20	14	...	33	517
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Cuddapah	43	843	15	76	...	31	387
S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		69	996	51	30	9	75	557
J. Vittal Pant		273	4,336	107	64	13	157	1,277
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Madanapalle ...	20	607	9	78	4	32	544
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		38	784	17	17	1	32	450
P. Kishnamachari ...		122	4,407	113	113	13	140	2,391
	Total ...	1,699	39,046	961	1,111	102	1,318	16,154
Sixth Division.								
P. Krishnamachari ...	Chittoor	11	157	4	77	6	8	157
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		31	609	14	29	1	30	471
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		270	7,052	124	91	19	163	3,238
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Vellore	27	726	12	64	6	21	422
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...		375	11,112	148	118	17	164	2,113
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Wálajáh	24	694	6	69	5	10	238
C. Kodandarama Nayudu...		231	7,404	137	133	15	158	2,848
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.	Cuddalore. The range was in charge of the Assistant Inspector for 4 days.	230	7,019	151	153	17	143	2,069
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...		63	1,327	22	16	2	26	396
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Vriddhachalam ...	183	4,523	89	193	53	138	1,455
M. Aiyaswami Aiyar ...		46	1,313	21	9	...	27	220
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar .	Tindivanam ...	296	7,775	169	182	14	192	2,570
	Total ...	1,787	49,711	897	1,134	155	1,080	16,197
Khaja Khan Saheb ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	186	6,327	151	163	51	165	4,693
	Total, Central Circle.	5,317	142,103	2,881	3,117	533	3,427	47,044
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Seventh Division.								
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Erode	2	25	2	52	16	4	72
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...		298	5,051	159	92	44	199	2,013
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Pollachi. No Sub-Assistant for 9 days.	2	34	2	54	12	3	34
P. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.		209	6,009	138	114	36	171	1,364
T. Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	216	7,643	166	155	44	205	3,074
G. S. Abboyi Nayudu ...	Salem	179	6,060	161	169	35	185	2,752
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Namakal	4	136	3	48	4	2	26
R. Krishnamachari ...		207	4,897	144	135	31	183	1,343
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosúr	172	5,181	148	190	27	177	2,315
	Total ...	1,289	35,036	923	1,009	249	1,129	12,993

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1893–94—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Eighth Division.								
S. Gopala Aiyar	Tanjore. No Sub-Assistant for 7 days.	...	...	...	63	6	...	...
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...		60	1,378	44	20	5	37	388
L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar ...		214	6,656	133	60	27	127	1,495
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Kumbakonam. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	261	7,801	169	135	19	205	1,636
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		41	896	17	16	1	27	241
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Negapatam ...	...	..	...	62	8	9	208
P. S. A. Sundaram Aiyar...		246	6,070	157	127	11	215	2,136
P. S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	4	243	4	57	7	3	125
S. Gopala Aiyar		131	2,715	68	45	13	61	951
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		111	3,446	80	71	16	93	1,435
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Perambalur. No Sub-Assistant for 19 days.	9	269	9	48	12	8	57
T. K. Venkata Rau ...		238	5,972	178	74	25	189	1,970
	Total ...	1,315	35,446	859	778	150	974	10,642
Ninth Division.								
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.	Madura. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	...	...	2	51	13	...	...
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		145	3,466	110	70	23	97	636
P. Krishnayya, acting ...		75	1,864	48	30	5	37	347
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul. No Sub-Assistant for 3 days.	...	...	...	66	7	...	...
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		258	7,427	152	91	46	173	1,709
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Ramnad	256	5,102	115	202	12	173	1,514
R. Krishnamachari ...		...	...	...	32	4	...	...
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Tinnevelly	2	20	5	58	11	4	220
S. Akshayalingam Mudaliyar.		277	6,708	133	110	48	135	2,003
V. S. Narayana Rau ...	Sermadevi	309	6,623	142	206	17	180	1,913
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Tuticorin	5	180	6	71	1	8	168
T. Krishna Rau		365	7,607	155	104	28	177	1,537
	Total ...	1,692	38,997	868	1,091	215	984	10,047
Maulvi Sayid Hasan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	253	11,901	176	136	53	195	5,741
	Total, Southern Circle.	4,549	121,380	2,826	3,014	667	3,282	39,423
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
T. Mathai	Palghat	243	10,264	179	131	55	200	3,890
V. Kesava Menon ...	Calicut	1	45	1	56	8	4	90
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		261	9,924	160	114	26	176	2,266
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod	277	8,884	179	175	11	211	1,928
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi	260	6,573	178	168	19	194	1,880
	Total ...	1,042	35,690	697	644	119	785	10,054
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools.	349	9,962	163	186	16	208	2,425
	Total, Western Circle.	1,391	45,652	860	830	135	993	12,479
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	First Range	136	5,190	125	224	16	214	3,310
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Second Range ...	34	1,379	36	54	...	78	1,522
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Third Range ...	111	8,053	94	183	60	72	2,126
A. V. Parasurama Aiyar...		6	373	9	17	2	13	285
Miss J. Patterson ...	Fourth Range ...	183	5,060	143	132	50	169	3,310
P. Krishnaiyar		32	846	20	15	5	11	164
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Fifth Range. No Sub-Assistant for 26 days.	24	1,102	22	74	20	34	858
G. S. Raghunathachari ...		123	4,780	121	40	72	127	2,391
S. Selvanayagam Pillai ...	Sixth Range	111	6,252	155	149	61	223	6,005
	Total ...	760	33,035	725	888	286	941	19,971

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges: Strength and Examination Results for 1893-94.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1893-94.												F.A. Examination, 1893-94.		
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
											Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.			Number examined.	Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	165	145	180	155	219	152	313	114	333	94	115	2	31	47	111	3	63	36	104	3	32	28	62	2	12
Kumbakónam do.	56	164	63	148	67	182	94	133	92	105	26	...	7	12	27	1	10	14	24	1	8	11	85	1	25
Rajahmundry do.	28	92	27	70	45	97	47	57	38	50	24	1	5	9	23	3	11	7	11	1	1	4	46	...	13
Aided.																									
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	44	...	45	...	58	8	50	23	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Madras Christian College	256	367	312	363	385	382	483	318	544	312	201	1	41	82	188	6	66	87	198	1	53	78	209	8	68
Pachaiyappa's College	39	137	44	100	67	128	77	83	88	54	26	...	10	12	35	2	14	16	34	...	8	9	60	2	28
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	30	79	26	78	30	88	38	65	41	57	19	...	3	7	17	...	6	9	18	...	3	6	43	...	20
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	72	198	82	225	121	268	131	185	169	159	62	...	9	30	62	1	22	32	61	...	10	20	120	7	40
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	31	130	52	141	70	142	92	104	90	80	39	...	4	10	31	...	8	16	33	...	3	11	63	2	15
Caldwell College, Tuticorin (closed)	7	26	14	23	7	25	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	6	...	3
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	13	25	16	35	17	60	33	31	33	17	6	...	...	4	7	...	4	2	7	...	1	4	23	2	10
Unaided.																									
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.	16	65	25	57	39	70	43	53	48	41	16	...	3	11	17	...	11	6	17	...	2	10	24	...	12
Total ...	713	1,472	841	1,440	1,067	1,652	1,368	1,203	1,499	1,006	534	4	113	224	518	16	215	225	511	6	121	183	768	25	257
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.																									
Government.																									
Calicut College (closed)	...	58	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore do.	...	82	...	74	...	54	...	47	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	17
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	32	...	28	...	27	...	18	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	35	...	33	...	124	...	96	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	21
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	...	...	44	...	62	...	52	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	13

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges: Strength and Examination Results for 1893-94—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1893-94.												F.A. Examination, 1893-94.		
	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.					
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—*cont.*																									
Aided.																									
Kallikota College, Berhampur	...	12	...	12	...	21	...	17	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	24	...	27	...	48	...	37	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	5
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	...	...	33	...	32	...	31	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	...	19	...	24	...	27	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	...	66	...	62	...	92	...	104	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	33
Doveton Protestant College	...	16	...	17	...	23	...	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	16	...	23	...	28	...	22	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	...	33	...	33	...	39	...	35	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	11
S.P.G. College, Vepery (closed)	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomé College, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	13	...	34	...	17	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	79	...	76	...	77	...	64	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	12
Town College, Cuddalore	...	20	...	16	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6
Coimbatore College	...	89	...	75	...	59	...	55	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	13
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	30	...	22	...	26	...	28	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1
Native College, Madura	...	64	...	67	...	75	...	49	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	11
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	45	...	50	...	37	...	48	...	42	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	9
Hindu College, do.	...	47	...	52	...	83	...	80	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	1	17
Unaided.																									
Pasumalai College	...	...	...	29	...	35	...	34	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	3
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	80	...	52	...	55	...	45	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	10
Total ...	...	858	...	924	...	1,099	...	966	...	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	12	214
Grand Total ...	713	2,330	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	1,499	1,831	534	4	113	224	518	16	215	225	511	6	121	183	1,399	37	471

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	BOARD.																				
Ganjam.	Chicacole Municipal High School ...	29	21	22	33	...	33	17	18	38	...	...	...	25	20	4	8	34	19	34	1
	AIDED.																				
	Berhampur Kallikota High School.	44	17	30	53	...	41	23	27	17	20	18	...	14	20	1	6	9	13	6	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Parlákimedi Zamindári High School	18	15	20	63	69	29	16	14	16	28	29	127	9	10	2	4	7	12	7	4
	Total ...	91	53	72	149	69	103	56	59	71	48	47	127	48	50	7	18	50	44	47	6
	BOARD.																				
Vizagapatam.	Yellamanchili Board High School ...	14	4	12	47	...	14	6	9	15	26	23	...	1	11	...	...	12	6	8	1
	AIDED.																				
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School...	23	15	19	80	...	22	12	25	33	36	41	...	20	11	1	2	7	16	3	2
	Do. London Mission High School	39	20	32	190	...	37	22	38	58	53	59	...	25	24	4	2	26	23	15	3
	UNAIDED.																				
	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	38	32	41	176	87	42	43	65	73	83	76	95	14	16	2	3	...	10	...	5
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	19	12	23	89	56	20	10	26	26	35	40	55	20	11	2	1	1	4	1	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																				
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	Vizianagram Lord Ripon's High School	36	35	30	92	...	58	20	29	25	40	50	...	...	19	...	...	...	22	...	3
	Total ...	169	118	157	674	143	193	113	192	230	273	289	150	80	92	9	8	46	81	27	14
	GOVERNMENT.																				
Gódávari.	Practising School attached to the Training College, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	91	46	42	71	61	76	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																				
	Amalápuram High School	12	10	13	118	48	19	9	20	38	44	41	54	9	12	2	3	14	21	14	12
	AIDED.																				
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	24	37	45	152	...	43	29	35	50	50	54	...	30	8	3	3	31	19	31	2
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	22	14	20	82	...	27	15	19	30	24	40	...	12	14	...	2	30	17	30	...
	Narsapur Taylor High School ...	17	21	21	71	...	21	20	18	31	24	20	...	20	26	1	3	35	19	35	3
	Rajahmundry Union High School	82	34	42	114	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	63	3	7	26	33	25	5
	Total ...	157	116	141	537	160	201	119	134	220	203	231	153	115	123	9	18	136	109	135	22
Kistna	AIDED.																				
	Masulipatam Noble High School...	33	20	25	116	...	35	20	36	50	56	17	...	21	22	5	5	26	14	24	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED.																				
Kistna —*cont.*	Masulipatam Hindu High School ...	29	30	49	168	...	35	33	32	53	57	46	...	13	11	3	4	26	22	25	5
	Bezwada C.M.S. High School ...	13	7	10	82	...	10	5	12	18	20	27	...	4	15	...	2	18	8	18	2
	Guntúr Sanskrit High School ...	15	12	21	77	...	18	17	14	26	30	45	...	9	10	4	5	18	5	17	5
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	20	9	23	...	...	22	22	24	...	...	...	...	15	10	4	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	110	78	128	443	...	120	97	118	147	163	135	...	62	68	16	21	88	49	84	16
	BOARD.																				
Kurnool.	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	5	5	15	83	72	5	9	13	28	26	31	...	2	5	1	3	17	22	17	1
	AIDED.																				
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	8	4	9	67	22	12	5	12	23	33	14	26	...	5	...	...	12	13	12	6
	Total ...	13	9	24	150	94	17	14	25	51	59	45	26	2	10	1	3	29	35	29	7
	Total for the Circle ...	540	374	522	1,953	466	634	399	528	719	746	747	456	307	343	42	68	349	318	322	65
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																				
	AIDED.																				
Nellore.	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	31	16	26	103	20	30	21	29	34	46	38	19	13	19	3	4	12	...	12	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.					Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED—*cont.*																				
Nellore —*cont.*	Nellore F.C.M. High School ...	34	27	31	96	58	45	33	29	35	44	34	57	21	25	4	4	15	11	15	4
	Ongole A.B.M. High School ...	26	18	26	140	16	40	24	29	48	71	91	...	8	13	2	3	26	4	25	1
	Total ...	91	61	83	339	94	115	78	87	117	161	163	76	42	57	9	11	53	15	52	5
	GOVERNMENT.																				
Madras.	Madrasa-i-Azam	11	5	15	103	68	6	9	16	37	32	34	63	6	8	...	2	23	18	21	3
	AIDED.																				
	Doveton Protestant High School ...	16	11	22	81	54	12	13	17	30	26	31	62	9	12	4	4	...	15	...	1
	St. Mary's High School	26	22	38	129	59	23	27	30	35	39	40	54	7	23	2	2	16	1	15	...
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	13	16	24	94	74	18	22	29	30	29	34	77	7	11	5	6	17	13	17	5
	Harris' High School, Rayapet ...	8	8	13	48	78	14	12	17	21	16	28	71	8	3	...	1	15	13	14	4
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	31	21	39	153	133	42	35	39	58	55	66	148	21	27	3	7	37	14	31	2
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	95	60	76	196	139	119	45	80	75	66	57	124	49	50	3	9	...	27	...	...
	London Mission Institution ...	18	20	11	46	75	10	15	13	10	25	12	56	5	9	1	...	6	...	4	...
	Free Church Mission Institution	195	97	107	317	304	203	93	105	100	98	132	326	85	116	11	38	...	...	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. High School ...	...	21	22	95	126	32	24	29	35	42	52	91	...	...	...	...	16	20	16	2
	Pachaiyappa's High School ...	64	48	109	...	...	83	87	86	...	...	...	...	37	40	11	19	...	...	...	...
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	30	21	34	38	31	23	17	10	15	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	68	18	54	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893-94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Madras—*cont.*	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED—*cont.*																				
	St. Thomé Seminary, Mylapur ...	22	15	25	82	96	23	16	23	38	31	34	105	28	10	4	3	19	13	13	4
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	25	7	16	30	46	17	13	18	12	8	14	102	16	12	...	1	9	7	6	...
	Black Town High School	16	19	19	72	122	20	25	9	22	28	34	74	9	16	...	1	11	10	6	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	19	8	23	71	128	20	11	31	27	29	31	119	4	5	1	1	15	8	12	1
	Hindu Theological High School ...	41	17	29	165	...	18	17	25	47	46	59	...	23	10	...	3	26	15	25	4
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	84	55	56	188	...	91	67	58	56	60	88	...	60	77	8	14	16	18	16	2
	Total ...	714	471	678	1,908	1,533	774	548	635	648	630	746	1,472	377	430	55	111	294	210	250	29
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Practising School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	16	17	31	142	280	21	26	25	37	32	43	140	8	11	3	3	37	26	25	5
	AIDED.																				
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	16	21	19	108	60	16	14	29	27	35	44	50	4	14	...	7	...	1	...	...
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School.	9	9	19	69	11	12	21	22	23	24	21	6	3	8	1	2	1	5	1	1
	Chingleput do. do. ...	16	3	10	52	84	12	5	10	18	22	28	83	6	13	1	...	11	7	10	3
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	11	9	7	37	61	27	9	11	9	16	16	90	9	9	2	3	9	11	9	2
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	7	3	5	24	34	6	2	6	13	3	3	26	8	6	2	1	8	7	8	3
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	...	6	7	72	93	6	11	6	10	11	50	76	2	1	...	...	5	8	4	3

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893-94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED—*cont.*																				
Chingleput—*cont.*	Madurantakam Hindu High School.	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	10	12	17	19	62	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tiruvallúr Native High School ...	10	9	9	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput do. do. ...	17	9	15	69	...	7	11	15	15	21	17	...	6	11	1	2	...	10	...	...
	Madurántakam Hindu High School	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	102	94	136	573	623	120	119	141	164	181	241	533	46	73	10	18	71	85	57	18
	BOARD.																				
Bellary.	Bellary Municipal High School ...	30	12	26	110	...	22	23	17	19	50	55	...	7	28	...	3	14	26	14	3
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	8	8	11	46	...	7	10	6	13	12	27	...	5	5	...	...	13	9	13	3
	AIDED.																				
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	19	23	38	123	78	32	37	30	39	63	39	68	18	23	1	2	17	23	15	1
	Total ...	57	43	75	279	78	61	70	53	71	125	121	68	30	56	1	5	44	58	42	7
Anantapur.	BOARD.																				
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	8	4	11	41	...	9	7	11	12	21	25	...	2	5	...	2	10	10	9	4
	Total ...	8	4	11	41	...	9	7	11	12	21	25	...	2	5	...	2	10	10	9	4
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																				
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	12	13	8	49	...	15	6	14	16	24	30	...	7	9	2	3	13	11	13	1
	AIDED.																				
	Madanapalle Hindu High School.	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	8	24	13	22	...	...	11	...	...	...	14	...	3

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Cuddapah —*cont.*	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
	Madanapalle High School ...	13	7	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	Total ...	25	20	12	87	...	33	16	22	40	37	52	...	13	20	2	3	16	25	16	4
North Arcot.	BOARD.																				
	Chittoor Board High School ...	10	7	25	103	22	12	18	16	24	31	53	20	13	10	4	2	25	10	25	4
	AIDED.																				
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	5	6	10	62	51	7	7	8	17	21	29	68	2	6	1	3	8	11	8	7
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	26	30	33	157	155	37	21	42	45	71	80	185	9	12	3	5	29	18	29	9
	Ranipet American Mission High School	7	5	14	30	...	5	10	10	21	17	...	...	3	1	1	...	9	8	9	3
	Punganúru American Mission High School	7	4	9	41	17	11	6	6	10	22	15	18	7	5	3	1	8	6	8	1
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tirupati Sri Mahant's High School.	8	6	5	50	49	10	6	6	13	15	16	38	3	5	...	1	5	8	5	3
	Total ...	63	58	96	443	294	82	68	88	130	177	193	329	37	39	12	12	84	61	84	27

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893-94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	BOARD.																				
	Villupuram Board High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	10	...	10	...
South Arcot.	AIDED.																				
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	79	47	38	132	103	83	39	48	48	52	41	108	55	53	9	17	8	27	6	16
	Cuddalore Town High School ...	34	21	27	59	...	48	25	29	28	15	19	...	23	27	3	6	9	5	7	2
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	16	27	34	68	60	23	25	29	27	24	20	68	12	11	6	4	...	...	...	...
	Tiruppáppuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	23	30	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tiruppáppuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	24	33	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	7
	Total ...	129	118	129	335	163	177	108	130	136	110	116	176	96	91	19	27	27	48	23	25
	Total for the Circle ...	1,189	869	1,220	4,005	2,785	1,371	1,014	1,167	1,318	1,442	1,657	2,654	643	771	108	189	599	512	533	119
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	BOARD.																				
Coimbatore.	Karúr Municipal High School ...	...	...	4	57	...	...	...	7	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	14	1
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	16	7	15	62	...	19	7	14	21	23	27	...	10	7	...	3	9	15	9	4
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	13	7	17	55	...	11	9	10	20	11	27	...	1	9	...	3	26	11	21	2
	AIDED.																				
	Coimbatore High School	47	26	44	141	70	58	34	27	52	46	53	80	31	30	2	19	...	8	...	6
	Coimbatore Roman Catholic High School	38	26	27	127	170	51	28	28	62	55	34	184	9	28	3	4	30	19	29	6

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Coimbatore—*cont.*	Coimbatore London Mission High School	28	35	30	150	...	39	25	45	38	44	71	...	10	17	3	4	15	18	8	...
	Erode Town High School	16	10	21	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	8	...	8	...
	Satyamangalam Native High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	15	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	158	111	158	675	240	178	113	138	277	192	228	264	81	91	11	33	102	80	89	19
	BOARD.																				
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Breeks Memorial High School	2	5	...	28	23	1	4	7	13	7	...	29	2	3	...	...	6	7	6	3
	AIDED.																				
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys' School	...	2	2	23	32	7	...	3	13	5	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	7	2	51	55	8	4	10	26	12	10	53	2	3	...	...	6	7	6	3
	BOARD.																				
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School	27	21	27	131	...	29	18	24	27	48	86	...	16	21	2	7	21	9	19	2
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	5	9	65	...	...	10	13	17	29	56	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	11	4
	Námakkal Board High School	18	9	22	71	87	14	17	17	19	24	35	63	14	13	...	1	24	20	24	2
	Hosúr do. do.	6	4	3	24	27	6	3	10	11	13	14	28	5	7	1	...	4	17	4	...
	AIDED.																				
	Salem London Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	6	24	24	29	...	...	25	...	4	...	19	...	1

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Salem —*cont.*	Salem London Mission High School	35	19	19	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	11	...	8	...
	Total ...	86	58	80	379	114	75	63	70	98	138	220	91	66	66	3	12	76	77	66	9
	BOARD.																				
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	28	28	33	197	...	34	34	51	56	63	79	...	16	21	8	6	28	...	28	...
	Tiruválúr Board High School ...	15	15	18	134	...	21	17	20	39	53	71	...	14	14	4	9	32	15	27	7
	AIDED.																				
	Kumbakónam Town High School.	85	68	90	258	...	95	84	101	83	82	71	...	100	61	20	24	58	47	51	12
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	15	20	41	148	...	25	24	34	36	49	55	...	9	12	3	...	8	10	8	2
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	22	18	27	122	14	17	20	24	24	51	48	10	10	10	7	6	6	1	5	1
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	6	10	25	72	...	14	14	19	21	16	30	...	8	3	2	...	16	10	14	5
	Kumbakónam Native High School.	46	36	58	130	...	60	47	45	57	36	53	...	27	35	10	9	29	19	25	8
	Shiyali Pennington do. ...	15	10	13	74	...	10	12	9	20	21	27	...	7	5	...	3	15	5	10	2
	Tanjore S.P.G. do. ...	59	32	74	...	...	73	63	50	...	...	...	...	31	36	6	14	15	...	12	...
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High School	39	23	21	103	...	26	28	38	46	41	43	...	16	23	2	9	1	12	1	3
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tanjore Vira Raghava Pillai's High School	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																				
Tanjore—*cont.*	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	46	43	33	...	...	48	32	41	...	...	...	...	44	29	1	6	11	...	11	...
	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School ...	17	13	17	...	...	18	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	393	332	459	1,238	14	441	381	449	382	412	477	10	304	259	63	88	221	119	192	40
	AIDED.																				
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	113	98	136	394	225	188	114	180	152	152	157	216	77	78	11	26	11	...	10	...
	Trichinopoly National High School.	43	35	59	118	...	64	58	65	43	51	51	...	27	32	6	3	14	13	12	5
	UNAIDED.																				
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School.	81	85	122	241	...	78	90	92	99	97	75	...	69	35	6	5	59	44	57	13
	Do. Natarajaiyar's High School	...	...	17	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Srirangam Town High School ...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	237	218	352	845	225	330	262	337	294	300	283	216	173	145	23	34	84	57	79	18
Madura.	BOARD.																				
	Dindigul Municipal High School...	12	7	8	46	...	11	5	11	12	21	24	...	6	10	...	1	1	8	1	6

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	AIDED.																				
Madura—*cont.*	Madura American Mission High School	28	28	23	92	84	36	21	25	29	20	19	70	7	19	1	4	9	4	8	2
	Madura Native High School ...	61	51	46	193	115	77	36	50	57	70	58	139	53	43	4	15	3	23	3	9
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	8	13	11	63	19	13	15	9	19	29	24	54	5	7	...	1	...	14	...	5
	Madura Setupati do. ...	27	17	17	55	...	37	22	29	24	12	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	11	12	14	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																				
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	31	18	40	...	...	29	26	25	...	...	...	...	23	22	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	14	28	26	27	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	178	146	159	526	218	216	137	163	169	178	152	263	114	120	9	24	13	49	12	22
	AIDED.																				
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	50	35	40	97	77	75	34	41	47	26	42	87	28	29	2	2	24	16	22	10
	Do. Hindu do. ...	101	65	85	131	36	121	62	82	48	53	51	35	68	64	15	13	4	22	4	6
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	15	15	21	86	38	22	10	14	29	38	24	30	11	8	4	4	15	8	15	8
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	23	24	24	90	...	26	25	30	17	33	32	...	12	13	3	3	24	9	24	1
	Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	15	24	27	...	...	30	23	27	...	...	...	...	19	14	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram C.M.S. do. ...	9	15	10	46	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	20	10	20	7
	UNAIDED.																				
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High School.	25	17	38	...	...	24	21	21	...	...	...	...	10	22	1	4	1	...	1	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Tinnevelly —*cont.*	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																				
	Srívilliputtúr Hindu High School.	14	17	12	...	...	14	6	18	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	10	6	9	...	...	16	10	11	...	...	...	...	13	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School ...	14	17	16	...	...	23	18	13	...	...	...	...	24	8	1	1	5	...	5	...
	Megnanapuram do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	10	11	18	22	35	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	276	235	282	450	188	368	218	267	152	168	171	187	195	182	34	30	93	65	91	32
	Total for the Circle ...	1,330	1,107	1,492	4,164	1,054	1,616	1,178	1,434	1,398	1,400	1,541	1,084	935	866	143	221	595	454	535	143
Malabar.	WESTERN CIRCLE.																				
	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Practising School attached to the Training College, Calicut ...	16	8	18	27	34	12	13	15	12	9	14	42	8	10	2	2	9	4	6	...
	BOARD.																				
	Tellicherry Brennen High School...	24	26	32	40	...	47	29	27	18	19	19	...	21	19	3	5	26	12	26	4
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	92	76	82	94	...	111	71	73	57	27	42	...	70	61	7	18	56	25	53	8
	Cannanore Municipal High School	13	15	16	70	...	16	18	21	32	24	24	...	5	10	4	4	28	26	24	14
	AIDED.																				
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	18	26	17	96	...	26	22	26	30	24	66	...	12	13	1	3	25	17	25	5
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	29	22	34	88	53	31	22	21	29	23	24	66	16	18	1	4	20	14	20	2
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	38	14	14	88	130	17	9	7	18	24	29	130	26	17	1	3	8	11	7	4
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	6	4	16	60	...	15	14	15	12	29	38	...	...	6	...	3	15	13	15	2
	Nittur B.G.M. Christian do. ...	9	3	6	49	54	9	6	12	15	11	10	75	5	5	1	3	11	16	11	5

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1893.					1894.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	WESTERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	UNAIDED.																				
Malabar —*cont.*	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	17	24	28	114	93	25	22	36	35	32	51	79	17	14	1	5	41	28	30	7
	Falghat Native High School ...	38	23	31	70	...	29	23	15	19	18	11	23	34	29	4	5	15	21	15	2
	Calicut Native do. ...	16	16	27	80	80	22	20	24	29	20	25	...	9	16	1	5	8	13	4	1
	Total ...	316	257	321	876	444	360	269	292	306	260	353	415	223	218	26	60	262	200	236	54
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																				
	Mangalore High School ...	63	45	45	...	...	93	38	16	...	...	...	...	27	43	8	10	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																				
	Coondapoor Board High School ...	9	12	21	62	51	14	22	20	19	28	26	60	5	10	2	4	25	14	23	3
	AIDED.																				
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School	54	45	52	198	...	43	35	55	52	75	70	...	42	22	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Do. B.G.M. High School ...	19	26	38	78	42	22	30	32	31	33	35	58	28	17	4	6	7	22	7	5
	UNAIDED.																				
	Mangalore Canara High School ...	29	33	43	96	83	34	35	49	26	42	42	92	...	24	...	12	...	20	...	10
	Total ...	174	161	199	434	176	206	160	172	128	178	173	210	102	116	23	41	32	56	30	18
	Total for the Circle ...	490	418	520	1,310	620	566	429	464	434	438	526	625	325	334	49	101	294	256	266	72
	Grand Total ...	3,549	2,768	3,754	11,432	4,925	4,187	3,020	3,593	3,869	4,026	4,471	4,819	2,210	2,314	342	579	1,837	1,540	1,656	399

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94.

Districts.	1892-93.				1893-94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
						Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				
NORTHERN CIRCLE.												
Ganjám.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	26	80	86	869	24	...	23	77	93	739	...	...
Board ... English ...	5	243	74	40	5	77	113	192	58	25	...	4
Board ... Vernacular ...	3	17	17	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English ...	3	73	35	24	2	14	20	30	18	17	...	2
Aided ... Vernacular ...	3	18	24	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	1	2	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	9	318	113	73	7	91	133	222	76	42	...	6
Total ... Vernacular ...	32	115	127	1,082	24	...	23	77	93	739	...	...
Vizagapatam.												
Government ... English ...	1	14	11	43	1	...	5	12	15	37	...	1
Government ... Vernacular ...	5	28	32	175	3	...	...	21	24	128	...	1
Board ... English ...	8	319	43	50	8	93	115	120	32	16	1	6
Board ... Vernacular ...	22	96	143	890	6	...	...	49	73	332	...	...
Aided ... English ...	1	34	16	51	1	9	13	14	25	48	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular ...	4	33	49	162	1	...	...	8	8	40	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	10	367	70	144	10	102	133	146	72	101	1	7
Total ... Vernacular ...	31	157	224	1,227	10	...	...	78	105	500	...	1
Gódávari.												
Government ... English ...	2	78	31	124	1	3	6	8	12	45	1	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	9	236	107	75	10	103	98	148	141	40	1	7
Board ... Vernacular ...	3	32	39	224	11	...	...	108	161	863	...	3
Aided ... English ...	3	99	65	174	1	8	29	36	56	102	...	1
Aided ... Vernacular ...	3	27	28	152	1	...	3	3	18	76	...	1
Unaided ... English ...	1	33	17	23	4	30	45	68	43	79	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	2	29	19	41	1	...	...	5	10	35	...	...
Total ... English ...	15	446	220	396	16	144	178	260	252	266	2	10
Total ... Vernacular ...	8	88	86	417	13	...	3	116	189	974	...	4
Kistna.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	8	237	84	20	9	84	97	124	84	114	1	7
Board ... Vernacular ...	4	35	50	155	8	...	...	50	89	450	...	...
Aided ... English ...	6	207	27	83	3	38	57	64	34	87	2	...
Aided ... Vernacular ...	8	64	52	191	6	3	28	88	52	186	2	2
Unaided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular ...	3	19	4	28	2	...	11	3	20	77	...	...
Total ... English ...	14	444	111	103	12	122	154	188	118	201	3	7
Total ... Vernacular ...	15	118	106	374	16	3	39	141	161	713	2	2
Kurnool.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	1	27	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular ...	4	32	50	397	5	...	...	31	89	440	...	1
Aided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular ...	2	18	34	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
						Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				
NORTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*												
Kurnool—cont.												
Unaided .. ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	1	27	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	6	50	84	522	5	...	...	31	89	440	...	1
Total, Northern Circle. English ...	49	1,602	521	730	45	459	598	816	518	610	6	30
Vernacular	92	528	627	3,622	68	3	65	443	637	3,366	2	8
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
Nellore.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	3	66	49	78	1	2	7	15	16	41	1	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	16	25	65	1	...
Aided ... ... English ...	2	24	17	98	1	6	8	21	14	70	1	...
Vernacular	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	36	20	111	...	2
Unaided ... ... English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	5	90	66	176	2	8	15	36	30	111	2	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	52	45	176	1	2
Madras.												
Government ... English ...	2	24	37	141	1	4	24	27	52	60	1	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	13	62	1	...
Board ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English	18	1,105	545	1,654	17	339	410	519	537	1,597	14	1
Vernacular	1	20	8	129	3	...	7	46	56	426	1	1
Unaided ... ... English	3	184	99	246	3	52	60	87	104	263	...	2
Vernacular	4	181	111	420	2	...	40	57	59	256	...	1
Total ... English ...	23	1,313	681	2,041	21	395	494	633	693	1,920	15	3
Vernacular	5	201	119	549	6	...	47	118	128	744	2	2
Chingleput.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English ...	3	89	33	119	7	50	59	71	97	248	1	6
Vernacular	19	320	212	800	11	12	44	99	129	494	1	6
Unaided ... ... English ...	1	8	11	38	1	9	11	15	19	48	...	1
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	4	97	44	157	8	59	70	86	116	296	1	7
Vernacular	19	320	212	800	11	12	44	99	129	494	1	6
Bellary.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	2	60	8	52	2	15	22	31	10	53	1	1
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
						Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*												
Bellary—cont.												
Aided ... English	2	29	18	82	3	9	11	13	27	102	...	1
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	7	15	11	19	...	...	1
Unaided ... English	2	50	19	55	3	4	4	23	6	19	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	6	139	45	189	8	28	37	67	43	174	1	4
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	7	15	11	19	...	...	1
Anantapur.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	1	36	21	...	1	9	11	23	23	...	...	1
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	1	30	...	...	1	...	...	3	8	39	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	16	24	61	29	14	...	4
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	6	83	35	9	2	...	...	13	2	7	...	...
Total ... English	2	66	21	...	2	9	11	26	31	39	...	1
Total ... Vernacular	6	83	35	9	7	16	24	74	31	21	...	4
Cuddapah.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	42	33	51	2	13	21	30	30	31	1	1
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	5	89	85	251	6	22	37	63	106	283	...	6
Aided ... Vernacular	1	22	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	2	19	26	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	9	150	144	374	8	35	58	93	136	314	1	7
Total ... Vernacular	2	31	13	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	5	218	91	170	6	60	73	143	89	122	1	4
Board ... Vernacular	4	64	59	62	3	...	15	38	64	69	...	2
Aided ... English	7	173	107	193	4	43	38	71	81	90	1	3
Aided ... Vernacular	2	21	33	132	4	...	24	34	63	223	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	391	198	363	10	103	111	214	170	212	2	7
Total ... Vernacular	6	85	92	194	7	...	39	72	127	292	...	2
South Arcot.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	7	223	137	63	7	45	70	96	135	64	2	5
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	158	82	124	3	46	41	61	83	59	2	1
Aided ... Vernacular	2	15	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	2	92	...	...	3	32	28	67	...	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	473	219	187	13	123	139	224	218	123	4	8
Total ... Vernacular	3	21	14	15	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle. English	73	2,719	1,418	3,487	72	760	935	1,379	1,437	3,189	26	37
Total, Central Circle. Vernacular	41	741	485	1,620	36	40	178	426	479	1,727	4	17

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893-94—continued.

Districts.	1892-93.				1893-94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
						Third form.	Second form.	First form.				
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Coimbatore.												
Government ... English ...	1	19	33	135	1	8	7	11	26	117	...	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	2	96	16	85	3	28	44	44	59	136	1	1
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English ...	6	141	76	298	4	24	37	43	50	152	1	3
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	2	56	...	...	1	14	29	22	...	...	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	11	312	125	518	9	74	117	120	135	405	2	6
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris.												
Government ... English ...	1	97	85	158	1	51	33	60	75	114	...	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English ...	7	124	90	499	8	27	38	79	102	524	...	5
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	8	221	175	657	9	78	71	139	177	638	...	6
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	7	133	125	318	7	24	51	86	136	331	2	4
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English ...	6	85	68	144	4	12	22	32	44	155	1	3
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	16	8	38	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	13	218	193	462	13	41	79	134	188	524	3	7
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	1	49	14	19	1	31	15	12	16	56	1	...
Board ... English ...	...	...	...	...	2	45	41	32	...	...	2	...
Board ... Vernacular	4	135	26	85	4	8	20	41	58	209	1	...
Aided ... English ...	16	877	63	139	22	359	385	428	123	298	12	10
Aided ... Vernacular	19	382	114	413	3	13	14	33	15	40	...	3
Unaided ... English ...	6	256	10	15	4	85	79	98	...	...	1	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	6	59	21	60	8	12	44	65	...	...	...	1
Total ... English ...	22	1,133	73	154	28	489	505	558	123	298	15	10
Total ... Vernacular	30	625	175	577	16	64	93	151	89	305	2	4
Trichinopoly.												
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English ...	2	112	17	7	2	31	27	48	...	...	1	...
Board ... Vernacular	1	22	23	86	1	16	5	9	15	65	...	1
Aided ... English ...	3	68	18	119	6	68	61	67	46	149	2	4
Aided ... Vernacular	3	67	29	35	1	...	5	6	14	45	...	1
Unaided ... English ...	5	330	...	...	4	55	97	81	...	...	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	29	9	...	2	3	1	22	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	10	510	35	126	12	154	185	196	46	149	3	5
Total ... Vernacular	6	118	61	121	4	19	11	37	29	110	...	2

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	1892–93.				1893–94.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.	
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.	Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Entered in the Permanent section of the General School list.	Entered in the Temporary section of the General School list.
						Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*												
Madura.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	...	3	216	12	30	7	118	118	134	76	110	3	4
Aided ... Vernacular	...	11	237	118	163	4	10	19	43	37	76	...	4
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	12	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	6	66	10	55	3	...	15	20	13	59	...	1
Total ... English	...	3	216	12	30	8	126	127	146	76	110	3	4
Total ... Vernacular	...	17	303	128	218	7	10	34	63	50	135	...	5
Tinnevelly.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	1	24	14	...	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	...	2	94	42	...	26	405	388	442	282	366	9	16
Aided ... Vernacular	...	37	1,242	360	458	10	47	44	103	103	223	...	7
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	12	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	8	89	67	144	5	28	13	54	8	19	...	1
Total ... English	...	2	94	42	...	27	415	395	454	282	366	9	16
Total ... Vernacular	...	46	1,355	441	602	16	75	57	177	111	242	...	8
Total, Southern Circle. English	...	69	2,704	655	1,947	106	1,377	1,479	1,747	1,027	2,490	35	54
Total, Southern Circle. Vernacular	...	99	2,401	805	1,518	43	168	195	428	279	792	2	19
WESTERN CIRCLE.												
Malabar.												
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	10	451	194	190	10	135	184	202	207	206	8	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	2	12	20	113	2	...	...	14	13	110	...	...
Aided ... English	...	12	391	170	546	15	110	159	250	216	616	5	8
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	12	35	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	3	118	69	44	1	...	...	6	5	69	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	...	25	960	433	780	26	245	343	458	428	891	13	10
Total ... Vernacular	...	2	12	20	113	3	...	...	35	25	145	...	...
South Canara.												
Government ... English	...	1	18	12	62	1	...	...	13	16	73	...	
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	5	219	137	90	4	69	62	86	107	100	2	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	...	3	147	50	165	3	47	40	76	77	248	3	...
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	1	23	...	...	2	8	23	37	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	...	10	407	199	317	10	124	125	212	200	421	5	3
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Western Circle. English	...	35	1,367	632	1,097	36	369	468	670	628	1,312	18	13
Total, Western Circle. Vernacular	...	2	12	20	113	3	...	...	35	25	145	...	...
Grand Total ... English	...	226	8,392	3,226	7,261	259	2,965	3,480	4,612	3,610	7,601	85	134
Grand Total ... Vernacular	...	234	3,682	1,937	6,873	150	211	438	1,332	1,420	6,030	8	44

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Local Boards for 1893–94.

Districts.		1892–93.			1893–94.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	58	326	1,882	69	336	2,112
	L.P.	53	...	1,187	53	...	1,190
Vizagapatam	U.P.	84	516	2,819	106	649	3,648
	L.P.	29	...	815	32	...	818
Gódávari	U.P.	275	1,346	9,336	301	1,503	10,121
	L.P.	138	...	3,640	121	...	3,406
Kistna	U.P.	210	991	7,010	214	1,185	7,277
	L.P.	52	...	1,522	56	...	1,660
Kurnool	U.P.	103	465	2,953	105	426	3,002
	L.P.	29	...	581	21	...	430
Nellore	U.P.	77	423	2,587	85	483	2,796
	L.P.	92	...	2,293	78	...	1,790
Chingleput	U.P.	17	99	630	18	129	720
	L.P.	7	...	213	10	...	377
Bellary	U.P.	27	235	1,596	31	248	1,577
	L.P.	19	...	544	19	...	548
Anantapur	U.P.	42	242	1,716	47	336	1,702
	L.P.	6	...	152	7	...	230
Cuddapah	U.P.	69	333	2,579	63	361	2,130
	L.P.	27	...	825	36	...	993
North Arcot	U.P.	93	716	4,643	113	857	4,918
	L.P.	46	...	1,658	35	...	1,446
South Arcot	U.P.	114	790	5,025	124	877	5,281
	L.P.	41	...	1,514	32	...	1,108
Coimbatore	U.P.	89	519	3,558	96	618	3,689
	L.P.	10	...	352	11	...	328
Nilgiris	U.P.	7	41	241	7	35	278
	L.P.	4	...	93	1	...	43
Salem	U.P.	77	427	3,328	83	516	3,760
	L.P.	123	...	3,684	126	...	3,893
Tanjore	U.P.	111	704	4,604	110	610	4,586
	L.P.	22	...	759	20	...	746
Trichinopoly	U.P.	59	309	2,204	62	347	2,322
	L.P.	18	...	694	16	...	563
Madura	U.P.	75	385	2,678	72	348	2,400
	L.P.	66	...	1,858	66	...	2,022
Tinnevelly	U.P.	43	290	1,592	33	253	1,435
	L.P.	16	...	502	28	...	1,051
Malabar	U.P.	135	900	6,706	135	995	7,038
	L.P.	246	...	13,164	162	...	8,836
South Canara	U.P.	90	647	2,640	91	616	2,540
	L.P.	47	...	1,558	47	...	1,432
Total ...	U.P.	1,855	10,704	70,327	1,965	11,728	73,332
	L.P.	1,091	...	37,608	977	...	32,910
Grand Total ...		2,946	10,704	107,935	2,942	11,728	106,242

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1893–94.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1892-93. Number of schools.	1892-93. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1892-93. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1892-93. Total.	1893-94. Number of schools.	1893-94. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1893-94. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1893-94. Total.
Ganjám ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	5	125	108	233	5	139	106	245
		L.P.	2	...	64	64	2	...	70	70
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	3	17	197	214	3	31	216	247
		L.P.	5	...	195	195	1	...	44	44
	Berhampur ...	U.P.	4	33	32	115	4	49	76	125
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram...	U.P.	2	5	83	88	2	22	86	108
		L.P.	1	...	26	26	2	...	50	50
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	4	33	148	181	3	13	170	183
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	1	...	42	42
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	1	18	68	86	1	29	77	106
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	3	...	83	83
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	16	48	64	1	33	44	77
		L.P.	9	...	301	301	9	...	239	239
Gódávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	8	56	316	372	7	43	374	417
		L.P.	1	...	40	40	2	...	88	88
	Ellore ...	U.P.	1	8	42	50	1	8	21	29
		L.P.	2	...	65	65	3	...	79	79
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	3	38	178	216	4	64	189	253
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	50
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	U.P.	4	31	103	134	2	15	85	100
		L.P.	2	...	78	78	3	...	83	83
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	2	12	68	80	1	3	39	42
		L.P.	1	...	27	27	3	...	83	83
	Bezwada ...	U.P.	3	30	126	156	4	30	153	183
		L.P.	1	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	U.P.	...	..	...	...	1	38	77	115
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	15	55	70	1	24	82	106
		L.P.	2	...	83	83	3	...	139	139
	Ongole ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	20	20	1	...	20	20
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram...	U.P.	3	37	207	244	4	30	230	260
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	1	48	122	170	1	47	129	176
		L.P.	5	...	128	128	6	...	178	178
	Ádóni ...	U.P.	3	35	230	265	3	48	258	306
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	2	...	61	61
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	1	...	25	25
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	2	27	108	135	2	32	186	218
		L.P.	1	...	35	35	1	...	31	31
North Arcot	Vellore ...	U.P.	8	103	524	627	7	92	489	581
		L.P.	3	...	77	77	4	...	126	126
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	43	59	102	1	41	62	103
		L.P.	4	...	228	228	4	...	184	184
	Gudiyáttam ...	U.P.	2	8	91	99	1	10	30	40
		L.P.	1	...	51	51	3	...	134	134
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	8	60	68	1	14	58	72
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	2	...	62	62
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	3	20	69	89	4	15	116	131
		L.P.	2	...	57	57	1	...	24	24
	Chidambaram.	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	1	...	36	36
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	3	29	191	220	3	34	209	243
		L.P.	4	...	134	134	4	...	124	124
	Erode ...	U.P.	3	58	269	327	3	65	248	313
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karúr ...	U.P.	1	47	117	164	1	58	140	198
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nílgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P.	1	9	71	80	1	11	70	81
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	3	76	350	426	5	80	471	551
		L.P.	13	...	476	476	10	...	510	510
	Vániyambádi...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	5	...	247	247	5	...	242	242
	Tiruppattúr ...	U.P.	2	30	140	170	2	25	150	175
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	1	...	36	36

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1892–93.				1893–94.			
			Number of schools.	Scholars in			Number of schools.	Scholars in		
				Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.		Upper Primary department.	Lower Primary department.	Total.
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	1	8	54	62	1	6	54	60
		L.P.	1	...	38	38	1	...	61	61
	Negapatam ...	U.P.	2	29	189	218	1	15	113	128
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	3	...	135	135
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	3	89	293	382	3	100	331	431
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	1	10	69	79	2	28	133	161
		L.P.	1	...	56	56	3	...	124	124
	Mannárgudi ...	U.P.	1	7	30	37	1	5	20	25
		L.P.	1	...	25	25	1	...	29	29
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	U.P.	1	2	70	72	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	32	32	3	...	202	202
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	2	16	65	81	3	24	89	113
		L.P.	5	...	162	162	4	...	135	135
Madura ...	Madura ...	U.P.	1	29	107	136	2	48	180	228
		L.P.	1	...	57	57	1	...	60	60
	Palni ...	U.P.	1	22	28	50	1	20	45	65
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	9	46	55	1	9	91	100
		L.P.	1	...	36	36	1	...	48	48
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	70	70	2	...	107	107
	Tinnevelly ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	52	52
	Palamcottah ..	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	30
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	7	30	241	271	6	46	304	350
		L.P.	12	...	483	483	13	...	502	502
	Palghat ...	U.P.	2	49	77	126	3	53	138	191
		L.P.	5	...	224	224	6	...	326	326
	Cochin ...	U.P.	1	20	58	78	1	10	79	89
		L.P.	3	...	143	143	3	...	121	121
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	13	92	610	702	12	102	643	745
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	18	102	765	867	18	95	856	951
		L.P.	8	...	357	357	8	...	401	401
S. Canara ...	Mangalore ...	U.P.	10	78	487	565	7	68	271	339
		L.P.	2	...	81	81	3	...	100	100
	Total ...	U.P.	144	1,607	7,419	9,026	141	1,772	7,988	9,760
		L.P.	118	...	4,487	4,487	133	...	5,276	5,276
	Grand Total ...		262	1,607	11,906	13,513	274	1,772	13,264	15,036

APPENDIX G.

Aided and Unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1893–94.

Districts.		Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	56	482	1,406	7	51	130
	L.P.	725	...	19,287	318	...	7,933
Vizagapatam	U.P.	95	806	3,134	5	18	113
	L.P.	361	...	8,265	191	...	3,578
Gódávari	U.P.	114	822	3,120	46	286	1,065
	L.P.	304	...	6,997	266	...	5,487
Kistna	U.P.	142	1,136	4,100	50	314	1,088
	L.P.	426	...	8,703	680	...	11,674
Kurnool	U.P.	47	267	1,289	1	5	25
	L.P.	225	...	3,871	193	...	2,714
Nellore	U.P.	34	348	1,215	7	32	119
	L.P.	386	...	7,349	320	...	5,118
Madras	U.P.	63	726	3,946	5	105	360
	L.P.	131	...	5,413	41	...	1,521
Chingleput	U.P.	104	978	3,850	15	83	333
	L.P.	345	...	8,983	183	...	3,701
Bellary	U.P.	26	179	952	8	31	223
	L.P.	375	...	8,780	414	...	6,032
Anantapur	U.P.	20	140	548	8	34	145
	L.P.	142	...	3,079	158	...	2,422
Cuddapah	U.P.	28	215	841	11	55	244
	L.P.	292	...	5,286	320	...	4,743
North Arcot	U.P.	99	663	2,808	13	60	346
	L.P.	560	...	14,391	366	...	7,902
South Arcot	U.P.	73	552	2,331	10	51	221
	L.P.	503	...	11,865	453	...	8,903
Coimbatore	U.P.	86	722	2,703	12	56	347
	L.P.	405	...	9,473	298	...	5,863
Nilgiris	U.P.	9	64	345	3	14	65
	L.P.	15	...	336	15	...	419
Salem	U.P.	32	228	869	15	61	110
	L.P.	295	...	6,746	240	...	3,904
Tanjore	U.P.	209	2,087	7,477	34	191	843
	L.P.	380	...	10,234	359	...	7,600
Trichinopoly	U.P.	85	920	3,539	6	25	133
	L.P.	191	...	5,400	386	...	6,841
Madura	U.P.	124	1,063	5,812	18	114	371
	L.P.	435	...	15,498	296	...	7,810
Tinnevelly	U.P.	95	1,024	4,171	12	77	354
	L.P.	781	...	25,321	307	...	7,890
Malabar	U.P.	84	875	4,445	10	104	466
	L.P.	366	...	17,073	193	...	8,453
South Canara	U.P.	91	822	3,624	6	29	153
	L.P.	104	...	3,072	84	...	2,149
Total ...	U.P.	1,716	15,119	62,525	302	1,796	7,254
	L.P.	7,747	...	205,422	6,081	...	122,657
Grand Total ...		9,463	15,119	267,947	6,383	1,796	129,911

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of pupils examined for Results Grants under the primary standards during 1893–94.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard												Number of pupils passed for standard											
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.			
													Boys.		Girls.										Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School Examination.
Ganjám	1,050	24	1,050	24	4,068	521	5,802	455	5,024	257	3,507	113	105	730	4	12	3,159	331	4,218	312	3,656	173	2,356	82	73	539	4	10
Vizagapatam	705	24	701	24	2,977	602	3,751	468	3,397	263	2,563	152	20	1,028	1	53	2,171	346	2,481	299	2,298	195	1,592	110	10	671	...	41
Gódávari	1,015	61	997	61	4,505	1,783	4,688	1,150	3,709	676	3,104	302	28	1,308	38	45	3,262	1,060	3,376	732	2,906	475	2,141	210	15	830	32	29
Kistna	1,161	68	1,152	67	4,131	1,598	4,961	1,156	4,135	713	3,510	375	43	1,551	35	41	3,170	1,063	3,860	740	3,300	502	2,584	222	14	951	26	23
Kurnool	424	8	423	8	1,739	429	1,727	295	1,574	124	1,192	101	27	418	...	26	1,098	285	1,206	222	1,246	99	837	83	17	298	...	21
Nellore	680	17	666	16	2,111	639	2,656	598	2,340	410	1,652	189	...	495	1	49	1,604	426	1,847	349	1,874	312	1,176	151	...	364	1	40
Madras	235	48	235	48	282	495	1,895	561	1,750	450	1,346	386	...	414	42	133	213	394	1,604	471	1,499	388	1,080	290	...	315	34	98
Chingleput	536	35	533	35	2,054	465	3,088	491	2,495	350	1,569	188	...	654	...	52	1,716	354	2,575	389	1,914	270	1,167	148	62	386	...	34
Bellary	605	19	601	19	2,304	259	3,528	250	2,529	155	1,821	81	...	217	...	21	2,086	197	2,450	181	2,062	119	1,154	53	...	142	...	18
Anantapur	253	9	253	9	1,070	183	1,340	112	1,292	69	755	49	...	269	...	1	901	145	1,034	86	1,000	49	568	34	...	222	...	...
Cuddapah	484	8	484	8	1,761	267	2,215	209	2,064	114	1,316	109	...	436	...	19	1,386	181	1,640	182	1,560	96	1,016	83	...	258	...	12
North Arcot	885	34	883	34	4,144	833	5,251	616	4,640	359	3,272	202	13	935	10	34	3,032	508	4,111	444	3,534	274	2,339	163	...	604	10	24
South Arcot	833	13	833	12	3,420	334	5,368	270	4,308	146	2,895	75	...	891	2	16	2,490	194	3,997	186	3,200	112	2,044	49	...	634	1	11
Coimbatore	711	32	709	32	2,547	523	3,981	544	3,302	346	2,491	221	9	925	63	18	2,183	423	3,289	419	2,767	276	1,869	147	3	654	30	13
Nilgiris	15	5	15	5	78	52	60	65	88	50	89	38	2	43	1	6	63	39	52	41	64	35	63	25	2	23	...	6
Salem	614	25	608	25	2,583	456	3,224	458	2,600	281	1,743	108	1	449	13	25	1,977	313	2,493	356	2,007	220	1,396	79	1	349	11	25
Tanjore	838	68	834	68	3,147	794	4,940	828	4,070	500	3,278	346	...	1,852	138	19	2,582	597	4,195	621	3,382	378	2,566	254	...	1,316	101	17
Trichinopoly	413	42	412	42	1,872	433	2,684	432	2,328	330	1,707	212	...	790	97	9	1,472	328	2,129	326	1,885	288	1,327	168	...	527	71	8
Madura	791	33	785	33	4,211	419	5,481	401	4,138	256	2,538	153	16	847	32	50	3,437	270	4,240	285	3,071	199	1,745	113	8	530	24	21
Tinnevelly	1,109	175	1,094	173	5,850	1,393	7,106	1,245	3,824	858	3,280	583	...	1,215	164	95	4,805	1,019	5,386	889	3,376	655	2,102	409	...	812	118	68
Malabar	966	49	956	48	4,625	1,947	8,362	2,398	6,087	1,428	3,904	733	9	1,420	65	137	3,440	1,414	5,871	1,723	4,445	1,077	2,616	532	2	1,071	36	91
South Canara	361	10	361	10	965	268	2,316	380	2,203	291	1,787	171	...	982	3	57	835	243	1,778	314	1,638	244	1,304	141	...	621	...	49
Total ...	14,684	807	14,585	801	60,939	14,693	84,424	13,382	67,807	8,426	49,319	4,887	273	17,869	709	918	47,082	10,130	63,892	9,567	52,679	6,436	35,042	3,541	207	12,117	499	659

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894.

Training schools for Masters.	Number on rolls on the 31st March		Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1893–94.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained Students who obtained employment.
	1893.	1894.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Government.								
Chicacole Training school ...	24	24	54	...	13	31	6	31
Berhampur do. ...	20	23	32	...	12	4	3	15
Russellkonda do. ...	12	15	31	...	1	...	...	11
Vizagapatam do. ...	38	36	30	4	1	38	9	36
Jeypore do. ...	10	9	84	...	5	...	...	...
Palkonda do. ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board.								
Yellamanchili Sessional school ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gajapatinagaram do. ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	140	115	231	4	32	73	18	93
Second Division.								
Government.								
Rajahmundry Training school ...	49	63	486	...	...	48	14	...
Total ...	49	63	486	...	...	48	14	...
Third Division.								
Government.								
Masulipatam Training school ...	34	37	88	...	...	25	7	33
Kurnool do. ...	35	28	65	...	...	36	1	36
Board.								
Sessional School, Kistna	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessional School, Kurnool ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution.	11	12	69	2	15	24	1	11
Bápatla A.B.M. Training school ...	14	9	20	...	3	12	2	...
Total ...	94	118	242	2	18	97	11	80
Total, Northern Circle ...	283	296	959	6	50	218	43	173
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Fourth Division.								
Government.								
Nellore Training school ...	24	15	42	1	3	32	3	20
Ongole do. ...	25	29	60	...	...	48	8	23
Madras Muhammadan Branch Training school.	40	27	90	...	5	33	15	28
Saidapet Teachers' College ...	28	25	324	12	...	46	14	50
Saidapet Hindu Branch Training school.	43	37	155	7	19	44	20	42
Board.								
Gudur Sessional school ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanigiri do. ...	...	15	...	...	6	...	...	...
Chingleput do. ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurántakam do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	176	160	671	20	33	203	60	163

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31*st March* 1894—continued.

Training schools for Masters.	Number on rolls on the 31st March		Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1893-94.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1893.	1894.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
FIFTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Bellary Training school	36	40	118	...	....	34	2	25
Anantapur do.	31	27	135	4	21	30	12	25
Ráyachoti do.	32	23	147	...	...	23	8	28
Board.								
Madakasíra Sessional school ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandalúr do. ...	...	13	...	...	....	...	...	...
Total ...	99	114	400	4	21	87	22	78
SIXTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Chittoor Training school ...	32	31	103	...	2	34	6	26
Ránipét do. ...	40	41	108	...	...	40	15	33
Cuddalore do. ...	45	60	54	...	...	35	12	32
Villupuram do. ...	32	35	... 110	...	3	32	10	19
Board.								
Arni Sessional school	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálahasti do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurinjipadi do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thittagudi do. ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valavanur do. ...	7	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Kuppam do. ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalavai do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannanallúr do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannámalai do. ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalampet do. ...	...	8	...	...	...	....	...	...
Total ...	202	206	375	...	5	141	43	110
Total, Central Circle ...	477	480	1,446	24	59	431	125	351
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
... SEVENTH DIVISION. ...								
... *Government.* ...								
Coimbatore Training school	49	51	... 169	13	23	45	15	31
Salem ... do.	40	36	... 123	4	10	36	11	34
Board.								
Námakkal Sessional school ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmapuri do.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... *Aided.* ...								
Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	6	7	...	...	1	5	1	2
Total ...	115	94	292	17	34	86	27	67
EIGHTH DIVISION.								
Government.								
Tanjore Training school ...	49	48	130	6	...	46	24	46
Trichinopoly do. ...	39	39	84	...	19	38	13	32

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Training schools for Masters.	Number on rolls on the 31st March		Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Number of Students who obtained Certificates in 1893-94.		Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Number of Trained students who obtained employment.
	1893.	1894.		Secondary.	Primary.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
EIGHTH DIVISION—*cont.*								
Board.								
Máyavaram Sessional school ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided.								
Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school ...	23	22	...	1	8	3	...	18
Total ...	125	109	214	7	27	87	37	96
NINTH DIVISION.								
Board.								
Madura Technical Institute ...	53	48	...	8	14	48	15	50
Tinnevelly Board Training school.	41	41	...	2	6	40	7	37
Aided.								
Pasumalai American Mission Training school.	27	26	...	6	2	27	7	26
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school.	28	25	...	3	1	29	4	26
Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	35	25	91	8	...	24	5	20
Total ...	184	165	91	27	23	168	38	159
Total, Southern Circle ...	424	368	597	51	84	341	102	322
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Government.								
Calicut Training school ...	37	46	117	6	3	31	13	24
Nadapuram do. ...	37	39	48	...	12	34	11	34
Calicut Mappilla Training school.	41	34	35	...	5	40	1	35
Mangalore do. do. ...	42	41	102	...	...	38	8	38
Board.								
Tellicherry Preparatory Training school.	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malapuram Training school ...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirúr Preparatory Training school.	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat Sessional school ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koilandi do. ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided.								
Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	10	11	...	8	3	2	2	2
Udipi do. do. ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Total, Western Circle ...	204	245	302	14	32	145	35	133
Grand Total ...	1,388	1,389	3,304	95	225	1,135	305	979

APPENDIX K.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1894.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892-93.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1893-94.
				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																			
Aided.																			
Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school.	Primary ...	8	85	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	Do. ...	9	70	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	8
	Total ...	12	155	11	8	...	...	..	...	2	12	....	6	3	...	...	...	...	9
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																			
Government.																			
Madras Presidency Training school for Mistresses.	Upper Secondary	59	162	28	19	13	6	9	6	19	52	187	59	29	5	4	5	3	29
Madras Hobart Training school ...	Primary ...	12	103	10	8	...	...	...	...	5	15	118	13	10	...	...	...	...	9
Aided.																			
Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	Primary ...	14	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	14
Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school.	Upper Secondary	24	66	12	7	9	3	11	7	7	22	...	12	2	2	...	8	1	9
Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	Do.	16	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	163	22	8	...	...	...	...	6
Allapuram American Mission Training school.	Lower Secondary.	16	70	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	4	...	...	..	...	10
Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	Upper Secondary	16	79	7	2	...	...	2	2	1	14	...	12	4	...	...	4	...	9
	Total ...	157	736	77	44	22	9	22	15	38	140	468	151	64	7	4	17	4	86
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																			
Government.																			
Coimbatore Female Training school	Lower Secondary	24	162	8	4	...	...	16	9	6	23	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Training schools for Mistresses.	Highest grade up to which students are trained.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1893.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1892-93.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Strength of practising department on the 31st March 1894.	Written test for Teachers' Certificates.		Higher Examination for Women.		Lower Secondary Examination.		Number of trained students who obtained employment during 1893-94.
				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.				Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*																			
Aided.																			
Puttûr S.P.G. Female Training school.	Lower Secondary	11	62	11	6	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7
Madura American Mission Training school.	Upper Secondary	35	122	2	1	17	9	21	7	12	16	145	38	16	4	1	9	1	14
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school.	Do.	38	160	16	6	13	7	29	18	13	26	180	30	11	...	...	...	...	23
Tuticorin Victoria Female Training school.	Lower Secondary	10	109	9	5	...	...	4	1	3	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
Nazareth St. John's Female Training school.	Do.	26	104	11	6	5	2	18	4	12	21	125	16	4	...	...	2	...	9
	Total	144	719	57	28	35	18	88	39	49	100	450	108	41	4	1	11	1	62
WESTERN CIRCLE.																			
Government.																			
Calicut Moyan Training school ...	Lower Secondary	15	50	10	9	1	1	...	...	7	15	58	16	...	...	...	4	3	2
Aided.																			
Mangalore St. Ann's Training school.	Upper Secondary	14	...	7	5	11	7	18	10	7	15	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	6
Mangalore B.G.M. Training school.	Lower Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29	50	17	14	12	8	18	10	14	40	58	32	8	...	...	4	3	8
	Grand Total ...	342	1,660	162	94	69	35	128	64	103	292	976	297	116	11	5	32	8	165

APPENDIX L.

Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1894.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects.																				Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.					
																									Rs.	Rs.	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																											
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																											
BOARD.																											
Masulipatam Industrial school ...	29	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	687	...
AIDED.																											
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	54	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,438	...
UNAIDED.																											
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	1,085	...
Total ...	90	91	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	1	...	4	3	...	...	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,836	4,210	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																											
GOVERNMENT.																											
Rayapet Hobart school	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																											
Madras Industrial school ...	40	38	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7,530	7,627	...
Anjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam ...	171	237	237	...	...	116	8	...	...	...	...	...	29	58	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,597	6,569	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	150	83	83	...	...	20	...	...	...	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	*23	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1,216	...
Arni American Mission Industrial school	89	97	97	...	...	40	13	...	...	14	...	...	(a) 9 (b) 5	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

* Book-keeping and Mensuration.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1894—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects.																				Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.					
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.																											
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																											
UNAIDED.																											
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage and Industrial school ...	52	50	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	505	505	448	...	...	188	36	...	...	72	29	...	43	68	33	...	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	14,127	15,412	1
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																											
BOARD.																											
Madura Technical Institute ...	128	130	118	...	...	29	16	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,326	2,402	...
AIDED.																											
Karúr Children's Home ...	79	78	45	...	...	39	4	...	11	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,575	8,545	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school	18	24	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,432	1,266	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school	18	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	65	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school.	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,176	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Boys	134	142	31	...	8	86	29	...	...	76	...	...	(a) 86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	2,646	2,441	12
Nazareth Art Industrial school for Girls	52	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	495	...
Total ...	451	452	214	...	8	165	49	11	24	89	...	8	110	57	...	19	13	48	60	...	...	...	...	8	34	18,634	16,390	12
Grand Total ...	1,046	1,048	662	...	8	383	85	11	54	162	29	12	156	125	33	52	24	71	60	...	...	...	...	11	44	36,597	36,012	13

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Other Schools to which Technical or Industrial Classes are attached.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects.																					Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.																												
GOVERNMENT.																												
Rajahmundry College, Carpentry and Drawing classes	49	56	25	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...
Rajahmundry Training school ...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																												
Municipal High school, Chicacole.	32	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	78	...
Municipal High school, Kurnool ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																												
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam.	16	11	7	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	200	...
Protestant Orphanage school, Bellary	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	365	164	32	...	...	77	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	552	330	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																												
GOVERNMENT.																												
Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hindu Branch Training school, Saidapet	69	37	37	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	11	18

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Other Schools to which Technical or Industrial Classes are attached – continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Subjects.																						Number that passed the Technical Examinations.	Number that passed the Elementary Technical Examinations.	Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Drawing.	Modelling.	Engraving.	Carpentry.	Blacksmiths' work.	Silversmiths' work.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Boot and shoe making.	Book-binding.	Weaving—(a) Cloth. (b) Carpet.	Lace-making.	Braid-making.	Art—needle-work.	Printing.	Mensuration.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Short-hand.	Miscellaneous.						
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																													
GOVERNMENT—*cont.*																													
Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras	40	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	7
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	150	154	80	...	...	39	22	...	...	48	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2,955	2,141	...
BOARD.																													
Board school, Villupuram ...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																													
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school, Madras ...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	56	44	16	...	32	19	...	...	...	
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High school	...	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	
Total ...	259	402	226	9	...	86	22	...	...	48	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	11	27	56	44	16	...	35	27	3,020	2,152	45	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																													
GOVERNMENT.																													
Kumbakónam College	...	162	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
BOARD.																													
Námakkal High school	24	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	26	...	
Total ...	24	187	162	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	26	...	
Grand Total ...	648	753	420	9	...	188	28	...	...	48	...	...	35	...	...	...	2	11	27	56	44	16	23	35	30	3,610	2,508	45	
Grand Total of Industrial Schools.	1,694	1,801	1082	9	8	571	113	11	54	210	29	12	191	125	33	52	26	82	87	56	44	16	23	46	74	40,207	38,520	58	

Reformatory School—
Tape-making ... 11
Gardening 10

APPENDIX M.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893–94.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893–94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	ENGLISH.																				
	NORTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari.	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	12	29	...	...	3	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	..	3	18	12	29	...	...	3	2
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.																				
	Government.																				
Madras.	Practising department attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses	...	5	9	30	16	102	13	6	9	9	5	8	14	24	11	125	5	4	5	3
	Aided.																				
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	1	...	10	21	8	11	12	6	16	16	9	11	23	18	10	11	8	8	11	9
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	6	...	2	44	19	40					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	11	1	23	22	8	34	26	3	3	3	8	9	7	22	6	41	21	13	14	5
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ...	8	11	15	25	14	47	8	1	15	15	11	14	8	23	7	50	8	5	8	2
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	5	2	...	12	12	36	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	10	6	39	...	...	...	...
	Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	2	11	9	17	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Practising department of the Madras Christian Female Training School ...	...	...	1	23	11	31	9	3	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School ...	...	5	6	54	40	195	7	6	...	...	...	4	6	53	39	198	5	3	6	1

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893–94—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892–93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893–94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*																				
	Aided—cont.																				
Madras —*cont.*	Vepery S.P.G. Ladies' Association Girls' School	...	...	4	27	6	13	10	3	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.	...	8	6	27	7	47	12	8	8	6	4	5	4	29	8	53	5	2	5	...
	Madras F.C.M. Home Education classes.	...	...	1	1	7	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Practising department of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	7	1	1	45	24	55	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	57	28	67	...	...	15	5
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	...	5	19	8	43	...	...	5	5	...	5	1	29	19	57	1	1	7	...
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	10	45	29	93	...	...	7	3
	Unaided.																				
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	1	1	14	48	16	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery Collegiate School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	33	9	127	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	...	3	4	17	9	72	4	1	7	7	1	2	5	16	6	50	2	2	5	5
	Total ...	39	37	103	426	214	852	105	39	85	82	47	72	85	359	178	911	59	40	91	34

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893-94—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892-93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893-94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Coimbatore	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	...	...	1	6	7	56	2	1	3	3	...	...	2	8	11	52	1	...	4	...
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	2	4	2	26	7	32	5	2	...	...	2	2	4	20	14	35	2	2	...	...
	Government.																				
Nilgiris	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	...	...	7	32	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	21	13	23	5	3	19	4
	Aided.																				
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	...	2	9	9	24	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	17	4	21	2	...	8	2
	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	...	3	5	12	3	35	1	...	7	6	2	6	...	17	16	39	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Madura	Madura American Mission Upper Secondary School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	4	1	9	1
	Aided.																				
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	4	3	12	...	...	...	13	7	29	29	5	6	7	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
	Nazareth St. John's High School	9	5	5	...	...	...	5	2	8	8	9	5	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
	Tuticorin Victoria Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	46	14	24	...	...	9	4
	Total	15	15	34	85	40	166	29	14	47	46	18	22	41	129	72	194	22	8	49	11

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1893-94—continued.

Districts.	High Schools for Girls.	1892-93. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.	1893-94. Scholars on the 31st March. Upper Secondary. Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Lower Secondary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Higher Examination for Women. Examined.	Passed.	Lower Secondary Examination. Examined.	Passed.
	WESTERN CIRCLE.																				
	Aided.																				
Malabar ...	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	...	6	8	28	17	79	10	7	10	10	3	4	5	25	20	71	2	2	...	...
	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School	3	4	7	64	37	135	11	7	18	17	3	5	6	62	32	125	4	4	...	...
South Canara.	Total ...	3	10	15	92	54	214	21	14	28	27	6	9	11	87	52	196	6	6	...	...
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	57	62	152	603	308	1,232	155	67	164	159	71	103	140	593	314	1,330	87	54	143	47
	VERNACULAR.																				
	Government.																				
Gódávari.	Rajahmundry Girls' School	...	...	1	5	6	84	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	R. C. Cantonment Girls' School ...	...	...	6	24	11	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28	10	86	...	...	8	...
	Total of Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	...	...	7	29	17	171	1	...	1	1	...	...	6	28	10	86	1	...	8	...
	Grand Total ...	57	62	159	632	325	1,403	156	67	165	160	71	103	146	621	324	1,416	88	54	151	47
		2,638										2,681									

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1893–94.

Classes of institutions.		Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March 1893.			Strength on the 31st March 1894.		
		1893.	1894.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges ...	Aided ...	2	3	40	2	42	29	...	29
Secondary Schools for Boys—									
Upper Secondary.	Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	61	...	61
	Aided ...	6	7	1,196	4	1,200	1,413	1	1,414
	Total ...	7	8	1,254	4	1,258	1,474	1	1,475
Lower Secondary.	Government.	1	1	340	...	340	333	...	333
	Aided ...	18	21	1,152	300	1,452	1,256	416	1,672
	Total ...	19	22	1,492	300	1,792	1,589	416	2,005
Secondary Schools for Girls—									
Upper Secondary.	Government.	1	1	...	72	72	...	70	70
	Aided ...	13	13	118	1,107	1,225	204	1,103	1,307
	Unaided ...	1	1	35	128	163	43	135	178
	Total ...	15	15	153	1,307	1,460	247	1,308	1,555
Lower Secondary.	Aided ...	22	22	383	1,137	1,520	321	1,165	1,486
	Unaided ...	3	1	32	92	124	7	36	43
	Total ...	25	23	415	1,229	1,644	328	1,201	1,529
Total of Secondary Schools...		66	68	3,314	2,840	6,154	3,638	2,926	6,564
Primary Schools for Boys.	Aided ...	3	5	184	133	317	237	159	396
	Unaided ...	1	...	42	28	70	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	5	226	161	387	237	159	396
Primary Schools for Girls.	Aided ...	6	4	57	186	243	49	150	199
	Unaided ...	1	...	4	8	12	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	4	61	194	255	49	150	199
Total of Primary Schools ..		11	9	287	355	642	286	309	595
Schools for special instruction.	Aided ...	4	5	201	156	357	127	217	344
	Unaided ...	2	1	...	128	128	...	38	38
	Total ...	6	6	201	284	485	127	255	382
Total of ...	Government.	2	2	340	72	412	333	70	403
	Board ...	1	1	58	...	58	61	...	61
	Aided ...	74	80	3,331	3,025	6,356	3,636	3,211	6,847
	Unaided ...	8	3	113	384	497	50	209	259
Grand Total ...		85	86	3,842	3,481	7,323	4,080	3,490	7,570

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1893-94.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
			1893.			1894.		
	1893.	1894.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English. Government	1	1	202	...	202	197	...	197
High schools, English. Aided	1	1	155	...	155	179	...	179
	2	2	357	...	357	376	...	376
Middle schools, English. Government	1	...	100	...	100	...	...	...
Middle schools, English. Aided	1	...	78	...	78	...	...	...
	2	...	178	...	178	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government	...	1	...	...	...	90	...	90
Middle schools, Vernacular. Board	1	1	131	...	131	110	...	110
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided	1	1	157	...	157	212	...	212
	2	3	288	...	288	412	...	412
Total	6	5	823	...	823	788	...	788
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government	2	2	...	182	182	...	163	163
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided	5	5	...	330	330	...	330	330
Middle schools, Vernacular. Unaided	1	...	...	33	33	...	...	...
Total	8	7	...	545	545	...	493	493
Total of Secondary schools	14	12	823	545	1,368	788	493	1,281
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	14	16	594	...	594	693	...	693
Board	504	447	20,054	4,352	24,406	17,863	3,360	21,223
Aided	261	283	9,486	1,586	11,072	10,349	1,581	11,930
Unaided	243	207	6,605	1,312	7,917	5,496	1,280	6,776
Total	1,022	953	36,739	7,250	43,989	34,401	6,221	40,622
For Girls—								
Government	27	26	...	1,144	1,144	64	1,156	1,220
Board	4	6	...	128	128	19	196	215
Aided	59	74	62	1,795	1,857	44	2,154	2,198
Unaided	42	35	55	1,135	1,190	97	907	1,004
Total	132	141	117	4,202	4,319	224	4,413	4,637
Total of Primary schools	1,154	1,094	36,856	11,452	48,308	34,625	10,634	45,259
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for Masters. Government	2	2	81	...	81	61	...	61
Training schools for Masters. Board	3	3	37	...	37	35	...	35
Total	5	5	118	...	118	96	...	96
Training schools for Mistresses. Government	1	1	...	12	12	...	15	15
Industrial schools. Government	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Industrial schools. Aided	2	2	171	54	225	237	51	288
Industrial schools. Unaided	1	1	7	...	7	10	...	10
Total	4	3	178	57	235	247	51	298
Total of Special schools	10	9	296	69	365	343	66	409
Total of Public schools. Government	49	49	977	1,341	2,318	1,165	1,334	2,439
Total of Public schools. Board	512	457	20,222	4,480	24,702	18,027	3,556	21,583
Total of Public schools. Aided	330	366	10,109	3,765	13,874	11,021	4,116	15,137
Total of Public schools. Unaided	287	243	6,667	2,480	9,147	5,603	2,187	7,790
Total	1,178	1,115	37,975	12,066	50,041	35,756	11,193	46,949
Private Institutions.								
Advanced schools for Boys	42	33	2,207	84	2,291	1,592	48	1,640
Elementary schools for Boys	520	630	11,502	2,257	13,759	13,469	3,013	16,482
Elementary schools for Girls	16	24	4	262	266	48	412	460
Total	578	687	13,713	2,603	16,316	15,109	3,473	18,582
Grand Total	1,756	1,802	51,688	14,669	66,357	50,865	14,666	65,531

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Paraiyas and Kindred classes for 1893–94.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.		Strength on the 31st March					
			1893.			1894.		
	1893.	1894.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
Middle English schools. ... } Aided {	3	1	445	20	465	225	...	225
Middle Vernacular schools. } {	3	4	165	64	229	303	66	369
Total ...	6	5	610	84	694	528	66	594
For Girls—								
Middle Vernacular schools ...Aided ...	7	8	...	709	709	50	874	924
Total of Secondary schools ...	13	13	610	793	1,403	578	940	1,518
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	1	1	29	...	29	25	...	25
Board	93	149	2,407	241	2,648	4,160	458	4,618
Aided	770	895	13,240	4,401	17,641	17,136	4,573	21,709
Unaided	523	708	7,483	1,858	9,341	10,476	2,702	13,178
Total ...	1,387	1,753	23,159	6,500	29,659	31,797	7,733	39,530
For Girls—								
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	7	16	29	147	176	10	439	449
Unaided	4	8	...	111	111	60	142	202
Total ...	11	24	29	258	287	70	581	651
Total of Primary schools ...	1,398	1,777	23,188	6,758	29,946	31,867	8,314	40,181
Government	1	1	29	...	29	25	...	25
Board	93	149	2,407	241	2,648	4,160	458	4,618
Aided	790	924	13,879	5,341	19,220	17,724	5,952	23,676
Unaided	527	716	7,483	1,969	9,452	10,536	2,844	13,380
Total of Public Institutions ...	1,411	1,790	23,798	7,551	31,349	32,445	9,254	41,699
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
For Boys—								
Elementary schools	26	15	262	48	310	211	10	221
Total of Private schools ...	26	15	262	48	310	211	10	221
Grand Total ...	1,437	1,805	24,060	7,599	31,659	32,656	9,264	41,920

APPENDIX Q.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1893–94.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Subscriptions.	From Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.						
Government.						
Presidency College	3,351	...	...	...	628	3,979
Kumbakónam do.	120	...	...	...	334	454
Rajahmundry do.	390	...	...	...	686	1,076
Mangalore do.	140	...	...	...	...	140
Total ...	4,001	...	...	...	1,648	5,649
Board.						
Salem College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Palghát Victoria College	250	...	...	...	...	250
Tellicherry Brennen College	...	...	...	...	195	195
Total ...	390	...	...	...	195	585
Aided.						
Berhampur Kallikota College	260	...	...	...	204	464
Vizagapatam Hindu College	200	...	...	...	...	200
Cocanada Pithapuram Raja's College	...	...	...	73	27	100
Madras Christian College	2,190 * / 2,586	...	...	687	3,693	9,156
Pachaiyappa's College	25	...	...	...	...	25
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	60 *	...	...	40	455	555
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	216 *	...	...	...	390	606
Doveton Protestant College	100	...	...	...	1,585	1,685
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	120 *	...	...	...	240	360
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	168	168
Coimbatore College	62 *	...	...	...	93	155
Coimbatore St Michael's College	140	...	...	...	...	140
Tanjore St. Peter's College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	48 *	...	...	...	261	309
Kumbakónam College	272 *	...	...	544	...	816
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	806 * / 150	...	...	...	1,612	2,568
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	439 * / 360	...	...	...	879	1,678
Madura Native College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	220	220
Total ...	8,234	...	...	1,344	9,827	19,405
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	390	...	...	...	2,547	2,937
Total, Arts Colleges ...	13,015	...	...	1,344	14,217	28,576
Professional Colleges.						
Government.						
College of Engineering	1,067	...	...	...	...	1,067
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	806 †	806
College of Agriculture	3,121	...	...	...	...	3,121
Total, Professional Colleges ...	4,188	...	...	...	806	4,994
Schools, General.						
Government.						
Guttinadivi Government Girls' School	22	...	...	...	...	22
Samarlakot do.	28	...	...	...	...	28
Jagannaickpur do.	27	...	...	...	...	27
Polavaram do.	30	...	...	...	...	30
Narsapur do.	58	...	...	...	...	58
Nellore Town do.	8	...	...	...	...	8
Ranganayakspet do.	7	...	...	...	...	7
Mulapet Hindu do.	1	...	...	...	...	1
Stonehousepet do.	5	...	...	...	...	5
Ongole do.	7	...	...	...	...	7
Venkatagiri do.	8	...	...	...	...	8
Madrasa-i-azam	...	...	...	...	30	30
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	25	25
Hindupur Government Girls' School	2	...	...	...	...	2
Kalahasti do.	21	...	...	...	...	21
Walajapet do.	35	...	...	...	...	35
Kallakurichi do.	2	...	...	...	...	2
Tiruvannamalai do.	38	...	...	...	...	38
Srirangam do.	11	...	...	...	...	11
Karur do.	11	...	...	...	...	11
Pollachi do.	32	...	...	...	...	32
Erode do.	22	...	...	...	...	22
Madura do.	54	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	429	...	...	...	55	484
Board.						
Kurnool Municipal High School	...	...	...	...	20	20
Bhuvanagiri Salary-result School	...	14	...	...	...	14
Cherpalcheri Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Total ...	24	14	...	...	20	58

* Scholarship grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipends.

APPENDIX Q—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1893-94—continued.

Institutions.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools, General—cont.						
Aided.						
Berhampur-Kallikot College	105	...	...	...	...	105
Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	128	...	...	...	...	128
Bobbili Samstanam High School	94	...	...	...	...	94
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	77	...	...	95	60	232
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	...	...	...	...	14	14
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	240	240
Ongole American Baptist Mission College	...	...	...	...	97	97
Ongole American Baptist Mission Boarding Girls' School	121 *	...	...	...	120	241
Royapet Harris' High School	...	...	...	...	376	376
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	...	...	...	858	858
Doveton Protestant College	...	...	...	...	120	120
Madras Church of Scotland Mission College	168 *	...	...	...	366	534
Madras Christian College	...	...	...	...	34	34
Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	180	...	...	...	...	180
Sriperumbúdúr Sanskrit High School	...	...	...	...	299	299
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission School	94 *	...	...	...	188	282
Chittur-Arcot American Mission Hindu Girls' School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Coimbatore College	105 *	...	...	...	158	263
Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School	17	...	...	...	...	17
Madura American Mission Training School for Mistresses	497 * / 28	...	...	...	477	1,002
Madura American Mission Central Girls' School	267	...	...	...	...	267
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	222 * / 310	...	...	...	532	1,064
Nazareth St. John's High School	442	...	...	...	...	442
Usborne Memorial School	74 *	...	...	...	74	148
Tankási Hindu Girls' School	5 *	...	...	...	...	5
Nellcir Girls' Boarding School	107 *	...	...	...	107	214
Megnanapuram Girls' School	54 *	...	...	...	...	54
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent	144	...	...	...	...	144
Calicut St. Joseph's Poor European Convent	60	...	...	...	...	60
Calicut B.G.M. Girls' School	...	...	...	...	24	24
Mulki B.G.M. Middle School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Bahmatta Basel German Mission Girls' School	135	...	...	...	191	326
Total ...	3,544	...	...	95	4,335	7,974
Total Schools, General ...	3,997	14	...	95	4,410	8,516
Schools, Special.						
Government.						
Madras Medical School	6,339	...	...	...	...	6,339
School of Engineering	3,074	...	...	...	180	3,254
School of Arts, &c.	1,044 / 60 *	60	...	...	1,665 †	2,829
Total ...	10,517	60	...	...	1,845	12,422
Board.						
Masulipatam Board Industrial School	...	1,367	...	...	...	1,367
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	...	...	...	1,668	1,668
Madura Technical Institute	316 *	1,591	...	...	...	1,907
Total ...	316	2,958	...	...	1,668	4,942
Aided.						
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	192	...	...	...	...	192
Madras Anjumani-Muffidi-Ali-Islam	745 *	...	...	...	2	747
Victoria Technical Institute	613 *	...	...	...	...	613
The Madras School of Music	625 *	...	...	125	...	750
Karur Wesleyan Mission Children's Home	...	72	27	...	...	99
Puttur S.P.G. Industrial School	344	...	...	...	...	344
Trichinopoly Albert Victoria Technical Institute	46	...	...	...	...	46
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	630	630
Nazareth Art and Industrial School	3,232 *	...	...	...	...	3,232
Total ...	5,797	72	27	125	632	6,653
Total Schools, Special ...	16,630	3,090	27	125	4,145	24,017
Grand Total ...	37,830	3,104	27	1,564	23,578	66,103

* Scholarship grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipends ... ... Rs. 1,009
Pudukota State funds 356
Mysore State funds 300

APPENDIX R.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Berhampur.	To discuss matters relating to the teachers and the educational department.	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	3rd Oct. 1892.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Self and literary improvement.	...	...	99 0 0	99 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1861.
Reading Club, Russellkonda.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	112 12 0	112 12 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Chicacole Municipality Social Reform Association.	To promote social reform.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	10th Apr. 1893.
Chicacole Municipality Students' Debating Society.	To improve mental and moral faculties.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	26th Aug. 1891.
Chicacole Town Hall Committee.	To improve literary and scientific faculties.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	25th Feb. 1894.
Parlákimedi Reading Room.	Social and political improvement.	...	55 0 0	132 12 6	187 12 6	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1882.
Utkal Hithaishini Samaj, Parlákimedi.	Social and political improvement of Uriyas.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	3	...	13	16	Do. ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	3	...	7	10	Do. ...	1891.
Zamindari High School, Boys' Library.	Improvement of education.	...	...	118 8 6	118 8 6	...	...	259	259	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Teachers' Association, Vizianagram.	Mutual improvement of teachers and improvement of primary education in the town.	...	...	22 6 0	22 6 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1891.
Zamindari High School, Students' Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	17 4 0	22 10 6	39 14 6	3	...	19	22	Do. ...	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal VidyaVardhany Samaj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of education of Uriya students.	...	12 1 6	23 10 8	35 12 2	...	...	19	19	Do. ...	5th June 1893.
Berhampur Association and Reading Room.	The association has political objects. The reading room is purely a social body.	...	...	177 8 0	177 8 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Over 20 years.
Yellamanchili Paper Club ...	Secular improvement ...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1889.
Narasapatnam do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	July 1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	Improvement of physical and intellectual education.	...	...	351 0 0	351 0 0	49	...	...	49	Do. ...	1860.
Reading Club, Anakápalle ...	Mutual improvement of members.	30 2 8 paid from municipal funds.	...	90 8 0	120 10 8	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	Sept. 1885.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	For instruction and amusement.	...	...	142 0 0	142 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1882.
Sarvati Samaj, Bimlipatam ...	Literary improvement ...	...	...	345 5 3	345 5 3	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1891.
Literary Society, Peddápuram.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	16th Jan. 1894.
Narsapur Club	Literary, physical and moral improvement.	...	...	174 0 0	174 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Not stated.
People's Association, Yenamadam.	To make known to superior authorities defects in politics and to improve education and morality.	...	...	38 8 6	38 8 6	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	16th July 1893.
Telong Club at Sivadevanichékkala.	Do. do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1893.
People's Association, Bondada, Bhimavaram Taluk.	Do. do. ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	30	...	10	40	Do. ...	22nd July 1890.
Aryan Literary Association, Bhimavaram.	To improve Aryan literature.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	13th Feb. 1892.
Vedic Samaj, Bhimavaram ...	To provide the study of Vedas.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1892.
Town Hall Reading Room, Rajahmundry.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	396 0 0	396 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	22nd Feb. 1891.
Innespet Literary Society ...	Encouraging newspaper-reading.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1st April 1893.
Central National Muhammadan Association, Ellore Branch.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	48	3	9	60	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Hindu High School Debating Society, Masulipatam.	General improvement ...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	20	30	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1892.
Hindu Tract Society, Guraza.	To know local information.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	6th Nov. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	28th Nov. 1893.
Teachers' Association for Women Teachers, Guntúr.	To promote a love for the profession and improve the profession.	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	Do. ...	1891.
Zenana Teachers'Association, Guntúr.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	12	23	3	38	Registered.	July 1892.
Debating Society, A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr.	General improvement ...	...	...	...	...	24	...	142	166	Not registered.	July 1891.
Debating Society, Sanskrit High School, Guntúr.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	July 1893.
People's Association Reading Room, Guntur.	Do. ...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	Feb. 1891.
Tax-payers' Association, Guntúr.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Reading Room, Sathenapally.	Do. ...	...	...	61 10 0	61 10 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.
Vijayavada Sabha, Bezwada.	Do. ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	1886.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Sri Vidvan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollur.	General improvement ...	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	12th Jan. 1886.
Reading Room, Bapatla ...	Do. ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Feb. 1893.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada ...	Do. ...	...	...	520 0 0	520 0 0	22	10	...	32	Registered.	1857.
Teachers' Association, Kurnool.	To improve the status of teachers.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	48	...	...	48	Not registered.	8th Dec. 1893.
Reading Room, Markapur ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	140 3 0	140 3 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1st June 1893.
Reading Room, Mandalapadu.	Do. ...	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspaper and general reading. Innocent indoor and out-door games.	...	...	348 10 0	348 10 0	62	...	...	62	Do. ...	18th Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Kanigiri ...	Studying newspapers ...	...	...	165 0 0	165 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1890
Reading Room, Kavali ...	Improvement of worldly knowledge.	...	...	12 4 0	12 4 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Nellore ...	Literary	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	1864.
Christian Literature Society.	Educational and Library.	...	...	342 0 4	342 0 4	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,413 8 1	1,413 8 1	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	252 0 6	122 0 0	794 0 6	900	...	100	1,000	Registered.	1850.
The Vanniyakulakshatrya Mahasangam.	To deal with questions affecting the education status, &c., of Vanniyas.	...	127 0 0	1,992 11	2,119 3 11	233	...	...	233	Do. ...	1888.
Mylapur Club	Not stated	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	April 1888.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	350 10 0	350 10 0	141	...	...	141	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	Mutual, moral and social improvement.	...	4 0 0	6 14 0	10 14 0	49	...	...	49	Do. ...	1880.
Royapet Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	Moral improvement ...	...	...	1 anna a month.	...	...	...	...	about 12	Do. ...	1888.
The Young Men's Christian Association.	Literary and technical improvement.	358 6 0	...	...	358 6 0	29,016	...	...	29,016	Registered.	18th Jan. 1890.
Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	Moral, intellectual and social improvement of the members.	...	50 0 0	40 0 0	90 0 0	12	...	6	18	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of the art of teaching to encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the profession.	...	...	190 5 0	190 5 0	...	69	...	69	Do. ...	2nd Nov. 1889.
Madras School of Music ...	Study of music theoretical practical, critical and literary.	2,862 8 0	3,025 12 0	760 2 0	6,648 6 0	75	22	...	97	Do. ...	29th July 1891.
The Madras Marriage Association.	The revival of shastriak sociology.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	Not registered.	1881.
Tiruvatéswaranpet Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1881.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary and scientific ...	...	...	4,924 14 10	4,924 14 10	218	5	...	223	Registered.	1817.
The Theistic Library of the Southern Indian Brahma Samáj with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful subjects.	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	81	Not registered.	20th Mar. 1864.
Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of morals of children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement.	...	...	78 5 6	78 5 6	49	...	...	49	Registered on the 19th Jan. 1892.	April 1880.
Best Library, Chingleput ...	Diffusion of knowledge ...	...	1,500 0 0	250 0 0	1,750 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	August 1893.
Students' Debating Society, Chingleput.	To improve the intellectual and physical welfare of the students.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1889.
Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurantakam.	To improve the knowledge of the members.	...	...	48 3 8	48 3 8	10	...	15	35	Do. ...	29th Jan. 1893.
Literary Association, Uthramerur, Madurantakam Taluk.	Do. do. ...	...	...	22 6 0	22 6 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	31st July 1892.
Conjeeveram Town Tennis Club and Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	March 1894.
Bellary Literary Society ...	Literary, social, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	67	...	...	67	Do. ...	1st Sept. 1892.
Native Club, Bellary	Do. do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1885.
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	45 0 0	...	...	45 0 0	11	...	52	63	Do. ...	March 1886.
Sarasavinodini Sabha Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
The Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	100	...	30	130	Do. ...	6th April 1887.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	50	...	50	100	Do. ...	March 1885.
Bellary Progressive Union Cowl Bazaar.	Do. do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Literary, social, mental and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	Jan. 1888.
Young Mens' Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	10	...	20	30	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
People's Association, Royadrug.	Do. do. ...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Oct. 1889.
Literary Society, Royadrug ..	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Oct. 1892.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1882.
Harpanahalle Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	May 1890.
Hadagali Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1893.
Kampli Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	201 12 0	201 12 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1884.
Reading Room, Penukonda ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	140 12 0	140 12 0	35	1	14	50	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1891.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do. do. ...	...	...	141 8 0	141 8 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	15th July 1892.
Jubilee Club, Proddatur ...	Do. do. ...	...	3 8 6	107 4 0	110 12 6	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1887.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. do. ...	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1881.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Do. do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	13th Sept. 1890.
Hindu Literary Society, Vayalpad.	Do. do. ...	...	...	123 0 0	123 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	July 1890.
American Mission Reading Room, Vayalpad.	Do. do. ...	...	...	51 5 9	51 5 9	980	300	...	1,280	Do. ...	About 1886.
Reading Room, Ráyachóti ...	Do. do. ...	...	24 6 0	79 0 0	103 6 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	9th June 1892.
Field Games' Association, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	...	400 4 6	400 4 6	28	...	40	68	Do. ...	Oct. 1892.
Young Men Mutual Improvement Society, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	20	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1893.
Madanapalle Association ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	89 4 0	89 4 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	May 1892.
Chittoor Board High School Literary Association.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	7 12 0	7 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1888.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittoor.	For the public enlightenment.	...	...	136 7 7	136 7 7	1,858	1	100	1,959	Do. ...	Nov. 1882.
Victoria Literary Association, Palmanér.	For social and moral improvement.	...	...	122 10 0	122 10 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Sept. 1892.
Literary Society, Punganur...	For discussing literary, social and philosophical subjects.	...	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	March 1893.
Reading Room, Kátpadi ...	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	48 2 0	160 14 0	209 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Jan. 1893.
Mission Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	1,600	...	4,000	5,600	Do. ...	1887.
The Vellore Fort Library ...	For European and Eurasian residents.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	14	2	...	16	Do. ...	1st July 1885.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For the benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	7,300	192	9,125	16,617	Do. ...	April 1875.
Court Reading Room, Vellore	For promoting literary knowledge.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	15th Nov. 1892.
The Vellore Club	News and books reading.	...	...	1,008 0 0	1,008 0 0	12	6	...	18	Do. ...	1st July 1875.
Church of Scotland Mission High School, Library Society, Vellore.	News and essays reading.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	25th Jan. 1893.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	News reading	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do	Jan. 1893.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Wallajanagar.	For the mental improvement.	...	159 4 9	37 8 7	196 13 4	3,787	...	857	4,644	Do. ...	1884.
Sri Akilajana Manoramia Sabha, Kávéripákkam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1886.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	Do. do. ...	...	...	208 8 0	208 8 0	2,000	...	100	2,100	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1887.
Railway Reading Room, Arkonam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	203 14 0	203 14 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1869.
Anjuman-i-khair-kha-i Ahlai-Islam of Melishram.	To improve the Muhammadan education.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	21st Jan. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Moral, mental and intellectual improvement by means of newspapers and periodicals.	...	...	127 8 0	127 8 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1889.
Reading Room, Panrúti ...	To acquire general knowledge and information.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Thondanatham Hindu Podnigana Aukula Varadamenah Sabha.	To secure public good ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Oct. 1886,
Union Club, Tirukoilur ...	Reading newspapers and periodicals.	...	...	149 4 0	149 4 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1883.
Reading Room, Kallakurchi.	Social, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Feb. 1891.
Union Club, Tindivanam ...	Social, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Sept. 1883.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	The intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement of the members and the public.	...	...	472 8 4	472 8 4	70	...	65	135	Registered.	27th July 1884.
The Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Do. ...	...	...	42 7 3	42 7 3	37	...	30	67	Not registered.	1st June 1884.
Saiva Samajam, Coimbatore...	Improvement of the Tamil literature.	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	10	...	22	32	Do. ...	25th Oct. 1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893–94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Erode Reading Room ...	Intellectual, physical, social and general advancement of the community of Erode.	...	...	279 4 0	279 4 0	55	...	...	55	Registered.	1880.
Jubilee Literary Association, Karúr.	Intellectual, social and physical advancement of the community of Karúr.	...	...	114 12 0	114 12 0	3,000	...	1,000	4,000	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Erode Teachers' Association.	Intellectual and moral improvement by means of essays and debates.	...	...	5 1 0	5 1 0	24	...	...	24	Not registered.	5th Oct. 1893.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	131 8 0	131 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Improvement of the general and professional knowledge.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	8th Dec. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Anamalai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	29th Mar. 1894.
Literary Society, Salem ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	721 14 0	721 14 0	88	...	6	94	Registered.	1853.
London Mission Reading Room, Salem.	For the propagation of Christianity.	...	...	...	...	450	...	150	600	Not registered.	1860.
Reading Room, Tiruppattúr.	For the benefit of the public.	...	...	254 0 0	254 0 0	47	1	...	48	Do. ...	1877.
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	For intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	60 0 0	150 6 0	210 6 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1877.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Tiruchengódu.	Intellectual, moral, physical and social improvement of the public of Tiruchengódu.	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	36	...	12	48	Do. ...	1881.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosúr.	For the purpose of propagating religious and moral Christian knowledge.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	2,184	...	2,808	4,992	Do. ...	1885.
London Mission Reading Room, Hosúr.	Religious, moral and mental improvement.	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	300	1,800	Do. ...	1883.
Remount Depot School Library, Mattigiri.	For the exclusive benefit of the children and the occasional benefit of the parents.	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.
Reading Room, Hosúr ...	For the improvement of the members.	...	...	148 14 0	148 14 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	2nd Oct. 1892.
Reading Room, Krishnagiri.	Diffusion of knowledge ...	...	...	11 4 0	11 4 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Dharmapuri.	For the improvement of the members.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1893.
The Nilgiri Library	The maintenance of a library and reading-room, and should funds hereafter permit, a lecture-room, writing-room and museum. The reading-room may also, at the discretion of the managing committee, be used for musical or other intellectual entertainments.	...	...	6,706 12 0	6,706 12 0	134	...	...	134	Registered.	1859.
Teachers' Reading Room, Tiruvádi.	Improvement	...	...	43 2 0	43 2 0	11	...	...	11	Not registered.	1888.
Teacher's Association, Tanjore.	To improve the condition of primary school teachers.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	91	...	...	91	Do. ...	1888.
Teachers' Association, Thirukkattupalli.	Do. do. ...	...	...	10 12 0	10 12 0	52	...	...	52	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room, Pattukóttai.	For the improvement of the knowledge of the members.	...	...	139 6 6	139 6 6	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1878.
Reading Room, Shiyáli ...	For mental, physical and moral improvement.	...	...	203 4 0	203 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1891.
Reading Room and Library Association, Negapatam.	Improvement	...	...	414 4 0	414 4 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1872.
Teachers Association, Negapatam.	To develop a professional spirit and to improve the teaching in schools taught by masters.	...	...	6 14 0	6 14 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Kodavasal.	Do. do. ...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1890.
Teachers' Association, Ammayappam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Nannilam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Enangudi.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Peralam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Sedugur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1892.
Reading Room, Nannilam ...	Reading newspaper ...	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893–94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Tiruttuaraippúndi.	To develop a professional spirit and to improve the teaching in schools by masters.	...	...	3 10 6	3 10 6	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Vadaraniam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Kivalur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Thalanayar.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tiruválur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1892.
The Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and maintenance of a reading room and library.	...	38 12 0	681 4 0	720 0 0	95	...	...	95	Registered.	May 1892.
The Town Hall, Trichinopoly.	Reception of great personages and improvement of town hall library.	...	260 0 0	...	260 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	May 1892.
The Union Club, Trichinopoly.	The literary, mental and physical improvement of the public.	...	...	196 14 0	196 14 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	March 1891.
Babu Surendranath Bannerjee Reading Room, Srirangam.	The intellectual and moral improvement of the members in masses.	...	...	187 12 0	187 12 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	Dec. 1890.
Board Reading Room, Kulittalai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	318 0 0	318 0 0	57	...	...	57	Registered.	1st Feb. 1890.
Tennis Club, Trichinopoly.	Do. do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	38	...	...	38	Not registered.	4th Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	Promotion of science and literature and promotion and maintenance of a library.	51 11 1	8 10 0	109 4 0	169 9 1	29	...	...	29	Registered.	Dec. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	6 7 6	6 7 6	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	July 1889.
Teachers' Association, Vengarai.	General and special improvement of the teachers of primary schools.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Dec. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchendúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	5 1 0	5 1 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Somarasanpettai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Ilupúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 8 6	0 8 6	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Lalgudi.	Do. do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Manachanallur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	17th Nov. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Lálápettai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	13th Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Manappárai.	Do. do. ...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Perambalúr.	For improving the system of teaching and enabling the teachers to pass higher examinations.	...	...	32 2 0	32 2 0	44	...	...	44	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Molvoi	Do. do. ...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1893.
Teachers' Association Ranganagudi.	Do. do. ...	Not working. Opened and closed during the year.									
The Town Club, Madura ...	Mutual improvement, moral, mental and physical.	...	200 0 0	300 0 0	500 0 0	50	...	150	200	Not registered.	Jan. 1879.
Tinnevelly Club	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge and promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	82 8 0	82 8 0	85	...	...	85	Do. ...	14th Mar. 1889.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Dec. 1877.
Reading Room, Alwarkurichi	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	May 1893.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkási.	General educational improvement.	...	...	116 8 0	116 8 0	798	8	134	940	Registered in 1892, No. 6.	28th April 1877.
Reading Room, Srivaikuntam	Improvement of discussion.	...	...	17 4 0	17 4 0	21	...	...	21	Not registered.	1st Feb. 1892.
Tuticorin Native Club ...	Pleasant resort for leisure hours, the development of social intercourse, the advancement of sound knowledge and the promoting of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	283 0 0	283 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	17th July 1891.
Reading Room, Government Training College, Calicut.	Mental development ...	...	...	55 12 6	55 12 6	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	6th Mar. 1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1893-94—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association Government Training College, Calicut.	To stimulate independent study and discussion of educational topics.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	27th Mar. 1893.
Tate Union Reading Room ...	For literary improvement	...	...	246 14 0	246 14 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Union Club, Calicut	Do. do. ...	...	...	540 0 0	540 0 0	55	1	...	56	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Reading Room, Varakal ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Feb. 1890.
Badagara Club	Do. do. ...	...	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Vingyani Dipaka Sabha, Eranakulam.	Do. do. ...	...	21 2 0	150 0 0	171 2 0	180	1	...	181	Do.	
Reading Room, Quilandi ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	138 12 0	138 12 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Aug, 1891.
Board Library, Palghat ...	For advancement of general knowledge.	...	...	675 0 0	675 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1892.
Library and Reading Room, Cochin.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	19	1	...	20	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Intellectual and moral improvement of young men of the station.	...	...	...	...	20	...	5	25	Do. ...	1890.
Newspaper Reading Club ...	To supply information by newspapers.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Feb. 1890.
High School Senior Debating Society, Canara.	Mutual improvement by essays and debates.	...	...	6 14 0	6 14 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1891.
High School Junior Debating Society, Canara.	Mutual improvement by essays.	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1892.
Catholic Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Improvement of English.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	47	...	4	51	.....	1884.
Mangalore Union	Do. ...	...	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	23	...	...	23	.....	1887.

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1893–94.

Municipalities.	Population.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1893–94.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	43	1,277	263	68·7	13·2
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	23	1,007	197	79·2	13·5
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	19	1,041	48	89·8	3·7
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	44	2,054	676	82·0	25·3
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	353	98	50·0	12·8
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	18	494	101	38·8	7·9
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	42	2,173	311	97·4	13·0
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	40	1,539	484	50·5	15·9
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	42	1,841	484	88·1	22·3
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	47	1,432	424	66·8	18·7
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	69	2,527	740	90·6	24·4
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	44	1,625	501	92·2	28·8
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	20	620	207	36·2	14·8
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	30	1,203	247	68·7	13·0
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	43	1,748	446	81·5	19·8
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	27	1,129	521	138·4	64·1
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	560	29,018	9,913	85·7	29·1
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	48	2,178	333	70·4	10·1
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	78	2,861	737	63·1	16·8
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	32	1,225	111	61·6	5·7
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	7	381	54	73·0	10·2
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	52	1,148	229	88·1	17·6
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	78	3,173	757	99·4	21·3
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	17	609	80	44·0	5·6
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	21	834	150	80·9	13·6
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	17	638	177	86·1	21·3
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	73	2,673	765	76·8	21·1
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	31	1,271	111	93·3	7·7
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	61	3,293	889	98·7	24·5
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	15	720	94	78·4	10·1
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	18	723	213	93·4	25·4
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	21	1,079	476	90·9	44·4
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	7	391	164	81·1	38·5
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	65	2,565	1,104	52·0	21·1
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	16	1,068	44	101·9	3·3
Tiruppattúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	20	1,031	88	88·8	6·7
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	88	4,011	780	103·1	18·3
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	71	3,721	705	93·7	16·9
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	28	1,095	264	75·2	16·5
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	68	2,781	649	68·6	13·4
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	46	1,788	278	103·4	15·1
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	111	6,905	1,564	104·4	22·4
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	28	1,053	285	68·6	16·7
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	92	5,206	1,035	79·1	15·8
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	27	1,449	128	96·3	8·4
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	16	681	104	58·8	7·8
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	13	586	38	48·3	2·9
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	42	1,901	365	107·8	18·7
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	33	1,528	705	115·1	47·8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	34	1,511	549	73·5	32·1
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	61	2,937	761	56·7	16·1
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	16	749	298	53·2	24·2
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	49	2,267	617	79·0	20·2
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	43	1,935	706	96·3	34·1
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	20	1,049	411	52·7	19·4
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	34	2,088	860	65·2	29·3
Grand Total ...	1,034,122	1,066,845	155,118	160,027	2,719	124,183	33,339	80·1	20·8

APPENDIX T.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893–94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Ganjám	Kallikot College, Berhampur	18	91	55	...	...	164	1,265	626	...	...	1,891
	Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	...	42	...	...	42	...	769	...	...	769
	Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandasá	...	...	22	35	...	57	...	154	...	...	154
	Total	18	91	119	35	...	263	1,265	1,549	...	...	2,814
Vizagapatam	Hindu College, Vizagapatam	27	59	110	...	...	196	1,184	586	...	...	1,770
	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam	...	97	170	...	...	267	...	1,544	...	270	1,814
	St. Aloysius' Middle School, do.	...	...	36	73	11	120	...	780	276	...	1,056
	Zemindari School, Bissemkattack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 13	...	— 13
	Total	27	156	316	73	11	583	1,184	2,910	263	270	4,627
Gódávari	Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	16	107	154	...	...	277	243	234	...	...	477
	Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	59	75	...	...	134	...	566	...	...	566
	Union High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	781
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	61	94	...	...	155	...	2,123	...	...	2,123
	Total	16	227	323	...	...	566	243	3,704	...	...	3,947
Kistna	Noble College, Masulipatam	60	91	123	...	...	274	1,686	1,297	...	...	2,983
	A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	25	68	...	...	...	93	578	271	...	...	849
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	100	156	...	...	256	...	1,353	...	...	1,353
	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	27	65	...	...	92	...	347	...	...	347
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	49	101	...	...	150	...	416	...	...	416
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
	Sanskrit School, Kóllur	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	7	...	...	7
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam	...	...	...	69	12	81	...	...	...	300	300
	A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	...	...	20	9	29	...	...	...	1,150	1,150
	Total	85	335	461	89	21	991	2,264	3,691	40	1,450	7,445
Kurnool	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	29	70	26	...	125	...	1,294	60	...	1,354
	Total	...	29	70	26	...	125	...	1,294	60	...	1,354
Nellore	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	...	80	118	19	...	217	...	913	...	...	913
	A.B.M. College High School, Ongole	7	93	210	...	...	310	...	879	...	...	879
	Rajah's Lower Secondary School, Venkatagiri	...	...	35	84	...	119	...	112	23	...	135
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	A.B.M. Primary Schools, Darsi and Podili divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	107	113	57	...	277	...	276	...	...	276
	Total	7	280	476	160	...	923	...	2,180	143	...	2,323
Madras	Madras Christian College	856	401	330	326	...	1,913	28,205	...	...	...	28,205
	Pachaiyappa's College	142	256	...	...	...	398	7,799	...	...	...	7,799
	Doveton Protestant College	15	42	87	62	...	206	4,391	2,340	573	...	7,304
	Wesleyan Mission College	32	116	179	148	...	475	2,018	1,177	73	...	3,268
	Church of Scotland Mission College	122	244	198	124	...	688	1,556	1,350	163	...	3,069
	St. Mary's College	9	80	114	54	...	257	224	96	...	...	320
	Harris High School, Rayapettah	...	43	65	71	...	179	...	2,167	492	...	2,659
	London Mission Institution	...	38	47	56	...	141	...	1,773	119	...	1,892
	S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	85	129	91	...	305	...	566	...	...	566
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	69	93	77	...	239	...	2,796	...	106	2,902
	Black Town High School	...	54	84	74	...	212	...	902	35	...	937
	St. Thomé College	5	62	103	105	...	275	...	575	...	...	575
	Hindu Middle School, Pudupet	...	...	46	140	...	186	...	116	...	...	116
	Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	...	34	49	...	83	...	332	995	120	1,447
	Pedduanackspettah Middle School	...	...	110	151	...	261	...	272	273	...	545
	Govindu Nayudu's Middle School	...	...	379	196	...	575	...	796	420	...	1,216
	Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town	...	...	21	56	...	77	...	190	210	...	400
	St. Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Pudupet	...	...	10	114	...	124	...	240	392	...	632
	Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	163	421	...	584	...	193	...	...	193
	St. Francis Xavier's European Boys' School	...	...	33	83	...	116	...	500	70	...	570
	Saiyid Kareem's U.P. School, Black Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
	St. Thomé Orphanage, Mailapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	133
	Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial High School	...	50	15	...	66	131	...	1,356	...	712	2,068
	Madras Industrial School	...	...	8	31	38	77	...	150	150	1,251	1,551
	Anjumani Mufudi Ali Islam	...	...	18	194	237	449	...	97	43	1,337	1,477
	Rent Grants to certain Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102
	Hindu Middle School, Black Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Rajagopal Poor Boys' School	...	...	72	153	...	225	...	60	...	...	60
	St. George's Cathedral Boys' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	240
	Tamil Mission Ragged Boys' School	...	...	19	110	...	129	...	59	...	...	59
	Pursewalkum English Boys' School	...	...	7	66	...	73	...	209	208	...	417
	Native Middle School, Triplicane	...	...	51	...	...	51	...	47	...	...	47
	Young Men's Christian Association, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180
	Whitefield Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	235
	St. Matthias' Boys' School, New Town	...	...	10	57	...	67	...	50	401	...	451
	Total	1,181	1,540	2,425	3,009	341	8,496	44,193	18,782	5,009	3,706	71,690
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission High School, Madurántakam	...	14	19	26	...	59	...	178	48	...	226
	Do. do. Tiruvallúr	...	47	41	90	...	178	...	709	37	...	746
	Do. Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	62	22	...	84	...	456	96	...	552
	Sanskrit School, Sriperumbúdúr	...	7	62	...	...	69	...	270	...	...	270
	Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Tamil Mission Ragged School, Thangal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	59	106	50	...	215	...	942	...	...	942

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Chingleput—*cont.*	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	55	68	6	...	129	...	285	...	...	285
	Do. do. Chingleput	...	27	68	83	...	178	...	357	45	...	402
	Do. Primary School, Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	F.C.M. Primary School, Walajabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	F.C.M. Primary School, (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	23	71	76	83	253	...	1,338	1,339	760	3,437
	St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	...	5	31	...	36	...	...	136	...	136
	Railway School, Perambúr	...	...	30	119	...	149	...	396	...	...	396
	Total	...	232	532	503	83	1,350	...	4,931	1,966	760	7,657
Bellary	Wardlaw College, Bellary	11	99	141	68	...	319	1,190	703	...	...	1,893
	Sanskrit Bhashamanjari School, Bellary	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	132	...	...	132
	Total	11	99	162	68	...	340	1,190	835	...	...	2,025
Anantapur	Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	115	...	...	115
	Total	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	115	...	...	115
Cuddapah	High School, Madanapalle	...	36	59	...	...	95	...	699	...	...	699
	American Mission Lower Secondary School, Madanapalle	...	...	29	27	...	56	...	577	145	...	722
	American Mission A.-V. School, Vayalpad	...	...	33	136	...	169	...	200	20	...	220
	Total	...	36	121	163	...	320	...	1,476	165	...	1,641
North Arcot.	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	22	67	68	13	170	...	416	...	135	551
	American Mission High School, Ránipettai	...	25	38	...	...	63	...	1,273	...	...	1,273
	Do. do. Punganúru	...	23	47	18	...	88	...	760	52	...	812
	Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore	...	100	196	185	...	481	...	799	...	...	799
	American Mission Schools, Chittur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
	Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Arkonam	...	...	58	28	...	86	...	518	...	...	518
	Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
	Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Sholinghur	...	...	40	21	...	61	...	283	39	...	322
	American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	97	97	...	...	...	594	594
	Total	...	170	446	320	110	1,046	...	4,049	223	729	5,001
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	56	170	141	108	...	475	2,350	925	...	...	3,275
	Town College, Cuddalore	26	102	62	...	...	190	520	220	...	...	770
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	77	71	68	...	216	...	809	...	...	809
	Total	82	349	274	176	...	881	2,900	1,954	...	...	4,854
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore College	52	119	151	80	...	402	2,710	1,385	...	...	4,095
	St. Michael's College	23	107	151	184	...	465	198	322	...	...	520
	Virapandi Committee's Lower Secondary School, Gopichettipalaiyam	...	...	36	12	...	48	...	245	5	...	250
	Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	...	174	1,880	2,054
	Total	75	226	338	276	78	993	2,908	1,952	179	1,880	6,919
Nilgiri	St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	10	28	24	...	62	...	2,150	480	...	2,630
	B.G.M. Upper Primary School, Kartery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
	B.G.M. Training School, Kaity	...	...	17	45	7	69	...	...	...	494	494
	Total	...	10	45	69	7	131	...	2,150	522	494	3,166
Salem	London Mission High School, Salem	...	47	77	...	...	124	...	418	...	...	418
	London Mission Lower Secondary School, Atur	...	...	26	69	...	95	...	...	48	...	48
	Total	...	47	103	69	...	219	...	418	48	...	466
Tanjore	St. Peter's College, Tanjore	98	186	...	...	...	284	5,995	446	...	...	6,441
	Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	18	83	140	...	...	241	1,463	832	...	...	2,295
	Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	152	146	...	...	298	...	1,586	...	...	1,586
	Town do. do.	...	280	236	...	...	516	...	1,860	...	...	1,860
	Pennington High School, Shiyali	...	31	68	...	...	99	...	791	...	...	791
	St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	61	123	10	...	194	...	155	...	...	155
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi	...	87	130	...	...	217	...	244	...	...	244
	Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.	...	47	67	...	...	114	...	723	...	...	723
	Aryan Middle School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	120	...	...	120
	Aided Middle School, Kapistalam (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	144
	Mahajana Sabha Middle School, Nannilam	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	53	...	...	53
	Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	H. B. Grigg's Middle School, Tiruvádi	...	...	103	...	...	103	...	92	...	...	92
	Sri Vidya Vilasa Sanskrit School, Koneriraja-puram	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	6
	Sanskrit School, Therumisanallur	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	147	...	...	147
	Sanskrit School, Tuchikollai	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	230	...	...	230
	E.L.M. Training School, Poraiyar	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	471	471
	Victoria Industrial School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
	Total	116	927	1,141	10	22	2,216	7,458	7,429	24	546	15,457

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Trichinopoly	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	328	482	461	216	...	1,487	11,129	...	...	...	11,129
	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	170	...	...	...	...	170	4,535	...	...	...	4,535
	St. Joseph's Poor European Branch School, Cantonment	...	...	11	57	...	68	...	216	291	...	507
	St. Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120
	St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	26	117	...	143	...	440	189	...	629
	S.P.G. Middle School, Musiri	...	...	33	21	...	54	...	72	...	...	72
	S.P.G. Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	360	240	...	600
	S.P.G. Industrial School for Boys, Puttur ...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	181	181
	Total ...	498	482	554	411	24	1,969	15,664	1,088	840	181	17,773
Madura ...	Native College, Madura	43	133	185	139	...	530	527	1,433	...	...	1,960
	S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	37	72	54	...	163	...	1,004	24	...	1,028
	American Mission High School, Madura ...	...	82	68	70	...	220	...	350	...	...	350
	American Mission School, Pasumalai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
	S.P.G. Boys' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480
	S.P.G. Middle School, Pámban	...	...	14	9	...	23	...	240	...	...	240
	English Middle School, Paramagudi	...	...	26	51	...	77	...	90	...	...	90
	American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai	...	...	107	...	26	133	...	...	...	842	842
	S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	336	336
	Total ...	43	232	472	323	47	1,167	527	3,611	24	1,178	5,340
Tinnevelly ...	Hindu College, Tinnevelly	70	265	152	35	...	522	1,137	2,188	...	...	3,325
	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	42	150	115	87	...	394	1,769	...	...	72	1,841
	Caldwell College, Tuticorin	...	80	...	...	..	80	2,966	...	...	...	2,966
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	81	82	...	...	163	...	504	...	...	504
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	46	91	30	...	167	...	536	...	...	536
	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Sawyerpuram.	...	...	116	...	...	116	...	562	...	...	562
	S.P.G. School, Ottappidáram Taluk (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Hindu Middle School, Srivilliputtúr	...	...	56	...	...	56	...	120	...	...	120
	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Pattamadai.											
	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	63	20	...	83	...	70	40	...	110
	S.P.G. Training Institution, Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	172	510	682
	Art and Industrial Boys' School, Nazareth ...	...	...	34	57	25	116	...	...	...	1,578	1,578
		...	...	65	18	142	225	...	...	...	1,109	1,109
	Total ...	112	622	774	247	192	1,947	5,872	3,980	292	3,269	13,413
Malabar ...	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	74	120	...	...	194	...	504	...	...	504
	B.G.M. Primary School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	48	...	784
	Rajah's Primary School, Kollangot	...	44	79	...	...	123	...	150	...	...	150
	B.G.M. Christian Primary School, Nettur ...	...	27	36	75	...	138	...	805	127	...	932
	Santa Cruz Primary School, Cochin	...	33	71	130	..	234	...	718	323	...	1,041
	St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	...	47	173	...	220	...	388	241	...	629
	Total ...	...	178	353	378	...	909	...	3,301	739	...	4,040
South Canara	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	50	133	197	...	...	380	4,886	...	...	112	4,998
	German Mission High School, Mangalore ...	...	84	99	58	...	241	...	600	24	...	624
	Total ...	50	217	296	58	...	621	4,886	600	24	112	5,622
	Total for Boys ...	2,321	6,535	9,815	6,463	936	26,070	90,554	71,999	10,561	14,575	1,87,689
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											
Vizagapatam.	Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	14	98	...	112	...	720	300	...	1,020
	English Girls' School, Bimlipatam ...	...	...	4	12	...	16	...	97	115	...	212
	Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	...	8	52	...	60	...	109	54	...	163
	L.M. Girls' School, Chengalrowpet	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	...	239	...	239
	L.M. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta ...	...	...	4	69	...	73	...	120	116	...	236
	Total ...	...	...	30	303	...	333	...	1,046	824	...	1,870
Godávari ...	Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	...	3	14	...	17	...	...	23	...	23
	St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada ...	...	...	14	36	...	50	...	235	165	...	400
	Timpany Memorial School	...	3	18	41	...	62	...	154	300	...	454
	Artman's Poor Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	6	..	6	...	...	40	...	40
	C.E.Z.M. Hindu Caste Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	650
	Total ...	...	3	35	97	...	135	...	389	1,178	...	1,567
Kistna ...	A.E.L.M. Girls' School, Guntur (Rent) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102
	A.E.L.M. Girls' School (Superintendent) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	...	1,350
	Results Hindu Girls' School, Buttayapetta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Home Education Classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
	Hindu Girls' School, Narasaraopet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	193	193
	C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training Class ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	292	292
	Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	341	341
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	1,514	826	2,340
Nellore ...	Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	...	5	32	...	37	...	108	297	...	405
	A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	A.B.M. Girls' Schools, Tirupupalam and Ongole Town	...	...	25	163	...	188	...	28	...	...	28
	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	210	210
	Total ...	...	...	30	195	14	239	...	136	305	210	651

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Madras ...	F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kassimode ...	...	11	57	95	17	180	...	1,301	52	117	1,470
	Do. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	10	58	237	...	300	...	683	613	...	1,296
	Do. Balika Patasala, Black Town	...	...	18	182	...	200	...	185	552	...	737
	Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town ...	...	...	10	146	...	156	...	253	578	...	831
	Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	17	123	...	140	...	212	663	...	875
	Do. do. Mint Street	...	...	12	208	...	220	...	295	840	...	1,135
	Do. do. Rayapuram	...	...	11	167	...	178	...	212	556	...	768
	Do. Home Education Classes	...	...	15	14	...	29	...	270	270	...	540
	Do. Medical Mission Girls' Day' School (closed) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	67	...	250
	Do. Girls' School, Seven Wells Street ...	...	...	...	107	...	107	...	...	244	...	244
	Do. Christian Female Training School ...	...	...	31	35	22	88	...	304	...	388	692
	Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	24	22	47	...	93	...	550	360	...	910
	Do. do. Second School, Vepery..	...	...	13	111	...	124	..	660	760	...	1,420
	Do. do. Pay School, Black Town	...	43	18	21	37	119	...	420	60	600	1,080
	Do. do. Orphan School Black Town.	...	..	45	52	...	97	...	760	400	...	1,160
	Do. do. Infant School, Black Town ...	...	...	...	95	..	95	...	...	400	...	400
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	17	21	...	38	...	606	404	...	1,010
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	30	111	...	141	...	870	75	...	945
	St. Mary's Orphanage, Black Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	240
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	2	30	...	32	...	71	1,066	...	1,137
	S.P.G. Ladies' Association Orphanage Mailapur (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	...	626
	Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Madras	...	...	32	531	...	563	...	130	1,130	...	1,260
	Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	33	23	57	...	113	...	1,932	580	...	2,512
	H.H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur ...	...	...	...	83	...	83	...	...	554	...	554
	Do. do. Chintadripet...	...	...	...	99	...	99	...	...	340	...	340
	Do. do. Black Town ...	...	...	12	104	...	116	...	111	236	...	347
	Do. do. Triplicane ...	...	...	...	99	...	99	...	...	381	...	381
	Do. do. Muthialpet ...	...	...	...	87	...	87	...	...	481	...	481
	Do. do. Kindergarten.	...	...	...	81	...	81	...	...	197	...	197
	Union Girls' School, John Pereira's	...	...	4	43	...	47	...	118	160	...	278
	St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	12	80	..	92	...	308	332	...	640
	St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	...	10	115	...	125	...	50	50	...	100
	London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery.	...	6	29	76	...	111	...	171	93	...	264
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street.	...	...	...	108	...	108	...	...	187	...	187
	Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	175	...	175
	Do. do. Chulai ...	...	...	...	203	...	203	...	...	679	...	679
	Do. do. Purasavakum...	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	415	...	415
	C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	...	1	79	...	80	...	60	216	...	276
	Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	...	4	65	...	69	...	60	216	...	276
	Do. do. Triplicane ...	...	...	5	108	...	113	...	48	405	...	453
	Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	2	16	...	18	...	21	189	...	210
	Wesleyan Mission English Girls' Day School, Popham's Broadway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
	Do. Girls' Boarding School, Royapettah.	...	13	29	61	...	103	...	1,343	212	...	1,555
	Do. Hindu Girls' School, Royapettah ...	...	...	5	85	...	90	...	131	217	...	348
	Do. do. Tiruvateesvaranpet..	...	...	1	83	..	84	...	151	156	...	307
	Do. do. Mirsahibpet ...	...	...	2	64	...	66	...	137	134	...	271
	Do. do. Mailapur	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	228	...	228
	Do. do. Egmore ...	...	...	2	54	...	56	...	122	115	...	237
	Roman Catholic Girls' School, Royapettah ...	...	...	3	37	...	40	...	180	68	...	248
	St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Madras ...	...	...	16	141	...	157	...	360	340	...	700
	Convent of St. Thomas' Girls' School, Mailapur.	...	2	10	45	...	57	...	292	...	...	292
	Lutheran Mission Result Girls' School, Purasavakum and Kutticheri	...	...	30	74	...	104	...	...	47	...	47
	St. Matthias' Girls' School...	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	...	418	...	418
	Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School	...	...	57	257	...	314	...	21	61	...	82
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	18	45	122	...	185	...	2,965	285	...	3,250
	Madras School of Music	...	...	...	...	84	84	...	...	...	2,300	2,300
	Total ...	...	160	705	5,168	160	6,193	...	16,666	18,046	3,405	38,117
Chingleput...	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Maduránta-kam	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	106	...	106
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	337	...	337
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School (Supervisor) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300
	F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	...	...	85	...	85	...	...	603	...	603
	Do. do. Central Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	83	...	83	..	...	261	...	261
	Do. do. Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	81	...	81	..	...	378	...	378
	Do. do. Little Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	190	...	190
	Do. do. Perianatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. do. Muthiyalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total ...	...	...	...	484	...	484	...	...	2,211	...	2,211
Bellary ...	St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	...	8	16	56	...	80	...	940	150	...	1,090
	London Mission Telugu Girls' School ...	...	...	...	58	...	58	...	...	96	...	96
	Do. Canarese Girls' School	...	...	...	65	...	65	...	...	123	...	123
	Total ...	...	8	16	179	...	203	...	940	369	...	1,309
Cuddapah ...	American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Vayalpad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	...	7	62	...	69	...	...	72	...	72
	Total ...	...	...	7	62	...	69	...	...	80	...	80

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
North Arcot.	Amrcn. Arcot Miss. Hindu Girls' School, Arni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Do. do. Kusapalaiyam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
	American Mission Girls' School, Ránipéttai	...	...	4	78	...	82	...	...	3	...	3
	Do. do. Wallajah	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Do. do. Kávérippákkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Do. do. Punganúru	...	...	4	96	...	100	...	...	12	...	12
	Do. do. Circar Mandy St.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Do. do. Arasamaram St.	...	...	7	52	...	59	...	...	40	...	40
	Do. do. Chittoor	...	...	8	135	...	143	...	14	34	...	48
	Church of Scotland Mission Girls' Primary School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	202	...	202
	Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	204	...	204
	American Arcot Mission Training School for Mistresses, Allapuram	...	...	29	49	6	84	...	...	...	159	159
	Total	...	...	52	507	6	565	...	14	580	159	753
South Arcot.	Hindu Caste Girls' School, Manjakuppam	...	...	3	76	...	79	...	2	156	...	158
	S.P.G. do. Cuddalore Old Town	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	192	...	192
	Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	...	5	30	...	44	...	120	60	...	180
	Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	...	3	16	...	19	...	53	286	...	339
	R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	675	675
	Total	...	...	11	200	14	225	...	175	694	675	1,544
Coimbatore.	European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	2	8	63	...	73	...	284	728	...	1,012
	Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	8	20	49	...	77	...	627	293	...	920
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	3	9	...	12	...	54	108	...	162
	All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	...	6	24	...	30	...	203	...	...	203
	Total	...	10	37	145	...	192	...	1,168	1,129	...	2,297
Nilgiris	Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	2	17	25	...	44	...	278	272	...	550
	R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	298
	Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor	...	8	17	55	...	80	...	233	514	...	747
	Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	...	8	72	...	80	...	116	567	...	683
	C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
	C.M.S. Muhammadan Girls' Schl., Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
	Total	...	10	42	152	...	204	...	627	1,828	...	2,455
Salem	Remount Depot, Matigiri	...	...	3	5	...	8	...	108	252	...	360
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	10	142	...	152	...	3	39	...	42
	Home Education Classes, National Indian Association, Salem	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	110	...	110
	Total	...	...	13	161	...	174	...	111	401	...	512
Tanjore	R.C. Girls' Schools, Kandamangalam & Pundi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Hindu Girls' Schools, East Negapatam and Velipalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
	S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Dabirkulam Street, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124
	Hindu Girls' School, North Main Street	...	...	1	49	...	50	...	...	9	...	9
	Do. Tiruvidaimarudur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Total	...	...	1	49	...	50	...	...	223	...	223
Trichinopoly	R.C. Poor European Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	6	28	96	...	130	...	33	363	...	396
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	500	...	600
	Wesleyan Mission Lady Hobart Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	...	5	85	...	90	...	4	24	...	28
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Beemanayakampalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	S.P.G. Girls' School, Andar Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
	Do. Gujili Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Do. Ariyalúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Do. Temore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puttúr	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	436	436
	S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puttúr	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	72	72
	Total	...	6	33	181	34	254	...	137	988	508	1,633
Madura	S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	480
	American Mission Training School for Mistresses, Madura	...	...	60	85	16	161	...	...	...	1,037	1,037
	Total	...	...	60	85	16	161	...	...	480	1,037	1,517
Tinnevelly	Girls' Schools in the Tinnevelly Dt. (rent)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
	St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth	...	17	38	87	21	163	...	420	...	486	906
	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Idaiyanguli	...	...	29	176	...	205	...	61	22	...	83
	Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	18	86	94	26	224	...	...	...	679	679
	Victoria Female Training School, Tuticorin	...	6	46	38	...	90	...	...	...	65	65
	Art and Industrial Girls' School, Nazareth	...	...	20	...	37	57	...	...	...	132	132
	Total	...	41	219	395	84	739	...	481	85	1,362	1,928

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893–94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893–94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*											
Malabar	St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	12	25	91	...	128	...	1,305	395	...	1,700
	St. Joseph's Convent Native Girls' School, Calicut	...	...	12	71	...	83	...	180	90	...	270
	School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry	...	...	14	67	...	81	...	726	564	...	1,290
	St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore	...	...	14	84	...	98	...	720	556	...	1,276
	Nellikat Girls' School, Parapanangadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Nanaikad Mappilla Girls' School, Ponnáni Tk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Total	...	12	65	313	...	390	...	2,931	1,630	...	4,561
S. Canara	St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	14	62	157	15	248	...	1,047	718	1,200	2,965
	Victoria do. do.	...	...	10	132	...	142	...	560	830	...	1,390
	Muhammadan do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School, Mangalore	...	...	25	16	10	51	...	...	...	45	45
	Total	...	14	97	305	25	441	...	1,607	1,558	1,245	4,410
	Total for Girls	...	264	1,453	8,981	416	11,114	...	26,428	34,123	9,427	69,978
	Total for Boys and Girls	2,321	6,799	11,268	15,444	1,352	37,184	90,554	98,427	44,684	24,002	* 2,57,667
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											
Ganjám	Middle School, Russellkonda	...	...	51	14	...	65	...	200	...	...	200
	Total	...	...	51	14	...	65	...	200	...	...	200
Vizagapatam	High School, Yellamanchili	...	29	64	...	...	93	...	416	...	...	416
	Middle School, Párvatipuram	...	...	40	30	...	70	...	282	...	...	282
	Do. Kasimkóta	...	...	34	...	...	34	...	251	...	...	251
	Do. Palkonda	...	...	48	...	...	48	...	293	...	...	293
	Do. Chódavaramu	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	261	...	...	261
	Total	...	29	246	30	...	305	...	1,503	...	...	1,503
Gódávari	High School, Amalápuram	...	48	123	54	...	225	...	746	10	...	756
	Middle School, Víravásaramu	...	...	38	10	...	48	...	85	...	...	85
	Total	...	48	161	64	...	273	...	831	10	...	841
Kistna	Middle School, Gudiváda	...	...	53	24	...	77	...	262	38	...	300
	Do. Tenali	...	...	15	16	...	35	...	224	48	...	272
	Do. Répalle	...	...	39	20	...	59	...	177	21	...	198
	Do. Kollur	...	...	39	...	...	39	...	5	...	...	5
	Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	137	137
	Total	...	...	150	60	30	240	...	668	107	137	912
Kurnool	Middle School, Nandyal	...	...	9	43	...	52	...	14	...	...	14
	Total	...	...	9	43	...	52	...	14	...	...	14
Nellore	Middle School, Venkatagiri (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63
	Do. Kávali	...	...	24	57	...	81	...	262	38	...	300
	Do. Kandukur	...	...	24	29	...	53	...	258	210	...	468
	Total	...	...	48	86	...	134	...	583	248	...	831
Bellary	Middle School, Rayadrug	...	...	16	63	...	79	...	83	...	...	83
	Total	...	...	16	63	...	79	...	83	...	...	83
Cuddapah	Middle School, Badvel	...	...	19	12	...	31	...	163	29	...	192
	Total	...	...	19	12	...	31	...	163	29	...	192
North Arcot	Middle School, Arcot	...	...	44	35	...	79	...	423	79	...	502
	Do. Arni	...	...	63	72	...	135	...	742	91	...	833
	Yeomiah School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
	Middle School, Kuppam	...	...	23	45	...	68	...	48	36	...	84
	High School, Chittoor	...	46	108	20	...	174	...	2,536	...	...	2,536
	Total	...	46	238	172	...	456	...	3,749	1,406	...	5,155
South Arcot	Middle School, Villupuram	...	...	49	...	...	49	...	897	...	...	897
	Do. Vriddhachalam	...	...	25	23	...	48	...	328	59	...	387
	Do. Porto Novo	...	...	24	23	...	47	...	198	...	...	198
	Do. Tirukóyilúr	...	...	41	25	...	66	...	361	66	...	427
	Do. Panruti	...	...	21	85	...	106	...	230	80	64	374
	Do. Tiruvannámalai	...	...	29	25	...	54	...	181	73	...	254
	Do. Kallakurchi	...	...	22	18	...	40	...	288	48	...	336
	Total	...	...	211	199	...	410	...	2,483	326	64	2,873
Coimbatore	High School, Udamalpet	...	40	71	...	...	111	...	854	...	...	854
	Do. Dhárápuram	...	30	58	...	...	88	...	600	...	...	600
	Middle School, Pollachi	...	...	75	...	...	75	...	808	...	...	808
	Total	...	70	204	...	...	274	...	2,262	...	...	2,262
Salem	High School, Námakkal	...	48	78	63	...	189	...	1,519	31	72	1,622
	Do. Hosúr	...	19	38	28	...	85	...	445	157	...	602
	Middle School, Dharmapuri	...	...	51	50	...	101	...	535	338	...	876
	Do. Krishnagiri	...	...	48	80	...	128	...	332	181	...	513
	Do. Tiruchengódu	...	...	18	86	...	104	...	412	...	...	412
	Primary School, Sankaridrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	110
	Total	...	67	233	307	...	607	...	3,246	817	72	4,135

* Includes Rs. 1,107 grants paid to Private and Colonial schools.

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*											
Tanjore ...	High School, Tiruválúr	...	58	163	...	...	221	...	1,524	...	...	1,524
	Middle School, Orattanádu	...	...	71	...	...	71	...	71	...	...	71
	Late Training School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
	Total ...	...	58	234	...	...	292	...	1,595	...	19	1,614
Trichinopoly	Middle School, Kulittalai	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	403	...	...	403
	Do. Lalgudi	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	370	18	...	388
	Total ...	...	...	106	...	...	106	...	773	18	...	791
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute	..	...	...	...	178	178	...	...	...	2,981	2,981
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	178	178	...	...	...	2,981	2,981
Tinnevelly ...	Training School, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	829	829
	Alwar Tirunagari Govindappan Chatram Sanskrit School	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	120	...	120
	Circle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevelly Tk. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	113
	Total ...	...	...	20	...	41	61	...	...	233	829	1,062
Malabar ...	Middle School, Angadipuram	...	...	47	37	...	84	...	202	...	...	202
	Do. Betatnad	...	...	39	46	...	85	...	254	77	...	331
	Do. Manjeri	...	...	51	39	...	90	...	323	...	...	323
	Do. Cherpulcheri	...	...	35	30	...	68	...	211	18	...	229
	Do. Kottayi	..	...	34	29	...	63	...	330	47	...	377
	Do. Koduvayur	...	...	48	32	...	80	...	379	65	...	444
	Do. Badagara	...	...	35	32	...	67	...	478	166	...	644
	Do. Alattúr	...	...	64	57	...	121	...	275	74	...	349
	Do. Chávakkát	...	...	48	50	...	98	...	334	46	...	380
	Preparatory Mappilla Training School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
	Total ...	...	...	404	352	...	756	...	2,786	493	28	3,307
South Canara.	High School, Coondapoor	...	56	73	60	...	189	...	673	208	...	881
	Total ...	...	56	73	60	...	189	...	673	208	...	881
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Local Funds ...	...	374	2,423	1,462	249	4,508	...	21,612	3,895	4,130	29,637
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.											
Ganjám ...	Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	68	38	...	...	106	...	573	...	...	573
	Primary Schools (Supervisor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
	Total ...	...	68	38	...	...	106	...	573	20	...	593
Gódávari ...	Primary Schools, Ellore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
Kistna ...	Primary Schools, Masulipatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150
Kurnool ...	Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	27	85	...	...	112	...	2,618	...	...	2,618
	Total ...	...	27	85	...	...	112	...	2,618	...	...	2,618
Nellore ...	Salary Results Schools, Nellore Municipality ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
Chingleput ...	Salary Results Schools, Conjeeveram Munipty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
Bellary ...	Municipal High School, Bellary	...	62	124	...	...	186	...	1,140	...	...	1,140
	Total ...	...	62	124	...	...	186	...	1,140	...	...	1,140
Anantapur ...	High School, Anantapur	...	27	58	...	...	85	...	885	...	...	885
	Total ...	...	27	58	...	...	85	...	885	...	...	885
Cuddapah ...	Municipal High School	...	35	70	...	...	105	...	3,327	...	...	3,327
	Total ...	...	35	70	...	...	105	...	3,327	...	...	3,327
North Arcot ...	Middle School, Walajapet	...	...	117	...	...	117	...	40	...	...	40
	Total ...	...	...	117	...	...	117	...	40	...	...	40
Coimbatore ...	High School, Karúr	...	7	69	...	...	76	...	195	...	...	195
	Total ...	...	7	69	...	...	76	...	195	...	...	195
Nilgiri ...	Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund	...	12	20	29	...	61	...	5,034	1,048	...	6,082
	Total ...	...	12	20	29	...	61	...	5,034	1,048	...	6,082

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary Department.	Special Department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	I.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
	(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*											
Salem ...	Supervisor, Salary Results Schools, Salem Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Salem College	21	71	161	...	...	253	1,114	1,176	...	...	2,290
	High School, Tiruppattúr	...	23	102	...	...	125	...	456	...	...	456
	Salary Results Schools, Tiruppattúr Munipty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Total ...	21	94	263	...	...	378	1,114	1,632	124	...	2,870
Tanjore ...	High School, Máyavaram	...	119	198	...	...	317	...	718	...	...	718
	Results Schools, Negapatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
	Do. Máyavaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
	Do. Kumbakónam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
	Do. Tanjore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	306
	Girls' School, Máyavaram	...	...	7	133	...	140	...	3	54	...	57
	Total ...	...	119	205	133	...	457	...	721	720	...	1,441
Trichinopoly	Results School, Srírangam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143
	Common Gymnasium, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	263
Madura ...	Primary Schools, Periyakulam Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	88
	High School, Dindigul	...	27	57	...	...	84	...	88	...	...	88
	Total ...	...	27	57	...	...	84	...	88	88	...	176
Tinnevelly ...	Primary Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55
	Do. Palamcottah Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	147
Malabar ...	Victoria College, Palghat	54	255	126	...	...	435	2,691	1,541	...	...	4,232
	Brennen College, Tellicherry	39	103	56	...	...	198	1,260	794	...	...	2,054
	High School, Cannanore	...	55	80	...	...	135	...	874	...	...	874
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74
	Do. Palghat Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124
	Supervisor of Schools, Calicut Municipality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
	Total ...	93	413	262	...	...	768	3,951	3,209	263	...	7,423
S. Canara ...	Middle School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	84
	Supervisor of Schools, Mangalore Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	18	...	102
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial to Municipal	114	891	1,368	162	...	2,535	5,065	19,546	3,008	...	*27,619
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds	114	1,265	3,791	1,624	249	7,043	5,065	41,158	6,903	4,130	57,256
	II.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM LOCAL FUNDS.											
Kurnool ...	S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
Chingleput	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
	Do. do. Madurántakam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	F.C.M. High School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76
	Wesleyan Mission High School, Alanthur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	246
	Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	...	510
Cuddapah	A. M. High School, Madanapalle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	111
	Do. Middle School, Vayalpad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	118
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	229
Nilgiri ...	St. Lewis' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72
	Primary Schools for Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	...	226
	Do. for Badagas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	...	1,028
	Do. for Kotas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	93
	Do. for Pariahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108
	Do. (closed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	...	1,575
Tanjore	Kapistalam Lower Secondary School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25
	Ganapathe Agraharam Lower Secondary School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	53
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,353	...	2,406
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.											
Vizagapatam.	Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150
	London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	467
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	...	617

* Includes Rs. 5,945 net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High Schools.

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Public Funds for 1893-94—continued.

District.	Name of school.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1893.						Amount of grant drawn in 1893-94.				
		College department.	Upper Secondary Dept.	Lower Secondary Dept.	Primary department.	Special department.	Total.	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	III.—SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gódávari	Pithápuram Raja's High School, Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	...	...	458
	C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	442
	Union High School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	...	...	751
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,651	...	...	1,651
Kistna	Noble High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	...	403
	Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	319
	Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	129
	A.E.L.M. Lower Secondary School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	298
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	1,149
Nellore	F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
	Venkatagiri Raja's High School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	...	222
	A.B.M. High School, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	324
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	...	...	973
Chingleput	F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	...	318
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	485
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	...	...	803
Bellary	Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	44	...	524
	Tota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	44	...	524
North Arcot.	H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	143	...	395
	Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	363	...	1,121
	Primary Schools in Wallajapet Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	...	1,208
	Do. Gudiyáttam Municipality.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	236
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	1,950	...	2,960
South Arcot.	St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	79
	S.P.G. Middle School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	143	...	264
	Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	405
	Town Middle School, Chidambaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	...	...	402
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	222	...	1,150
Coimbatore.	High School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	142	...	927
	R. C. High School, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	212	...	468
	Upper Primary Schools, Coimbatore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	292
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	646	...	1,687
Nilgiri	Wesleyan Mission School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	231	...	354
	St. Joseph's School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	551	...	861
	St. Antony's School, Coonoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	378	...	888
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	1,160	...	2,103
Salem	London Mission L. S. School, Vániyambádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	257	...	420
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	257	...	420
Tanjore	St. Antony's Lower Secondary School, Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	122	...	224
	G.L.M. do. Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	335
	Vedavalliammal's do. Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	...	294
	Central do. Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	...	...	521
	Chinniah Pillai Street Hindu Lower Secondary School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	178
	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	208
	St. Antony's Upper Secondary School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	78	...	432
	Wesleyan Mission Upper Secondary School, Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	...	...	1,031
	St. Mary's Lower Secondary School, Velipalliem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	269
	National Lower Secondary School, Nagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	...	322
	Wesleyan Mission Upper Secondary School, Mannárgudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	...	...	391
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,005	200	...	4,205
Madura	Native College, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	385	...	1,364
	A.M. School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	49	...	370
	Setupati School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	687
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,987	434	...	2,421
Tinnevelly	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	54	...	700
	St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	175
	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	25	...	125
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	79	...	1,000
Malabar	B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	...	...	429
	Church of England Middle School, Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	97	...	213
	B.G.M. High School, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	106	...	471
	Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	59
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	262	...	1,172
S. Canara	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	139	...	231
	Primary School, Mangalore Municipality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	160	...	252
	Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,673	5,414	...	23,087

APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the Distribution of Provincial Grant-in-aid by Districts.

Districts.	1892-93.					1893-94.				
	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	The management of Local Boards.	The management of Municipal Boards.	Private management.			The management of Local Boards.	The management of Municipal Boards.	Private management.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ...	1,829	714	5,222	7,765	1·28	2,203	806	5,475	8,484	1·39
Vizagapatam ...	4,448	107	11,133	15,688	2·58	3,823	113	11,548	15,484	2·53
Gódávari ...	10,736	159	9,896	20,791	3·42	9,000	165	10,122	19,287	3·15
Kistna ...	6,193	44	18,042	24,279	3·99	5,976	170	23,299	† 29,445	4·83
Kurnool ...	2,367	...	2,832	5,199	0·85	2,654	...	3,455	6,109	0·99
Nellore ...	1,897	76	8,045	10,018	1·65	5,316	48	6,944	12,308	2·01
Madras ...	...	...	1,32,798	1,32,798	21·81	...	...	1,47,693	1,47,693	24·15
Chingleput ...	371	154	26,422	26,947	4·42	741	55	25,229	26,025	4·26
Bellary ...	2,336	2,086	5,060	9,482	1·56	2,094	1,717	5,371	9,182	1·50
Anantapur ...	1,708	823	956	3,487	0·58	2,611	885	2,485	5,981	0·98
Cudda pah ...	1,537	...	3,833	5,370	0·88	2,075	...	4,299	6,374	1·04
North Arcot ...	7,758	65	14,220	22,043	3·62	9,722	200	13,987	23,909	3·90
South Arcot ...	6,030	27	10,131	16,188	2·66	5,766	...	10,083	15,849	2·59
Coimbatore ...	5,497	40	18,506	24,043	3·94	5,310	249	15,586	21,145	3·46
Nilgiris ...	118	2,333	18,622	21,073	3·46	15	6,082	8,204	14,301	2·33
Salem ...	6,651	2,943	4,103	13,697	2·25	7,433	3,047	5,218	15,698	2·56
Tanjore ...	5,808	1,646	32,382	39,836	6·54	5,089	2,109	33,675	40,873	6·69
Trichinopoly ...	3,252	580	34,497	38,329	6·30	3,460	283	30,370	34,113	5·59
Madura ...	9,999	269	19,850	30,118	4·95	6,739	1,172	18,794	26,705	4·37
Tinnevelly ...	4,994	18	55,668	60,680	9·97	4,750	431	58,109	63,290	10·36
Malabar ...	23,233	9,345	22,706	55,284	9·08	15,958	8,710	21,253	45,921	7·51
South Canara...	8,690	95	16,846	25,631	4·21	5,122	388	17,797	23,307	3·81
Total ...	1,15,452	21,524	4,71,770	* 6,08,746	100·00	1,05,857	26,630	4,78,996	† 6,11,483	100·00

* This amount excludes Rs. 495 paid to Colonial schools.

† This amount excludes Rs. 235 paid to Colonial schools and Rs. 15,425 being refund to District Boards of excess amount recovered from them on account of Training schools taken over by Government.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,189	Towns ... 214 Villages ... 56,865 Total ... 57,079	Males ... 17,619,395 Females ... 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions: For males ...	36	7	540	19,217
			Institutions: For females.	...	...	212	807
			Institutions: Total ...	36	7	752	20,024
			Scholars: Males ...	3,328	793	59,132	505,108
			Scholars: Females ...	2	5	19,576	80,549
			Scholars: Total ...	3,330	798	78,708	585,657

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males	5,97,727	2,17,317	14,16,962	17,76,121	1,66,748	2,50,764	44,25,639
1. Institutions. For Females	.....	.....	4,07,040	2,10,197	55,548	11,780	6,84,565
Total ...	5,97,727	2,17,317	18,24,002	19,86,318	2,22,296	2,62,544	51,10,204
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	12·71	6·43	19·95	12·76	8·38	7·17	69·40
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	5·95	74·88	3·12	1·88	85·83
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1·11	.....	19·31	60·54	·32	3·97	85·25
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·48	3·45	28·91	31·49	3·52	4·16	81·01
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	184 8 1	224 1 10	18 5 5	7 3 1	124 8 8	95 10 7	34 5 0
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 3	13 9 6	0 13 1
Total cost ...	252 12 6	305 3 6	31 11 10	7 9 6	126 9 11	137 1 5	46 4 3
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	3 3 5	0 7 11	17 2 8	16 14 1	0 12 2
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	4 10 8	3 5 3	85 11 2	25 10 9	3 10 6
Total cost ...	.....	.....	17 4 2	4 11 8	104 14 1	95 14 1	6 0 8
Municipal schools... Cost to Provincial Revenues	30 8 1	.....	6 13 9	0 4 2	.....	.....	1 11 2
Municipal schools... Cost to Municipal Funds	14 12 5	.....	3 1 7	4 5 2	.....	.....	4 3 6
Total cost ...	100 12 2	.....	30 10 6	5 10 2	.....	.....	10 12 0
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	38 10 8	.....	4 4 3	0 5 3	101 0 10	15 12 8	1 4 0
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 12 11	0 15 10	.....	.....	0 15 3
Total cost ...	151 7 4	.....	25 2 6	3 6 1	207 0 0	71 6 4	7 10 8
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	174 0 10	.....	22 12 10	1 14 11	167 8 0	36 4 8	3 5 3
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	69 10 2	224 1 10	5 1 11	0 6 9	99 13 0	52 12 6	2 0 1
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 11 4	.....	1 3 11	1 5 0	6 10 4	9 7 0	1 5 11
Total cost ...	173 1 8	305 3 6	24 11 10	3 7 6	139 14 4	102 2 6	7 12 11

Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1893–94.

institutions.			Private institutions.			Percentage of	Remarks.
School education, special.							
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57	19	19,876	166	3,839	23,881	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 41·84	
17	7	1,043	...	25	1,068	1·87	
74	26	20,919	166	3,864	24,949	43·71	
1,401	2,289	572,051	4,068	67,083	643,202	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 24·34	
310	422	100,864	111	5,800	106,775	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·95	
1,711	2,711	672,915	4,179	72,883	749,977	14·03	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,55,182	52,616	3,78,066	66,103	2,95,121	15,566	2,35,350	11,98,004	63,08,208
1,55,182	52,616	3,78,066	66,103	2,95,121	15,566	2,35,350	11,98,004	63,08,208
.....	2·78	14·67	2·00	8·96	·71	1·48	30·60	100·00
.....	.....	10·69	·38	2·86	.....	·24	14·17	100·00
.....	.....	5·58	·01	5·08	·98	3·10	14·75	100·00
2·46	·83	5·99	1·05	4·68	·25	3·73	18·99	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University education.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	4	756	785	696	3	114	166	143	...	...	...	...	26	2,321	2,342	2,136
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	591	513	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	82	83	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	18	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	3	66	60	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	41	41	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	793	712	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools.																
For boys — High schools, English	5	1,271	1,077	935	24	3,614	3,235	2,811	...	...	...	...	75	18,259	16,659	14,610
For boys — Middle schools, English	6	914	897	768	79	5,695	5,354	4,549	...	...	...	...	144	13,704	12,839	10,777
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	29	1,325	1,305	1,010	43	3,644	3,601	3,090	...	...	...	...	53	3,491	3,396	2,797
For girls — High schools, English	2	257	234	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,116	2,013	1,667
For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	130	102	90
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2,920	2,803	2,313
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	40	3,455	3,376	2,625	3	436	403	319	...	...	...	...	101	9,159	8,967	7,239
Total	82	7,222	6,889	5,529	149	13,389	12,593	10,769	...	...	...	...	433	49,779	46,779	39,493
Primary schools.																
For boys	155	5,502	5,359	4,263	3,216	133,006	131,660	112,041	...	...	...	...	9,463	283,066	277,779	237,168
For girls	112	6,002	5,893	4,690	13	795	718	520	...	...	...	...	540	21,339	20,881	16,268
Total	267	11,504	11,252	8,953	3,229	133,801	132,378	112,561	...	...	...	...	10,003	304,405	298,660	253,436
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	29	989	867	805	19	284	290	268	...	...	...	...	7	126	122	109
Do. for mistresses	4	105	98	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	187	198	177
Schools of Art	1	543	525	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	308	315	296	2	58	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	1	229	234	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	2	160	149	133	...	...	...	...	11	828	763	633
Other schools	1	154	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	231	194	111
Total	37	2,328	2,189	1,969	23	502	494	454	...	...	...	...	34	1,372	1,277	1,030
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	397	22,608	21,827	17,796	3,404	147,806	145,631	123,927	...	...	...	...	10,496	357,877	349,058	296,095
Private institutions.																
1. Advanced Teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching—																
A vernacular only or mainly—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary Teaching, the Korán—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	397	22,608	21,827	17,796	3,404	147,806	145,631	123,927	...	...	...	...	10,496	357,877	349,058	296,095

Madras Presidency for the official year 1893–94.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.																
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	139	169	152	36	3,330	3,136	944	2,043	46	244	2,981	49	10	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	591	591	...	...	5	25	552	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	82	82	...	...	24	13	39	4	2	5	...	
...	...	...	...	1	18	18	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	66	66	...	...	...	5	61	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	41	41	...	...	1	1	38	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	798	798	...	...	31	45	706	14	2	5	...	
27	4,841	4,295	3,802	131	27,985	27,550	4,491	24,117	1,172	3,208	21,976	1,586	43	40	...	
30	1,955	1,818	1,572	259	22,268	20,549	823	20,588	1,926	2,639	16,788	871	44	730	...	
25	971	939	824	150	9,431	4,927	244	9,520	10	738	7,714	856	113	688	...	
1	178	113	93	24	2,551	2,390	371	1,535	1,368	748	419	...	16	...	286	
...	...	...	...	1	130	...	...	130	...	72	58	...	...	...	...	
1	43	42	33	39	2,963	2,706	...	1,772	1,398	862	685	7	11	...	362	
4	330	264	209	148	13,380	1,619	12	13,391	17	4,017	8,834	508	4	...	308	
88	8,318	7,471	6,533	752	78,708	59,741	5,941	71,053	5,891	12,284	56,474	3,828	231	1,508	956	
6,383	131,707	126,018	109,243	19,217	553,281	52,051	23,022	553,629	489	35,682	457,606	57,321	2,183	49,195	...	
142	4,240	4,057	3,293	807	32,376	1,212	2,262	32,282	197	4,532	22,924	4,685	38	...	1,022	
6,525	135,947	130,075	112,536	20,024	585,657	53,263	25,284	585,911	686	40,214	480,530	62,006	2,221	49,195	1,022	
2	20	14	13	57	1,419	368	4	1,406	1	226	1,047	135	...	18	...	
...	...	...	...	17	292	99	...	249	52	203	20	17	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	543	262	...	281	65	32	429	17	...	39	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	366	366	...	...	45	78	216	24	3	20	...	
...	...	...	...	1	229	189	...	40	10	15	195	7	2	...	...	
2	60	64	54	* 15	1,048	281	23	924	121	423	188	316	...	...	...	
2	140	121	105	† 6	525	450	...	154	256	15	197	53	4	...	6	
6	220	199	172	100	4,422	2,015	27	3,054	550	1,002	2,292	569	9	77	6	
6,622	144,624	137,905	119,393	20,919	672,915	118,953	32,196	662,061	7,204	53,789	542,983	66,466	2,473	50,787	1,984	
...	...	...	...	36	1,690	...	1,634	669	...	...	...	1,690	...	48	...	
...	...	...	...	130	2,489	...	2,469	692	...	...	2,489	...	...	63	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,350	59,035	92	2,662	57,819	...	1,210	52,856	4,942	27	2,656	...	
...	...	...	...	25	495	...	452	162	...	...	35	460	...	...	48	
...	...	...	...	489	13,353	2	13,294	469	...	...	...	13,353	...	2,697	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,030	77,062	94	20,511	59,811	...	1,210	55,380	20,445	27	5,464	48	
6,622	144,624	137,905	119,393	24,949	749,977	119,047	52,707	721,872	7,204	54,999	598,363	86,911	2,500	56,251	2,032	

* Of these 3 are for girls with 108 pupils.

† Of these 4 are for girls with 255 girls and 6 boys.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	35	28
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... High schools, English	...	...	...	...	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	7	1,414	1,392	1,230
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. English	1	333	325	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,672	1,610	1,317
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls. High schools. English	1	70	73	61	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	1,307	1,233	1,067
School education, general. — For girls. High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls. Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,486	1,414	1,195
School education, general. — For girls. Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	403	398	366	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	63	5,879	5,649	4,809
Primary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	396	405	322
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	199	205	163
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	595	610	485
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	121	115	106
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	223	226	154
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	344	341	260
Grand Total	2	403	398	366	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	80	6,847	6,635	5,582
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2	403	398	366	1	61	58	51	...	...	...	...	80	6,847	6,635	5,582

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

management.																
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	3	29	29	21	8	19	2	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	1,475	1,475	642	978	1,012	211	207	31	14	1	...	
...	...	...	...	22	2,005	1,995	36	679	1,786	133	71	1	14	416	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	178	113	93	15	1,555	1,555	334	578	1,291	242	6	...	16	...	247	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	43	42	33	23	1,529	1,529	13	380	1,386	90	41	1	11	...	328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	221	155	126	68	6,564	6,554	1,025	2,610	5,475	676	325	33	55	417	575	
...	...	...	...	5	396	396	...	9	396	...	...	...	...	159	...	
...	...	...	...	4	199	199	...	...	195	3	1	...	...	...	49	
...	...	...	...	9	595	595	...	9	591	3	1	...	...	159	49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	121	121	23	60	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	38	22	11	*4	261	261	...	...	256	5	...	...	...	...	6	
1	38	22	11	6	382	382	23	60	377	5	...	...	...	...	6	
3	259	177	137	86	7,570	7,560	1,069	2,687	6,462	686	334	33	55	576	630	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	259	177	137	86	7,570	7,560	1,069	2,687	6,462	686	334	33	55	576	630	

* All these are girls' schools.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—											
English	1,44,835	...	...	52,123	...	(a)1,477	1,98,435	5,064	...	2,453	9,024
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(b)41,405	...	8	41,413	...	...	...	...
Medicine	76,003	...	...	7,820	625	...	84,448	...	...	...	...
Engineering	23,280	...	...	2,996	...	49	26,325	...	...	...	...
Teaching	32,655	...	...	80	...	140	32,875	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	27,631	...	...	564	21	4,040	32,256	...	...	...	...
Total	3,04,404	...	...	1,04,988	646	5,714	4,15,752	5,064	...	2,453	9,024
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*—											
For boys... High schools	16,748	...	...	15,781	...	1,856	34,385	(c) 30,186	3,803	5,062	79,585
For boys... Middle schools. English	(d) 36,061	...	...	531	...	(d1)66,090	(d2)1,02,682	18,255	29,489	1,289	65,541
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	15,838	...	...	567	... (e1)	...	16,405	2,829	11,387	1,052	4,508
For girls... High schools. English	(e) 23,219	...	...	1,004	360	(e2)4,809	(e3)29,332	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	34,472	...	...	1,332	...	38	35,842	324	...	2,045	...
Total	1,26,338	...	...	19,215	360	72,793	2,18,646	51,594	44,679	9,448	1,49,634
Primary schools—											
For boys	35,215	...	...	1,522	...	2,263	39,000	60,897	3,88,804	62,372	1,21,108
For girls	45,705	...	...	716	...	...	46,421	1,236	2,213	2,547	124
Total	80,920	...	...	2,238	...	2,263	85,421	62,133	3,91,017	64,919	1,21,232
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*—		(f)	(f1)								
Training schools for masters	1,04,307	884	337	96	...	555	1,06,179	6,086	24,252	378	...
Do. for mistresses	15,874	...	...	...	...	(g) 135	16,009	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	22,787	...	484	2,113	...	12,651	38,035	...	...	...	(h)
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	57,550	10,248	5,909	6,114	...	...	79,821	...	373	1,020	1,139
Engineering and Surveying schools.	23,433	...	...	10,741	...	197	34,371	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	391	...	...	...	...	98	489	3,444	4,864	1,352	...
Other schools	12,928	...	...	...	...	2,150	15,078	...	...	...	(i)
Total	2,37,270	11,132	6,730	19,064	...	15,786	2,89,982	9,530	30,089	2,750	1,139
Buildings	(j) 1,41,012	...	...	....	...	...	1,41,012	5,613	22,660	10,068	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,122	...	...	...
Total	1,41,012	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,012	9,735	22,660	10,068	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,89,944	11,132	6,730	1,45,505	946	96,556	11,50,813	1,38,056	4,88,445	89,638	2,81,029

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 462.
(b) Surplus fees (Law College), Rs. 12,905.
(c) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, Rs. 5,945.
(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,680.
(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.
(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 97,770.
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 16,320.
(e1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Subscriptions.
(e2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 4,794.
(e3) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs. 21,414.
(f) Non-departmental.
(f1) Non-departmental.
(g) Non-departmental, Rs. 130.
(h) Surplus fees credited to Municipal Funds, Rs. 15.
(i) Surplus fees creditd to Municipal Funds, Rs. 11.
(j) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1893-94.

institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	185	16,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	11,694	1,33,340	3,54,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	185	16,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,554	...	...	1,19,130	11,694	1,33,340	3,54,718
...	2,332	1,20,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,300	361	15,091	3,08,291	17,461	1,52,158	5,62,662
223	373	1,15,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,431	2,043	14,363	98,496	14,110	85,548	2,50,991
...	16	19,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,155	1,900	2,370	11,660	1,073	12,299	35,457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600	...	...	24,274	14,358	51,890	1,12,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	...	...	34	...	1,602	2,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,385	...	...	13,925	9,562	44,532	97,404
...	...	2,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,053	100	1,385	7,183	13,252	57,795	1,15,828
223	2,721	2,58,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,540	4,464	33,209	4,63,863	69,816	4,05,824	11,76,716
72	255	6,33,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,108	2,26,248	67,960	3,16,879	8,858	1,97,271	8,69,304
...	...	6,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,391	307	868	6,929	15,418	70,438	1,40,351
72	255	6,39,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,499	2,26,555	68,828	3,23,808	24,256	2,67,709	10,09,655
...	207	31,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,562	...	...	...	...	12,139	26,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,775	...	...	...	4,423	17,341	39,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	266	9	8	553
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,413	6,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,107	12,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,603	...	...	1,355	7,340	37,713	58,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,240	...	...	5,428	862	230	9,760
...	7,727	51,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,450	...	...	7,049	12,634	67,431	1,34,564
...	...	38,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,933	917	1,148	...	2,156	86,688	1,13,842
...	...	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,281	...	2,163	...	...	...	11,444
...	...	42,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,214	917	3,311	...	2,156	86,688	1,25,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	10,888	10,08,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,63,257	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,13,850	1,20,556	9,60,992	28,00,939

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.* Under private management—*cont.* Unaided. Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Total expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	5,679	...	22,169	27,848	2,40,453	...	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,405	8	41,413
Medicine	...	...	...	...	76,003	...	...	7,820	625	84,448
Engineering	...	...	...	...	23,280	...	...	2,996	49	26,325
Teaching	...	...	...	...	32,655	...	...	80	140	32,875
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	27,631	...	...	564	4,061	32,256
Total	5,679	...	22,169	27,848	4,00,022	...	2,453	2,38,821	1,73,748	8,15,044
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools English	76,809	27,257	25,858	1,29,924	1,16,234	4,164	20,153	4,80,466	2,26,922	8,47,939
For boys... Middle schools English	14,443	235	7,436	22,114	90,747	31,532	15,652	1,79,011	1,74,015	4,90,957
For boys... Middle schools Vernacular	4,171	...	2,241	6,412	24,822	13,287	3,422	20,906	15,629	78,066
For girls... High schools English	3,340	4,717	300	8,357	44,819	...	...	28,618	76,374	1,49,811
For girls... High schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	616	...	...	34	1,602	2,252
For girls... Middle schools English	364	332	127	823	29,385	...	...	14,289	54,553	98,227
For girls... Middle schools Vernacular	...	665	2,046	2,711	70,849	160	3,430	8,515	73,796	1,56,750
Total	99,127	33,206	38,008	1,70,341	3,77,472	49,143	42,657	7,31,839	6,22,891	18,24,002
Primary schools— For boys	1,52,910	4,739	76,660	2,34,309	1,48,220	6,15,052	1,30,332	5,92,419	2,90,098	17,76,121
For girls	652	4,812	11,841	17,305	93,332	2,520	3,415	8,421	1,02,509	2,10,197
Total	1,53,562	9,551	88,501	2,51,614	2,41,552	6,17,572	1,33,747	6,00,840	3,92,607	19,86,318
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	2,345	2,345	1,24,955	25,736	715	96	15,246	1,66,748
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	33,649	...	...	...	21,899	55,548
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	23,057	...	484	2,379	12,668	38,588
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	57,550	10,621	6,929	7,253	4,413	86,766
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	23,433	...	...	10,741	197	34,371
Industrial schools	...	...	3,534	3,534	15,438	4,864	1,352	1,355	51,792	74,801
Other schools	1,980	...	1,200	3,180	16,168	...	...	7,408	4,442	28,018
Total	1,980	...	7,079	9,059	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840
Buildings	...	...	1,926	1,926	1,69,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	13,403	...	2,163	...	...	15,566
Total	...	...	1,926	1,926	1,82,961	23,577	13,379	...	90,770	3,10,687
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182
Direction	...	...	...	...	52,616	...	...	...	...	52,616
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,77,601	88,136	12,329	...	...	3,78,066
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	13,015	...	...	...	15,561	28,576
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,188	...	...	...	806	4,994
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	3,267	...	...	...	4,183	7,450
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	730	14	...	...	322	1,066
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 16,630	3,090	27	...	4,270	24,017
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	28,063	2,027	6,845	1,13,761	84,654	(*l*) 2,35,350
Total	...	...	...	...	3,96,110	93,267	19,201	2,56,182	1,22,557	8,87,317
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,60,348	42,757	1,57,683	4,60,788	(*m*) 18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	18,56,914	15,13,230	63,08,208

(*k*) Government Scholarships in Medical School, Rs. 6,338.

(*l*) Expenditure on Private schools (Fees Rs. 1,06,650, other sources Rs. 56,822, Total Rs. 1,63,472).

(*m*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 1,620; grants to Private schools, Rs. 872; grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 235; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 612.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,50,813 + 1,38,056 + 4,68,257)		17,57,126
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	52,616	
Inspection	2,77,601	
Scholarships	37,830	
Workshop fittings, College of Engineering	13,383	
Refund of excess recoveries from Local Funds for Training Schools	15,425	
Miscellaneous	19,033	4,15,888
		21,73,014
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,70,608	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,19,184	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	1,620	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,813	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	1,41,012	4,34,237
Balance		17,38,777 as per Acct.-Genl.'s Statement.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893–94.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. { High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,082	...	..	(a)	...	(b) 799	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. { Middle schools, English ...	31,680	...	...	...	...	66,090	97,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. { High schools ...	16,320	...	...	...	300	4,794	21,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. { Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,000	...	...	...	300	70,884	1,19,184	6,082	...	...	...	...	799	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	...	300	70,884	1,19,184	6,082	...	...	...	...	799	6,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Surplus fees Rs. 2,171.

(b) Surplus receipts from other sources, Rs. 526.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																	
English	4,615	...	...	1,262	445	11,543	17,865	...	...	...	...	4,615	...	...	1,262	11,988	17,865
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,615	...	...	1,262	445	11,543	17,865	...	...	...	...	4,615	...	...	1,262	11,988	17,865
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																	
For boys. High schools	16,888	...	...	23,372	1,855	39,922	82,037	...	...	...	...	22,970	...	...	23,372	42,576	88,918
For boys. Middle schools, English	13,180	...	46	7,039	8,737	40,904	69,906	...	...	...	...	44,860	...	46	7,039	1,15,731	1,67,676
For girls. High schools	17,081	...	...	20,652	4,781	43,570	86,084	3,340	4,717	...	8,057	33,401	...	...	23,992	58,162	1,15,555
For girls. Middle schools, English	17,027	...	...	8,426	5,736	33,338	64,527	126	99	128	353	17,027	...	...	8,552	39,301	64,880
Total	64,176	...	46	59,489	21,109	1,57,734	3,02,554	3,466	4,816	128	8,410	1,18,258	...	46	62,955	2,55,770	4,37,029
Primary schools—																	
For boys	1,573	...	192	49	1,849	2,398	6,061	...	...	...	...	1,573	...	192	49	4,247	6,061
For girls	1,022	...	...	524	247	3,989	5,782	...	...	...	...	1,022	...	...	524	4,236	5,782
Total	2,595	...	192	573	2,096	6,387	11,843	...	...	...	...	2,595	...	192	573	8,483	11,843
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																	
Industrial schools	2,571	...	...	...	3,954	5,477	12,002	...	...	...	...	2,571	...	...	...	9,431	12,002
Other schools	2,900	...	...	(c)3,835	562	...	7,297	1,980	...	1,200	3,180	2,900	...	...	5,815	1,762	10,477
Total	5,471	...	...	3,835	4,516	5,477	19,299	1,980	...	1,200	3,180	5,471	...	...	5,815	11,193	22,479
Buildings	5,146	...	...	...	...	9,889	15,035	...	...	...	...	5,146	...	...	...	9,889	15,035
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	...	1,127
Total	6,273	...	...	...	...	9,889	16,162	...	...	...	...	6,273	...	...	...	9,889	16,162
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	...	...	125	750
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	235
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	...	...	125	985
Total expenditure on European schools	83,130	...	238	65,159	28,166	1,91,030	3,67,723	5,446	4,816	1,328	11,590	1,38,072	...	238	70,605	2,97,448	5,06,363

(c) Surplus Fees, Rs. 730.

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English	11	2,185	469	...	469	730	...	730	309	...	309	590	4	594	83	...	83	2,181	4	2,185
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	29	1,325	...	...	...	194	...	194	146	...	146	708	35	743	218	24	242	1,266	59	1,325
For boys ... Local Fund ... English	32	6,395	397	...	397	3,511	5	3,516	1,194	5	1,199	1,145	45	1,190	83	10	93	6,330	65	6,395
For boys ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	42	3,534	...	...	...	414	10	424	549	23	572	1,737	258	1,995	415	128	543	3,115	419	3,534
For boys ... Municipal ... English	21	2,914	891	...	891	1,844	1	1,845	81	...	81	97	...	97	...	...	...	2,913	1	2,914
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	110	...	...	...	30	...	30	15	...	15	65	...	65	...	...	...	110	...	110
For boys ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... English	219	31,963	6,963	1	6,964	13,879	100	13,979	3,298	85	3,383	6,715	500	7,215	374	48	422	31,229	734	31,963
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	53	3,491	...	...	...	912	15	927	561	14	575	1,712	135	1,847	121	21	142	3,306	185	3,491
For boys ... Unaided ... English	57	6,796	2,079	...	2,079	3,349	4	3,353	489	3	492	820	9	829	43	...	43	6,780	16	6,796
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	25	971	...	...	...	403	3	406	108	4	112	371	17	388	64	1	65	946	25	971
Total ...	540	59,684	10,799	1	10,800	25,266	138	25,404	6,750	134	6,884	13,960	1,003	14,963	1,401	232	1,633	58,176	1,508	59,684
For girls ... Government ... English	2	257	...	40	40	...	45	45	...	24	24	21	94	115	10	23	33	31	226	257
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular	40	3,455	...	...	...	...	203	203	...	229	229	9	2,416	2,425	...	598	598	9	3,446	3,455
For girls ... Local Fund ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	3	436	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	31	31	...	383	383	...	...	...	...	436	436
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... English	59	5,036	7	258	265	32	1,048	1,080	45	660	705	433	2,339	2,772	50	164	214	567	4,469	5,036
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	102	9,289	...	6	6	88	1,203	1,241	38	917	955	162	6,031	6,193	15	879	894	253	9,036	9,289
For girls ... Unaided ... English	2	221	...	9	9	...	36	36	...	14	14	40	97	137	10	15	25	50	171	221
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	4	330	...	...	...	...	24	24	6	19	25	28	210	238	12	31	43	46	284	330
Total ...	212	19,024	7	313	320	70	2,531	2,651	89	1,894	1,983	693	11,570	12,263	97	1,710	1,807	956	18,068	19,024
Total, Secondary schools ...	752	78,708	10,806	314	11,120	25,336	2,719	28,055	6,839	2,028	8,867	14,653	12,573	27,226	1,498	1,942	3,440	59,132	19,576	78,708
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	155	5,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	4	611	3,560	123	3,683	1,110	98	1,208	5,277	225	5,502
For boys ... Local Fund	2,942	117,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,284	444	11,728	76,937	10,967	87,904	13,728	4,610	18,338	101,949	16,021	117,970
For boys ... Municipal	274	15,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729	43	1,772	10,891	898	11,789	1,259	216	1,475	13,879	1,157	15,036
For boys ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided	9,463	283,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,673	446	15,119	211,974	16,742	228,716	33,716	5,515	39,231	260,363	22,703	283,066
For boys ... Unaided	6,383	131,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764	32	1,796	97,006	6,277	103,283	23,848	2,780	26,628	122,618	9,089	131,707
Total ...	19,217	553,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,057	969	31,026	400,368	35,007	435,375	73,661	13,219	86,880	504,086	49,195	553,281
For girls ... Government	112	6,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	311	61	3,905	3,966	6	1,719	1,725	67	5,935	6,002
For girls ... Local Fund	8	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	19	297	316	...	58	58	19	381	400
For girls ... Municipal	5	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	361	361	...	8	8	...	395	395
For girls ... Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided	540	21,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,040	1,056	549	16,961	17,510	54	2,719	2,773	619	20,720	21,339
For girls ... Unaided	142	4,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64	65	244	3,314	3,558	72	545	617	317	3,923	4,240
Total ...	807	32,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,467	1,484	873	24,838	25,711	132	5,049	5,181	1,022	31,354	32,376
Total, Primary schools ...	20,024	585,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,074	2,436	32,510	401,241	59,845	461,086	73,793	18,268	92,061	505,108	80,549	585,657
Grand Total ...	20,776	664,365	10,806	314	11,120	25,336	2,719	28,055	36,913	4,464	41,377	415,894	72,418	488,312	75,291	20,210	95,501	564,240	100,125	664,365

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	333	...	...	...	144	...	144	75	...	75	114	...	114	...	...	...	333	...	333
For boys ... Municipal ... English ...	1	61	12	...	12	20	...	20	4	...	4	25	...	25	...	...	...	61	...	61
For boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	28	3,086	318	1	319	841	65	906	389	54	443	1,079	269	1,348	42	28	70	2,669	417	3,086
Total ...	30	3,480	330	1	331	1,005	65	1,070	468	54	522	1,218	269	1,487	42	28	70	3,063	417	3,480
For girls ... Government ... English ...	1	70	...	13	13	...	21	21	...	13	13	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	70	70
For girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	35	2,793	7	170	177	32	525	557	44	341	385	392	1,169	1,561	50	63	113	525	2,268	2,793
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	2	221	...	9	9	...	36	36	...	14	14	40	97	137	10	15	25	50	171	221
Total ...	38	3,084	7	192	199	32	582	614	44	368	412	432	1,289	1,721	60	78	138	575	2,509	3,084
Total, Secondary schools ...	68	6,564	337	193	530	1,037	647	1,684	512	422	934	1,650	1,558	3,208	102	106	208	3,638	2,926	6,564
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	5	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	28	69	174	116	290	22	15	37	237	159	396
Total ...	5	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	28	69	174	116	290	22	15	37	237	159	396
For girls ... Aided	4	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	48	135	183	...	...	...	49	150	199
Total ...	4	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	48	135	183	...	...	...	49	150	199
Total, Primary schools ...	9	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	43	85	222	251	473	22	15	37	286	309	595
Grand Total ...	77	7,159	337	193	530	1,037	647	1,684	554	465	1,019	1,872	1,809	3,681	124	121	245	3,924	3,235	7,159

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1893–94.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	4	14	139	355	79	154	727
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	6	4	13	165	353	92	87	697
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	6	4	13	161	340	90	122	713
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	25	13	45	337	995	314	627	2,273
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	181
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	123	...	15		
Medicine.									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	67	...	...	...	67
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	27	54
Practical	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	33	54
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	5	13	2	20	29	74	4	120	(a) 227
Girls									
Matriculation Examination { Boys	25	80	74	179	382	1,541	1,031	442	3,396
Girls									
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	103	173	101	377	976	1,755	810	707	4,248
Girls									
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls									
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination. (b) { Eng.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,806	29,014
Vern.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (c) { Upper	25	4	1	30	286	73	2	374	735
Lower	28	5	...	33	700	47	...	544	1,291
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	3	9	...	12	67	140	...	92	299
Lower	4	7	...	11	40	48	...	42	130
3. School of Arts Examination	11	7	...	18	445	121	...	45	611
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	99	...	...	...	99
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	73	...	...	14	87
6. Industrial School Examination	4	5	1	10	53	56	20	22	151
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	28

(a) Subject Candidates. (b) Results of the Primary School Examination.
(c) Results of the School Management Examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1893-94.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	
89	209	37	62	397	5	36	349	7	...	
114	213	67	46	440	5	31	400	4	...	
148	291	82	99	620	5	37	571	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	372	129	105	714	16	61	621	14	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	11	45	...	3	42	...	...	
28	...	6								
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
1	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	15	...	2	3	...	...	
15	...	...	...		10			...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	...	2	4	...	...	
13	...	...	...		7			...	...	
4	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	
6	...	...	...		...			...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	...	...	18	42	...	15	27	...	...	
10	...	...	10	20	...	5	15	...	...	
25	46	4	62	(*d*) 137	2	15	116	4	...	
102	400	253	21	776	29	79	649	17	2	
221	475	223	89	(*e*) 1,008	91	200	699	17	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,659	(*e*) 11,707	107	1,101	9,962	527	10	
192	41	2	151	386	17	76	291	2	...	
384	16	...	216	616	1	70	515	30	...	
50	108	...	58	216	63	136	16	1	...	
24	27	...	11	62	4	31	17	10	...	
213	55	...	7	275	24	65	179	7	...	
94	...	...	...	94	31	17	36	6	4	
60	...	...	7	67	4	4	59	...	...	
32	21	7	13	73	13	15	41	4	...	
22	...	...	...	22	1	2	19	...	...	

(*d*) Passed in one or more branches.

(*e*) Passed for complete Certificates.

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools	10	1,450	1,335	1,163	9,719	3,803	...	28,460	...	12	41,994	...	...	361	4,164
For boys — Middle schools, English	72	4,945	4,742	4,020	18,131	29,359	...	56,163	218	353	1,04,224	...	130	2,043	31,532
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	42	3,534	3,465	2,975	2,817	11,387	...	4,331	...	16	18,551	...	...	1,900	13,287
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160
Total	124	9,929	9,542	8,163	30,667	44,549	...	88,954	218	381	1,64,769	...	130	4,464	49,143
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,942	117,970	116,989	99,880	57,624	3,88,704	...	1,05,578	72	181	5,52,159	...	100	2,26,248	6,15,052
For girls	8	400	383	279	586	2,213	...	30	...	...	2,829	...	...	307	2,520
Total	2,950	118,370	117,352	100,159	58,210	3,90,917	...	1,05,608	72	181	5,54,988	...	100	2,26,555	6,17,572
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	19	284	290	268	4,979	24,852	378	...	...	207	30,416	884	...	...	25,736
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	58	55	53	...	373	1,020	1,139	...	4,413	6,945	10,248	...	...	10,621
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	160	140	133	3,444	4,864	1,200	...	...	3,107	12,615	...	...	...	4,864
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	502	494	454	8,423	30,089	2,598	1,139	...	7,727	49,976	11,132	...	...	41,221

Buildings	...	...	...	...	5,308	22,660	...	...	...	...	27,968	...	...	917	23,577
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	2,873	...	...	...	...	...	2,873	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	8,181	22,660	...	...	...	...	30,841	...	...	917	23,577
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,136
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	376	3,090	...	...	...	...	3,466	...	...	...	3,090
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	15,425	...	...	...	...	...	15,425	...	...	...	2,027
Total ...	...	...	...	...	15,801	3,104	...	...	...	...	18,905	...	...	...	93,267
Grand Total ...	3,097	128,801	127,388	108,776	1,21,282	4,91,319	2,598	1,95,701	290	8,289	8,19,479	11,132	230	2,31,936	8,24,780

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	8,24,780	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	1,21,282	
Do. Fees	1,95,701	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	8,579	
Do. General Local Fund Receipts	16,812	
		11,67,154
Deduct—Cost of Medical school met from fees and other sources	5,552	
Contribution to Medical school	10,621	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	5,308	
Do. under grant I	22,660	
Surplus Receipts to Local Funds	7,202	
		51,343
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		11,15,811

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1893-94—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges—																	
English	3	114	166	143	5,064	2,453	...	9,024	...	185	16,726	...	...	...	2,453	2,453	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	114	166	143	5,064	2,453	...	9,024	...	185	16,726	...	...	...	2,453	2,453	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys— High schools	14	2,164	1,900	1,643	20,467	5,062	...	51,125	...	2,320	78,974	...	...	15,091	20,153	24,317	
For boys— Middle schools English	7	750	612	529	124	1,289	130	9,378	5	20	10,946	...	...	14,363	15,652	47,184	
For boys— Middle schools Vernacular	1	110	136	115	12	1,052	...	177	...	...	1,241	...	...	2,370	3,422	16,709	
For girls— High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls— Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls— Middle schools Vernacular	3	436	403	319	324	2,045	...	...	...	...	2,369	...	...	1,385	3,430	3,590	
Total	25	3,460	3,051	2,606	20,927	9,448	130	60,680	5	2,340	93,530	...	...	33,209	42,657	91,809	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	274	15,036	14,671	12,161	3,273	62,372	100	15,530	...	74	81,349	...	...	67,960	1,30,332	7,45,384	
For girls	5	395	355	241	650	2,547	...	94	...	...	3,291	...	...	868	3,415	5,935	
Total	279	15,431	15,026	12,402	3,923	64,919	100	15,624	...	74	84,640	...	...	68,828	1,33,747	7,51,319	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	337	378	...	715	26,451	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	484	...	...	484	484	(a) Surplus fees Rs. 15.
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,909	1,020	...	6,929	17,550	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	152	...	1,200	...	1,352	6,216	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Surplus fees Rs. 11.
Total	...	...	...	...	1,107	152	...	...	...	...	1,259	6,730	2,598	...	9,480	50,701	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	305	10,068	...	...	...	...	10,373	...	...	1,148	11,216	34,793
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	...	...	2,163	2,163	2,163
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,554	10,068	...	...	...	...	11,622	...	...	3,311	13,379	36,956
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,329	1,00,465
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3,117
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,845	8,872
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,201	1,12,468
Grand Total ...	307	19,005	18,243	15,151	32,575	87,040	230	85,328	5	2,599	2,97,777	6,730	2,598	1,05,348	2,20,917	10,45,697

			Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31			2,20,917	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant			32,575	
Do.	Fees		85,328	
Do.	Local Funds		230	
Do.	Subscriptions and other sources		2,604	
Do.	General Municipal Receipts		7,582	
				3,49,236
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I			10,373	
Contributions to Medical schools			6,929	
				17,302
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statement				3,31,934

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th September 1894, No. 9225, forwarding report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1893–94.

ORDER—dated 7th November 1894, No. 852, Educational.

The Government is unable to concur in the late Acting Director's opinion regarding the operations of the Educational department during 1893–94. There are reasons which satisfactorily account for features of the report which at first sight appear particularly discouraging, but the description of the year as one of sustained progress (paragraph 153) by no means represents the impression left by a perusal of the report. With this remark the Government passes to a consideration of the details of the administration of the department during 1893–94.

2. *General.*—The condition of public instruction on the 31st March last can be gathered from the following table, wherein the figures for six years are compared:—

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1888–89	18,931	9·1	482,279	69,873	552,152	9·6	6·6	9·2
1889–90	20,512	8·4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8·3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7·4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5·3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4·8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5·8
1893–94	24,949	2·6	643,202	106,775	749,977	2·2	1·7	2·1

The addition of but 15,573 boys and girls to the school-going population is by no means a satisfactory record of work for the year under review, the rate of advance in the number of pupils (2·1 per cent.) being not very much larger than the ordinary rate of increase of the population generally. It is not very difficult however to explain the gradual retardation in the growth of educational operations which has made itself noticeable since 1888–89.

Three causes suggest themselves; namely, enhanced accuracy of statistics, the enforcement of the conditions of recognition and want of funds. Unquestionably a portion of the apparent progress made in the earlier years of the period 1888–1894 was due to the inclusion in the statistics of private schools which had theretofore escaped registration, but, equally certainly, there was considerable actual progress. The Educational Rules have been in force since 1891–92, but the conditions of recognition and aid did not become fully applicable to Upper Primary schools until the 1st January 1893 and they are still inapplicable in part to Lower Primary schools. The effect of the stringent enforcement of the Educational Rules would naturally be that certain schools would be closed, while others would sink into the position of private institutions. The want of funds would mainly make itself apparent in a

declining rate of growth among aided schools. The object of the following statement is to ascertain the relative rates of progress of public institutions generally, aided schools and private institutions :—

	Number of institutions in 1893-94	Number of pupils in 1893-94.	Growth in number of institutions as compared with		Growth in number of pupils as compared with	
			1888-89.	1892-93.	1888-89.	1892-93.
Public institutions	20,919	672,915	36·0	0·3	36·6	0·7
Aided ,, ...	10,496	357,877	20·9	— ·05	18·4	1·2
Private ,, ...	4,030	77,062	13·5	16·6	29·2	16·9

In the report for 1890–91, in consequence of a change in classification, a number of institutions were transferred from the head "Private" to the head "Public"; and this fact, no doubt, accounts, to some extent, for the rapidity of the growth during the last quinqennium of the latter class of institutions, as compared with the former. The comparison between 1892–93 and 1893–94 reveals very different results; for, while public institutions remained almost stationary in number, private schools advanced by 16·6 per cent. To a certain extent this increase in the case of private institutions may be due to an improvement in the registration of statistics, but it should probably be ascribed, almost entirely, to the operation of the rules relating to recognition. The fall in the number of aided institutions which the statistics for 1893–94 show, when compared with those for 1892–93, is probably the result of two causes. In the first place, the more extended application of the rules relating to recognition and aid must have excluded many schools from the benefits of the Grant-in-aid Code and, secondly, the knowledge that financial exigencies had restricted the budget allotments for grants-in-aid must have discouraged managers from attempting to qualify for grants by complying with the requirements of the Educational Rules. It is not unlikely that one of the results of the substitution of the "assignment" for the "estimate" system of grants under the new Grant-in-aid Code will be a further reduction in the number of aided schools. The statistics relating to the various stages of instruction will be dealt with in detail hereafter, but the following statement gives a general view of these statistics, so far as regards public institutions, for a period of six years :—

Year.	Rate of increase on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1888-89	3·8	1·1	4·4	6·2	2·5	6·0
1889-90	5·5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890-91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891-92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892-93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2
1893-94	0·3	— 3·9	7·4	0·3	1·5	0·7

These figures will be dealt with in their proper place. The total number of pupils in all classes of institutions in the year under review was, as stated above, 749,977, a figure which exceeds that for the preceding year by 15,573. This increase is the result of an advance in eighteen districts and a decline in four. The decrease in the number of pupils occurred in Ganjám, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Malabar and was particularly large in the first and third. No explanation has been given of the fall in Cuddapah and Tanjore. The circumstances under which the noticeable decline in the case of Ganjám occurred are stated in paragraph 3 of the report; they will be considered in the Local and Municipal department. The educational condition of the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts remains particularly unsatisfactory and such instruction as is given there is almost confined to the primary standard. It

is noticed with regret that the number of pupils in the Lower Secondary stage was less in the year under review than in its predecessor in the case of all three of these districts. The promotion of lower secondary education is a matter which demands the earnest attention of the Municipal Councils of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. On the whole, 80·1 per cent. of the boys of school-going age living in municipalities were attending school in 1893–94 against 77·8 in 1892–93, but the following municipalities show a falling off as compared with the preceding year:—Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Anakápalle, Masulipatam, Conjeeveram, Adoni, Chidambaram, Erode, Ootacamund, Negapatam, Srírangam, Cochin and Mangalore. The proportion of boys at school exceeded 100 per cent. in seven municipalities and fell below 40 per cent. in two cases (Anakápalle and Bezwáda) only.

In 1891 revised curricula of studies were prescribed and one of the changes then made was to permit English to be brought up as an optional language from the first, instead of from the third, standard. The effect of this alteration of the rules has been very marked, for the number of pupils learning English, which had, prior to 1891–92, been advancing very slowly, rose in that year to 100,350 from 85,877 in 1890–91, advanced further to 109,462 in 1892–93 and reached 119,047 in the year under review. The number of students learning Sanskrit also increased during 1893–94 to a considerable extent. The fall in the number of Uriya students is presumably a result of the closure of schools in Ganjám which is referred to in paragraph 3 of the report. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of unvaccinated pupils in the various classes of institutions; the Government has under consideration a proposal from the Sanitary Commissioner to restore to the Grant-in-aid Code the provisions of the old Code relative to protection from small-pox.

3. *Finance.*—There was a further increase in the expenditure on education in 1893–94 as the following table shows:—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1888–89	47,61,664	23,873	19·2
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3
1893–94	61,44,736	1,84,368	16·8

NOTE.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

The increase affected all the principal heads of expenditure except "special schools" and "scholarships" where a small decrease occurred. The increase was relatively large in the case of "Professional Colleges" and "Miscellaneous"; it has not been explained in the former case. In the following two statements the expenditure is distributed according to stages of education:—

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	Univeristy education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
1889–90	15·2	40·0	35·2	9·6	100
1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892–93	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100
1893–94	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100

There is nothing noticeable in this table except the slight recovery in the proportion expended upon secondary education and the corresponding decline in the proportion devoted to primary instruction.

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
	RS.						
Provincial	13,13,296	25·7	30·5	28·7	18·4	22·4	100·0
Local	7,07,936	13·9	..	7·0	87·2	5·8	100·0
Municipal	1,88,337	3·7	1·3	22·7	71·0	5·0	100·0
Fees	16,00,732	31·3	14·9	45·7	37·6	1·8	100·0
Other sources	12,99,903	25·4	13·4	47·9	30·2	8·5	100·0
Total ..	51,10,204	100·0	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100·0

The figures relating to fees constitute the most noticeable feature of this statement. In 1891–92 the total collections under the head of fees amounted to Rupees 15,76,891 and covered 33·7 per cent. of the total direct expenditure. In 1892–93 the receipts rose to Rs. 16,26,261, but the percentage fell to 32·6. In the year under review the collections were less by Rs. 25,529 than in 1892–93 and they stood in the proportion of only 31·3 per cent. to the total direct expenditure. A more detailed comparison between the year under review and its two immediate predecessors is given below :—

Classes of institutions.	Fee-receipts in public institutions			Increase or decrease of fee-receipts in 1893–94 as compared with	
	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1891–92.	1892–93.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges	1,90,527	1,99,073	1,85,956	— 4,771	— 13,117
Professional Colleges	45,255	44,351	52,865	7,610	8,514
Secondary Schools	7,24,497	6,99,215	7,31,839	7,342	32,624
Primary Schools	6,01,365	6,58,538	6,00,840	— 525	— 57,698
Special Schools	15,247	25,084	29,232	13,985	4,148
Total ..	15,76,891	16,26,261	16,00,732	23,841	— 25,529

The decline in fee-receipts, though small, is significant. The new School-fee Notification which leaves the levy of fees to the option of the managers in the case of schools under private management came into force on the 1st January 1892 and it was anticipated that it would have the immediate effect of largely increasing the number of pupils and of reducing the fee-income. This anticipation was not realized, for in 1892–93 there was an increase in the income derived from fees and, though an advance in the number of pupils did take place, it was by no means a remarkably large one. In 1893–94 the expected fall in fee-receipts has occurred, but it has not been accompained by any increase worth mentioning in the number of pupils. According to the above table the fall in fee-receipts affected Arts Colleges and Primary schools only, but a reference to the statement in paragraph 23 of the report leads to a somewhat different conclusion. This statement shows that fee-receipts declined as compared with 1892–93 in the following classes of institutions, viz., *Government*; Arts Colleges and Lower Secondary boys' schools; *Board*; Arts Colleges; *Aided*; Arts Colleges, Lower Secondary boys' schools, Lower Secondary girls' schools, Primary boys' schools and Primary girls' schools. The decline in the fee-receipts in Government Arts Colleges and Lower Secondary boys' schools is apparently due to a decrease in their strength and the same reason perhaps accounts for the fall in the fee-income of Board Arts Colleges. The decline in fee-receipts in the various classes of aided institutions specified above is, no doubt, directly attributable to the School-fee Notification, and it is somewhat remarkable that this notification has not produced a greater effect upon the fee-income of Board schools, seeing that the scale of fees payable in those institutions was reduced thereby. The Director has not attempted any explanation of the

advance in fee-receipts which occurred during 1893–94 in the case of Professional Colleges and Secondary and Special schools. It appears, however, that the increase under Professional Colleges is almost entirely due to the popularity of the Law College and that the noticeable advance shown by Secondary schools is mainly attributable to a growth in the strength of the upper secondary departments. The increase under Special schools affected Government, Board and Aided institutions alike; in part it may be due to an increase in strength, but it seems too large to be entirely accounted for in this way.

It is impossible to predict the exact effects of the new School-fee Notification, but it is by no means improbable that fee-receipts will show a further decline in 1894–95. The decline which has already occurred is moderate in amount and the fee-receipts in Secondary schools have been affected less, perhaps, than might have been anticipated. It is remarkable that so little effect should have been produced by the School-fee Notification in 1892–93 in the way of reducing the fee-collections and that it should, so far, have proved entirely inoperative towards encouraging the spread of education. In paragraph 22 of the report it is suggested that the intention of the notification was not immediately appreciated and this seems a probable explanation of the absence of appreciable effects on the fee-revenue during 1892–93. The late Acting Director has not expressed any opinion as to the failure of the notification to produce a great increase in the number of pupils. It is possible that this increase will make itself apparent hereafter, but the conclusion deducible from the statistics for 1893–94 appears to be that the School-fee Notification has been counteracted by the Educational Rules; in other words, the difficulty of obtaining recognition under the present system has prevented the establishment of adventure schools. If this view is correct, the failure of the School-fee Notification to produce an immediate effect upon the number of pupils is not altogether regrettable.

It is, however, incumbent upon the Director to watch the statistics with great care during the next two or three years. If the fee-income continues to decline and if the rate of growth of the school population continues to diminish, it may become necessary to consider the expediency of restoring the old School-fee Notification and of reducing the stringency of the existing conditions of recognition.

The cost of education in various classes of institutions is worked out in paragraph 21 of the report. The table therein given shows that, in Arts Colleges, the cost of educating each pupil is highest in Government institutions and lowest in those managed by Boards; that, in Secondary boys' schools, the cost is lowest in Government schools and highest in aided institutions and that, in Primary boys' schools, the cost is highest in Government schools and lowest in aided schools. These variations are rather curious but no doubt they are susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

The outlay upon grants-in-aid amounted in 1893–94 to Rs. 9,54,947, a figure higher than those returned for the two years immediately preceding. During each of the last four years the expenditure on grants-in-aid has exceeded 9½ lakhs, whereas in the four years ending with 1889–90 it never reached 8 lakhs. As is natural under these circumstances a considerable growth in the number and strength of aided institutions has been apparent during the last four years, the number of aided institutions having averaged 10,171 in the four years ending 1893–94 against 8,886 in the four years ending 1889–90 and their strength having averaged 344,654 against 301,843. The increase apparent during the last four years in the assignments for grants-in-aid has been shared by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds.

From Provincial funds grants amounting to Rs. 6,17,663 were paid during 1893–94; this sum slightly exceeded the revised estimate and it is satisfactory to find that the results grants unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,060 only. The revised budget allotment for building grants appears as Rs. 30,000 in the statement on page 22 of the report and it seems that this allotment was intended to cover grants to Board schools as well as grants to schools under private management; if this is so, the whole allotment should not have been shown under the head "grants to schools under private management" in the statement alluded to above. It is desirable that building and furniture grants should be made as freely

as possible for a few years to come in order to enable managers to comply with the requirements of the Educational Rules, but the actual expenditure on these two forms of grants was less in 1893–94 than in 1892–93; if reductions have to be made anywhere it should not be in building and furniture grants.

The attention of the Accountant-General will be drawn to the remark on page 23 of the report regarding the erroneous debit of two sums of Rs. 11,937 and Rs. 16½. The budget estimate for grants from Local funds was on the whole well worked-up to. In the case of results grants the budget estimate was, indeed, exceeded to a considerable extent and the only districts wherein noticeable lapses occurred are Ganjám, Kistna, Tinnevelly and South Canara. The report does not contain any information as to the outstandings at the end of 1893–94 of results grants payable from Local funds; particulars on this subject should be furnished in future. As observed by the late Acting Director, the expenditure by Local Boards on building and miscellaneous grants was not satisfactory.

In the case of results grants payable from Municipal funds also, the report contains no information as to the amount remaining undisbursed at the end of the year. The total actual expenditure on grants by municipalities very nearly equalled the amount estimated, but the outlay on results and other grants is stated in one place to have been Rs. 81,113 and Rs. 1,148, respectively, and in another to have been Rs. 78,462 and Rs. 3,799.

The substitution of the "assignment" for the "estimate" system of results grants had effect from the 1st April last and it will be necessary to watch its effects with great care and to supply full information on the subject in the reports for the next few years. The change is expected to remove the existing temptation to overstate probable earnings in the form of results grants; but, on the other hand, it will undoubtedly supply managers of schools with a motive for over-estimating their charges and under-estimating their receipts and very close scrutiny of the statistics will be necessary to determine whether the advantages or disadvantages of the new system preponderate.

4. *University Education.*—Particulars are given in the following table of the number of candidates who have passed the higher University examinations during the last five years:—

Examination.	Number that passed.				
	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
M.A.	3	6	6	10	7
B.A.	482	616	546	*1,391	*1,457
F.A.	359	668	740	779	714
M.L.	..	1	..	2	2
B.L.	35	39	48	72	45
M.B. and C.M.	2	2	3	7	1
Preliminary Scientific	1	2	1	4	4
L.M.S.	18	18	28	53	28
B.C.E.	4	1	6	5	6
First Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	..	2
L.T. { Written	5	7	12	30	42
L.T. { Practical			11	13	20
Total	909	1,360	1,401	2,366	2,328

* Includes all three branches.

Except in regard to the L.T. examination and, possibly, the B.A. examination, these figures are not encouraging. The effect of restricting to F.As. the privilege of appearing for the Criminal Test and entering the L.M. and S. section of the Medical College and of other similar changes has been less marked than was anticipated. There was, indeed, a large increase in 1893–94 in the number of candidates for the F.A. examination, but more than two-thirds were unable to pass and the successful candidates were considerably fewer than in 1892–93. Mr. Monro, it is observed, is inclined to attribute the ill-success of candidates for the F.A. examination to the fact that the

men who Matriculated in 1891 under the old rules possessed inferior qualifications. No doubt the standard of the Matriculation examination has been raised since then, but there is no apparent reason for regarding the Matriculates of 1891 as inferior to those of 1890 and yet the percentage of success in the F.A. examination held in December 1892 was 41·3, whereas in 1893 it was only 31·5. It is far more probable that the want of teachers competent to teach Physiology and Physiography which is referred to in paragraph 42 is a cause of the ill-success of candidates at the F.A. examination, though it is observed that 72 per cent. of the examinees passed in these subjects in 1892–93. The statistics in the margin of page 30 relating to the precentages of passes from Government and Aided colleges are not understood; in several instances they show a larger number of passes than examinees.

In paragraph 41 of the report Mr. Monro expresses the opinion that the standard of the Second Language division of the B.A. Degree examination is not sufficiently high. The large proportion of passes in this division has attracted attention on previous occasions; for example, in paragraph 5 of the review of the report for 1889–90. It is, however, natural that the proportion of success should be higher in the second language than in any other subject and it is observed that it shows a tendency to decline, a fact which probably indicates increasing severity on the part of the examiners. Mr. Monro's remarks on this subject and on the comparative unpopularity of the first three branches of the Science Division will, however, be brought to the notice of the University. Particulars of the attendance at Arts Colleges during the last five years appear below:—

Year.	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1889–90	11	20	31	2,185	858	3,043	23·4
1890–91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26·2
1891–92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1192–93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7
1893–94	11	25	36	2,505	825	3,330	45·0

These statistics are by no means so unsatisfactory in reality as they are in appearance. The M.A. classes contained twice as many students as in 1892–93 and the senior B.A. classes were also considerably larger. The strength of the junior B.A. classes has been affected by the ill-success of candidates for the last F.A. examination and the numbers in the F.A. classes have fallen off in consequence of the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination. If the Art Colleges are weaker numerically than they were in 1891–92 and 1892–93, it is probable that the quality of the students therein is superior. Professional colleges come under review separately and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail. The number of these institutions was raised from six to seven by the opening of a training college at Rajahmundry and the total strength advanced from 759 to 798 in spite of a great fall in the attendance at the Medical College.

5. *Upper Secondary Education.*—The number of candidates for the Upper Secondary examination held in 1893–94 was considerably higher than in the preceding year but not a single individual passed the full test. The examination to be held in December next will be in accordance with a revised scheme wherein the privilege of passing the examination piecemeal has been withdrawn in consideration of the simplification of the test. Particulars regarding the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination during the last five years appear in the margin. The effect produced by raising the standard of the Matriculation examination will naturally make itself noticeable for some years, until the instruction imparted in Upper Secondary schools has

	Appeared.	Passed.
1889–90	7,104	1,611
1890–91	7,002	1,648
1891–92	7,907	2,381
1892–93	3,369	520
1893–94	3,396	776

been elevated to a corresponding degree. The reduction in the number of candidates for the examination in 1892–93 was, however, unexpectedly large and the recovery in 1893–94 very slight. But, in paragraph 56 of the report, Mr. Monro shows reasons for believing that a large number of pupils were kept back from the examination as unfit. The increase in the number and proportion of passes may, therefore, be accepted as denoting a higher standard of qualifications among the candidates. It is to be hoped that the standard of the revised examination will be maintained. For a time the maintenance of the standard will involve loss of revenue to the University and loss of strength to collegiate institutions, but severity on the part of the examiners for the Matriculation examination will have a great effect upon Upper Secondary education and the Government has little doubt that in the course of a few years the Matriculation examination will attract as many candidates as it did in the years preceding the revision.

Partly with the object of raising the standard of education among public servants and partly with the intent to stimulate the growth of higher education generally, the Government decided a few years ago to close all except the very lowest branches of the public service to men possessing only lower secondary qualifications. In other words, the minimum qualifications required of candidates for employment in the public service were raised from the Lower to the Upper Secondary standard. This change came into full effect only on the 1st July 1894, and it is too early yet to calculate its consequences to their full extent. But the rule restricting entry into the public service to upper secondary men has been in partial operation for several years and it ought by now to have shown its influence in a great increase in the number of pupils in the upper secondary stage. As a fact the strength of the Upper Secondary forms in public schools during the last six years has been as shown in the margin. There has been a decided advance, but less progress has been made than might have been anticipated; and, unless there is a rapid improvement in the course of the next few years, it is likely that considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits for the public service. The statistics would be more encouraging if growth were more apparent in the lower forms, but the Fourth Form was actually weaker in 1893–94 than in 1892–93 and the increase in aggregate strength shown by the figures given in the margin above is mainly the result of the return to school of a number of boys who failed to Matriculate in December last. It should be noted, too, that some portion at least of the recent increase in the strength of Upper Secondary departments is due to the addition of another form thereto in 1891 and, on the whole, it is impossible to contemplate the statistics relating to this stage of instruction with complete satisfaction.

1888–89	7,466
1889–90	6,925
1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071
1893–94	10,800

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—As was anticipated, the abolition of the system of conducting the Lower Secondary examination by means of local committees was followed by a considerable decline in the percentage of success, but it was not expected that it would be followed by a great fall in the number of candidates also. It is not clear whether this decline in popularity is the result of the change in the scheme of the examination or whether it is due to growing recognition of the fact that for most practical purposes the test is unnecessary. Mr. Monro seems to assume the latter, but it seems highly probable that changes introduced by the new notification (such as the increase in the number of compulsory subjects and the prohibition against bringing up two vernacular languages) are the principal reason for the decline in 1893–94 in the number of candidates for the test. It is not quite clear how many of the pupil candidates for the Lower Secondary examination appeared with the object of earning Seventh Standard grants; appendix H might with advantage be modified so as to supply this information. The most noticeable point in the statistics relating to Lower Secondary education is the great fall in the year under review in the number of public Lower Secondary schools for boys. The decline is ascribed to the operation

of the recognition rules and this explanation is probably correct, but it is rather remarkable that a similar effect should not have been produced by the rules in either of the two years immediately preceding that under review. The total number of pupils in the lower secondary stage in public schools for boys has been during the last five years as shown in the margin. The marked access of strength to the First Form during the year under review is a hopeful sign, and it is satisfactory to find that the Lower Secondary department has recovered from the effects of the abolition of the Middle School examination. Progress is somewhat slow however.

1889–90	24,086
1890–91	21,878
1891–92	22,328
1892–93	23,506
1893–94	25,404

The number of boys presented for the Fifth and Sixth standards showed a fair advance upon 1892–93, but there was a great fall in the number appearing for the Seventh standard. The cause of this decline has not been clearly brought out in the report and it is possible, if the figures in paragraph 64 of the report exclude pupils who earned grants on the result of the Lower Secondary examination, that it was to some extent merely nominal. Mr. Monro's explanation in the same paragraph of the difference between the numbers shown to have passed according to the Seventh standard in 1892–93 and 1893–94 is not quite understood.

7. *Primary Education.*—The stimulus imparted to Upper Primary education by the institution of the Primary examination continues to make itself apparent, though with diminishing force. Rather more than 29,000 candidates appeared for this examination in the year under review and this figure represents an increase of 7·4 per cent. upon that for the preceding year. The rate of advance is steadily declining as is, perhaps, natural. It appears from appendix H that, out of 24,208 pupil-candidates for the Primary examination, 18,787 appeared with the object of earning grants. The proportionate increase upon 1892–93 in the number of candidates who passed the Primary examination was only 5·9 per cent. and it is suggested that there is a growing tendency on the part of managers to present insufficiently educated pupils for the examination. But it is much more probable that the decline in the proportion of passes is due to increased strictness on the part of examiners. The further fall in the number of "teacher" candidates for the Primary examination is, as Mr. Monro observes, a matter for regret; a pass at this examination is necessary to enable teachers to obtain second-class Primary teachers' certificates and the number of uncertificated schoolmasters in primary schools is still very large.

The attendance at public primary schools for boys during the last five years has been as shown in the margin. The increase in attendance in the year under review was insignificant and was even less than the increase in the number of schools. The only satisfactory feature of the statistics is the continuance during 1893–94 of the rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage. This proportion amounted to 5·9 per cent. in the year under review, against 5·7, 5·4, 4·8 and 4·7 per cent. in the four years ending with 1892–93. The advance in the percentage may be confidently ascribed to the new rules regarding appointment to posts carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 in the public service. The table in paragraph 67 of the report shows that, in 1893–94, there were only two districts where less than 15 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were receiving primary instruction in public schools; in 1892–93 there were four such districts. The figures relating to the number of boys presented for the Primary Standard examinations during the last five years appear below :—

1889–90	414,943
1890–91	477,999
1891–92	517,638
1892–93	550,446
1893–94	553,281

Year.	Standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1889-90	41,989	64,024	47,331	30,704	10,532
1890-91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891-92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892-93	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898
1893-94	60,939	84,424	67,807	49,319	18,142

The strength of public primary schools (excluding unaided institutions) increased in 1893–94 by only 0·7 per cent., yet the number of pupils presented for the grant examinations increased by 5·8, 1·6, 3·9, 13·2 and 6·9 per cent. in the case of the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, respectively, and in all five standards there was a considerable advance upon the previous year in the number of boys who passed. It seems to follow that there was a great improvement in the quality of the pupils in primary schools during 1893–94 and such an improvement would compensate to a great extent for the insignificance of the increase in numbers.

8. *Special Education.*—No reference is made in the statement in paragraph 75 of the report to second-grade Collegiate Teachers' certificates. It is convenient to give information on the subject in this part of the report although, strictly speaking, it may be somewhat out of place in a section relating to schools. The statistics relating to Secondary and Primary Teachers' certificates show an improvement, the number of candidates (trained and untrained) for the written test having risen by 27 per cent. and the number of passes thereat by 50 per cent. It is also stated that 812 persons qualified for Secondary and Primary certificates by passing the practical test, whereas, apparently, only 265 persons were successful in the preceding year. Five candidates, as against two, qualified for Technical Teachers' certificates; the Government desires to be informed as to the nature of the practical test which these persons underwent. On the whole the information available seems to justify the conclusion that the working of the training schools was far more satisfactory in the year under review than in 1892–93, but the report is defective in that it fails to discriminate between first and second class certificates. The Government Technical examinations have already been dealt with in connection with the report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. Their results were not altogether satisfactory, and Mr. Monro expresses the opinion that the statistics indicate a deterioration in the general condition of higher technical education. A decline in the number of subjects taken up by candidates is not necessarily, however, a symptom of deterioration and the number of individual candidates increased in 1893–94 in the case of both the Intermediate and the Elementary examinations. The fall in the percentage of success at the Intermediate examinations since 1891–92 may also be accounted for as the result of the adoption of a higher standard by the Examiners. At the same time it must be admitted that the figures are not encouraging. Particulars of the attendance in special and technical schools (excluding the Reformatory school) are given for a period of five years in the following statement:—

Institutions.	Strength.				
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Training schools for Masters	1,215	1,174	1,384	1,416	1,419
„ „ for Mistresses	289	253	243	342	292
School of Art	364	424	426	489	543
„ of Medicine	209	261	347	367	366
„ of Engineering	113	156	185	224	229
„ of Agriculture	40	34	..	..	..
„ of Commerce	162	117	150	27	..
„ of Industry	739	992	997	1,046	1,048
„ of Music	74	68	64	295	261
Ordnance Artificers' school	94	..	..	..	..
Albert Victor Technical Institute	..	..	..	..	110
Total ..	3,299	3,479	3,796	4,206	4,268

In training schools proper for masters there were 1,194 men under instruction against 1,236 in the preceding year. The Government desires to know whether the Director can form any estimate of the time which will be required at the present rate of supply to equip the various classes of institutions with a staff possessing the qualifications required by the Educational Rules; it is presumed that he is in possession of some information on this subject. The proportion of passes secured by students under training at the Written Examination for Trained Teachers' Certificates was not large, but the late Acting Director is inclined to attribute this to the maintenance of a high standard of examination rather than to inferiority of tuition. It is reported that 177 trained men remained unemployed on the 31st March last. The number is large but is considerably less than that returned at the end of the preceding official year. The case of each applicant for admission to a training institution should be carefully scrutinized before he is allowed to enter, in order to keep out men who are merely tempted by the stipend and have no definite intention to become schoolmasters.

The noticeable decline in the strength of the training schools for mistresses is to be regretted; it may be due, as suggested, to the reduction in the number of stipends available. It is remarkable that the introduction of the Educational Rules should have had so little effect upon the strength of training schools both for masters and for mistresses. The Director will report whether articles 2 and 3 of section II of the rules are being rigorously applied. Training schools for mistresses are satisfactorily equipped and the proportion of successful candidates at the Written Examination for teachers' certificates was much larger than in the case of male teachers; so much so as to render it highly probable that the principal reason for the inferiority of the results obtained by candidates from training schools for masters is the defectiveness of the tuition imparted to them. It is reported that 84 trained female teachers were unemployed at the end of the year. The Director will be requested to give his opinion as to the cause of this apparent excess of supply over effective demand.

But few remarks are necessary in regard to the other special schools, for the administration of the more important of them comes under review separately. The "Albert Victor Technical Institute" seems to have been recognized for the first time during the year; it is said to be a flourishing institution and a brief account of its foundation in 1890 and of the method on which it is worked would not have been out of place. It is not clear why this institution does not appear in appendix L.

Excluding the Reformatory school, the various special and technical institutions at work during 1893–94 had a strength of 4,268. This figure does not include "special classes," that is, technical classes attached to schools for general instruction. According to paragraph 99 of the report and appendix L, the strength of these classes in the year under review was (the Reformatory school included) 753 against 648 in 1892–93. There seems however some uncertainty as to the calculation of the strength of special classes. If 753 was the strength in 1893–94, then, according to column 2 of appendix K to the report for 1892–93, the strength in 1891–92 was 813; but, according to column 3 of appendix H to the report for 1891–92, the strength in that year was 694 and, according to paragraph 89 of the report itself, the figure was only 608. These discrepancies can doubtless be explained, but the reason for them is not at once apparent. Most of the special classes are drawing and carpentry classes. The Director will be requested to explain why no reference to the Lawrence Asylum appears in appendix L.

9. *Female Education.*—In spite of the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools during the year, the increase upon 1892–93 was at the rate of only 1·7 per cent. In 1892–93 the rate of increase was over 6 per cent. and in each of the three years ending with 1891–92 it was at least double that figure. The retardation in the growth of female education is attributed, and correctly so no doubt, to the operation of the recognition rules. Of the 106,775 girls under instruction on the 31st March last only about half were in girls' schools.

The number of girls in the upper secondary stage received a fair accession of strength, but the Fourth Form in public girls' schools was weaker than in the previous year and the strength of the Lower Secondary department remained stationary. The

principal increase occurred, of course, in the primary stage, but it was confined to the girls reading in boys' schools. The number of primary schools for girls declined by one, but it is noteworthy that among them there were 22 more upper primary schools than in 1892–93. This increase occurred in the case of Government and Aided schools and it has not been explained. Had the increase occurred among unaided schools, it might have been attributed to the large reduction which took place in the number of unaided Lower Secondary girls' schools. But, as the increase did not occur among unaided institutions, it must apparently be ascribed to the development of Lower Primary schools and not to the reduction in grade of Lower Secondary schools. It is said in the report that such of the Lower Secondary schools as failed to meet the requirements of the Educational Rules reduced their standard, but the figures in paragraph 108 go to show that they disappeared from the recognized list altogether.

The results of the various public examinations as applied to female education were as shown below :—

Examination.	Number of girls examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
B.A.	1	2	..	100
F.A.	4	7	50	42·9
Upper Secondary	14	..	..	..
Matriculation	55	69	21·8	23·2
Higher Examination for Women	352	155	40·9	59·4
Lower Secondary	571	389	51·3	36·5
Primary	1,461	1,617	42·4	50·3

There is nothing particularly noticeable about these figures.

The following table indicates a deterioration in the instruction imparted in 1893-94 in certain stages of education :—

Year.	Number of girls who passed the standard examinations.							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1889–90	7,441	5,778	3,579	2,159	890	344	110	30
1890–91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891–92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892–93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173
1893–94	10,130	9,567	6,436	3,541	1,158	431	246	80

The figures cannot be regarded as satisfactory, for the number of successful candidates declined in the infant, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh standards.

10. *Education of backward classes.*—The statistics relating to the education of Muhammadans are not encouraging. The number of public schools wholly or chiefly intended for this class of the community fell from 1,178 to 1,115 and their strength from 50,041 to 46,949. This decline seems to have been the result of the action of certain Taluk Boards in Malabar, where 94 Moplah schools are said to have been closed. Of these institutions some were salary results schools and were closed for want of funds to maintain them ; others were aided schools and collapsed in consequence of a reduction in provincial grants. It is most unfortunate that this wholesale closing of Moplah schools should have occurred and it will be considered in the Local and Municipal Department whether their re-habilitation is not possible. The Government looks upon the education of the Moplah community as a matter of pressing necessity and has recently called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his views as to the best means of putting it on a satisfactory footing. The reduction in the number of Moplah schools at the present juncture is, therefore, a matter for particular regret. The total

number of Muhammadan boys and girls at school at the end of 1893–94 was 86,911 against 87,857 on the 31st March 1893 and, as Moplah pupils decreased by 3,058, there was an increase of more than 2,000 in the number of pupils drawn from other classes of Mussalmans. This is so far satisfactory and there seems to have been a not inconsiderable advance in the number of Muhammadans in the secondary stage of education and in the attendance at special schools. It appears from paragraph 133 that the Moplah Sub-Assistant Inspector is unable to exercise proper supervision over the schools in his charge and the Director proposes to place some of the Moplah schools under Hindu supervision. It is doubtful if this arrangement will prove satisfactory, but the Director will no doubt deal with the inspection of Moplah schools when reporting on the general question. Very much remains to be done for Muhammadan education on the West Coast and in Nellore, Kurnool and the Ceded districts. The various concessions granted in G.O., dated 1st February 1893, No. 68, Educational, probably contributed to produce the gratifying progress made during 1893–94 in the education of Paraiyas and kindred classes of the community. The total number of Panchama pupils (girls and boys) at the end of 1893–94 amounted to 31,002, a figure which exceeds that for the preceding year by 5,372, and the percentage of male pupils to the Panchama population of school-going age advanced from 5·1 to 6·3; in 1891–92 the proportion was 4·5 per cent. The number of schools wholly or chiefly designed for Paraiyas rose very largely and the Government observes with much satisfaction the ready response made by Local Boards and Municipal Councils to the demand for additional facilities for the education of backward classes. Anantapur continues to return the lowest percentage of Panchama pupils, but four schools were opened in the course of the year and the proportion of pupils quadrupled.

The figures relating to the education of aboriginal and hill tribes are, on the other hand, decidedly unsatisfactory, but the principal satistics under this head have already come under the consideration of Government in connection with the Agency administration reports and they need not be further alluded to.

11. Almost the whole stock of Government books in Madras has at last been sold off; the loss on sale has been considerable, but that could hardly be avoided. A large number of the scholarships offered by Government on the results of the Matriculation examination were not taken up. The question of entirely revising the system of Government scholarships is now under consideration.

Mr. Monro notes that in Anantapur, Ganjám, Madura, South Canara and Vizagapatam one-half of the villages containing a population of 200 and upwards were unprovided with schools; in the previous year there were six such districts. The local extension of education is least complete in South Canara and Vizagapatam and the Director will doubtless take steps to impress upon the Local Boards of these and other districts the advisability of adopting the policy referred to in paragraph 154 of the report with the final object of providing a primary school for each village which contains at least 200 inhabitants. The fall in the number of trained teachers working in primary schools is attributed to greater accuracy in the statistics and it is satisfactory to observe the further and marked decline in the proportion of primary school teachers who possess no certificates whatever. This is due, of course, to the operation of the Educational Rules.

Eighty-one sessional schools attended by 1,135 teachers are said to have been at work in 1893–94 against 54 schools with an attendance of 700 in 1892–93. These figures are no doubt correct, but Appendix J refers to 14 only of these institutions and to three Board Training schools which are apparently institutions of the same character. The difference should be explained. The great growth in sessional schools is a very hopeful sign and is, doubtless, attributable to the conditions as to the qualifications of teachers which appear in the Educational Rules. It would be convenient if exact information as to the number and strength of sessional schools in each district and municipality were given in future reports.

The rapidity with which night schools are growing in popularity indicates that they play an important part in the educational system. In 1893–94 the number and strength of these institutions advanced from 934 and 16,649, respectively, to 1,063

and 19,032. In 1892–93 there were Board night schools in six districts only; in 1893–94 the number had risen to nine. The night-school system seems to be most popular in Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly; least so in Kurnool, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Malabar. Night schools have been entirely abandoned in South Canara for some reason which has not been explained. The system is obviously susceptible of great extension in some of the districts; for example, there were more than 45 times as many night-school pupils in Gódávari as in Kurnool.

From paragraph 162 of the report it appears that, in 1893–94, the qualifications of the staff in public secondary schools for boys (excluding teachers educated in Europe) were as follows:—possessing trained teachers' certificates, 855; possessing untrained teachers' certificates, 628; possessing general education certificates, 1,322; possessing no certificates, 315. In 1892–93, the corresponding figures were 841, 557, 1,374 and 399. There was thus a general improvement in the year under review.

The Government does not share Mr. Monro's apprehensions regarding the over-production of graduates at present. On the contrary, it considers that the administrative needs of the country demand a constantly increasing supply of well educated men and regrets that the recent changes in the rules for admission to the public service have produced so little effect upon the statistics relating to Upper Secondary and Collegiate education.

Mr. Monro's proposal in paragraph 164 to teach elementary science through the medium of the vernaculars seems to deserve consideration and Dr. Duncan will be requested to furnish Government with his views on the subject. There is, however, one obvious difficulty in the way of carrying out his suggestion and that is the impossibility of translating certain necessary abstract and technical terms into the languages of Southern India. The information on the subject of results grants given in paragraph 166 is out of place; it should have appeared in the first section as it did in the report for 1892–93.

From the figures in paragraph 168, it appears that a considerable number of secondary schools have even yet failed to obtain recognition. From the 1st January next the recognition rules will become fully applicable even to lower primary schools. It behoves the Director of Public Instruction to consider carefully whether the application of the rules from this date can be effected without serious damage to lower primary instruction. If, on consideration, he inclines to doubt whether the time is ripe for this downward extension of the rules, he should address Government. The application of the rules will doubtless cause a reduction in the number and strength of lower primary schools, and the question to be decided is whether the reduction is likely to be so large and lasting as to outweigh the value of the improvements which the rules will effect. Mr. Monro's remarks in paragraph 169 will be referred to Dr. Duncan for an expression of opinion.

The Director will be requested to give his opinion as to the necessity of retaining appendices R and T in their present detailed form.

12. As remarked in the first paragraph of this review, the Government finds it impossible to endorse Mr. Monro's description of the year under consideration as one of "sustained activity and progress," but His Excellency in Council hesitates to stigmatize the report as generally unsatisfactory. Public instruction in this presidency is passing through a period of regeneration. The Educational Rules promulgated in 1891 were devised with the object of raising the status of educational institutions and of improving their organization and the methods of tuition adopted therein. These rules are gradually coming into complete operation and a large number of inferior institutions are bound to disappear as a consequence. Schools and pupils are likely, therefore, to decline in numbers for a few years or, perhaps more probably, to remain almost stationary. But, if the temporary check upon the growth of the department is accompanied by an increase in vigour and vitality, the result will be a great gain to the cause of education. There is no reason to doubt that this gain will accrue provided that the new rules are applied strictly but without undue severity or haste. The advantage that has been taken, as Mr. Monro puts it, of the popular

sympathy aroused by the death of the late P. Ranganada Mudaliar to get students' hostels established and direct attention to the want of suitable accommodation for students who come to educational centres will have a great effect in improving the educational system of Madras. His Excellency the Governor in Council takes, in conclusion, this opportunity to express his sense of the loss occasioned to the department and to education generally by the untimely death of Dr. J. Bradshaw.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Local and Municipal Department (with special reference to paragraphs 2 and 10.)
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University (with special reference to paragraph 4.)
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 7th November 1894, No. 853, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl*

G.O., &c., 7th November 1894,
Nos. 852, 853.

NOVEMBER.

Public Instruction.

Reviewing the report on — in the Presidency for 1893–94.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1894-95.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1895.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 1st October 1895.

No. 10701.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year ending with 31st March 1895. The instructions of Government contained in the last review regarding the preparation of some of the appendices have been observed. Owing to changes in the territorial extent of circles which were made last year, and which may hereafter be made for administrative convenience, the comparison of statistics by circles for two or more years will serve no useful purpose. Wherever such general comparison is considered necessary, I have taken as units the groups of districts which the Government of India, in their letter communicated with G.O., No. 303, Educational, dated 22nd April 1895, accepted as suitable for the purposes of coloured maps for the quinquennial report on education in India :—

(i) Northern Circars (Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Kistna).
(ii) Ceded Districts (Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah).
(iii) Central Districts (Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot).
(iv) Southern Districts (Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly).
(v) Inland Districts (Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris).
(vi) West Coast Districts (Malabar and South Canara).

As regards the classification of schools for special education other than training schools and schools of Art, Medicine and Engineering, no definite principle has hitherto been followed. In the body of the present report and in its appendices I have classed schools teaching the Art and Industrial standards laid down in the Educational Rules as Industrial schools and schools teaching up to the standards laid down in the Government Technical Examination notification and syllabuses as Technical schools. In general table III no change has been made in the classification of special schools, as the Government of India have expressly prohibited any alteration.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General Results.

2. Public and private institutions for which returns have been received for the past two years are compared below, institutions being exhibited according to grades, and scholars, male and female, according to stages of instruction :—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Public Institutions.	1893–94. Schools.	1893–94. Scholars.	1894–95. Schools.	1894–95. Scholars.
University education—				
Arts colleges	36	3,330	36	3,185
Professional colleges	7	798	6	834
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English	131	10,800	128	11,889
Lower Secondary { English	259	23,423	251	25,236
Lower Secondary { Vernacular	150	1,981	149	2,360
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper Secondary, English	24	314	25	347
Lower Secondary, English	39	1,161	31	1,269
Upper Secondary, Vernacular	1	6	2	10
Lower Secondary, Vernacular	148	1,490	146	1,531
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper Primary	4,209	37,910	4,227	39,461
For boys { Lower Primary	15,008	538,851	14,625	531,555
For girls { Upper Primary	327	3,467	347	3,804
For girls { Lower Primary	480	44,962	420	44,126
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	57	1,419	56	1,385
Do. for mistresses	17	292	19	309
Other special schools for boys	19	2,342	29	2,876
Do. for girls	7	369	10	543
Total, Public Institutions	20,919	672,915	20,507	670,720
Private Institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for boys	36	1,690	40	1,899
Sanskrit for boys	130	2,489	137	2,522
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly { for boys	3,350	59,035	4,063	78,522
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly { for girls	25	495	21	576
Elementary, teaching the Quran { for boys	489	13,353	394	9,257
Elementary, teaching the Quran { for girls	...	...	8	139
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	12	719
Total, Private Institutions	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634
Grand Total	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354

The total number of institutions of all kinds advanced from 24,949 to 25,182 or by ·9 per cent., and that of scholars from 749,977 to 764,354 or by 1·9 per cent. as against an increase of 2·6 in schools and 2·1 per cent. in scholars in 1893–94. Public institutions, however, fell in number by 412 and in strength by 2,195. This decrease was not unexpected. Managers of lower primary schools, who had long been told that the relaxation of the rules as to staff and accommodation would be withdrawn towards the close of the year under report, but who could not comply with the conditions, elected to return their schools as private schools until they could fulfil the requirements. This is manifest from the figures in the margin, showing the fluctuation in the number of public and private schools in some of the districts in which there was a marked fall in the number of public schools. The sudden increase in the average strength of elementary vernacular private schools from 17 in 1892–93 and 1893–94 to over 19 in 1894–95 was also a result of this change, public schools being generally better attended than private schools. It is this temporary secession of such schools from the general school list of public schools which chiefly, if not solely, contributed to the decrease in the number of public institutions borne on the departmental returns.

	1893–94. Public schools.	1893–94. Private schools.	1894–95. Public schools.	1894–95. Private schools.
Kurnool	439	14	423	30
Nellore	788	111	736	196
South Arcot	990	233	937	281
Trichinopoly	600	65	434	260
Tinnevelly	1,120	324	1,056	397
Malabar	752	454	718	530
South Canara	238	125	227	145

From the figures in the margin showing the variations in the number and strength of the different grades of public institutions, it will be seen that there was a decrease in each grade, special schools excepted, and that secondary and special schools advanced in strength, while colleges and primary schools suffered in this respect. The comparatively small number of successful candi-

Institutions.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	− 1	− 109
Secondary schools	− 20	+ 3,467
Primary schools	− 405	− 6,244
Special schools	+ 14	+ 691

dates at the Matriculation Examination during the past three years explains the steady decline in college population. In the case of primary schools the decline in strength followed that in number. Taking Government, Board and aided institutions alone, Government will be pleased to note that during the quinquennium ended with 31st March 1895, the number of institutions rose from 11,375 to 14,282 or by 25·6 per cent., and that of scholars from 400,205 to 532,809 or by 33·1 per cent., indicating a steady consolidation in schools.

Years.	Institutions.	Scholars.
31st March 1890	11,375	400,205
Do. 1891	12,256	440,541
Do. 1892	13,831	497,755
Do. 1893	14,290	520,720
Do. 1894	14,297	528,291
Do. 1895	14,282	532,809

Distribution of schools by districts.

3. In the following table institutions and scholars are compared by districts :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of scholars in 1892-93.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circars.											
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	42,392	1,474	40,221	1,318	37,899	...	...	156	2,322
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	28,397	1,042	29,255	1,079	29,409	37	154	...	...
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	40,969	1,438	43,698	1,394	43,845	...	147	44	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	43,003	1,851	45,705	1,845	45,658	...	...	6	47
Ceded districts.											
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	13,459	626	13,551	630	14,696	4	1,145	...	...
Bellary	6,136	911,514	21,575	984	22,072	979	23,002	...	930	5	...
Anantapur ...	5,275	708,549	10,220	506	10,801	510	10,515	4	...	...	286
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	17,626	839	17,371	897	18,335	58	964	...	...
Central districts.											
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	22,788	1,072	23,716	1,130	25,406	58	1,690	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	38,468	560	38,931	565	40,050	5	1,119	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	26,684	945	27,922	988	28,288	43	366	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	45,299	1,739	47,481	1,679	47,044	...	...	60	437
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	37,667	1,519	39,271	1,531	39,303	12	32	...	...
Southern districts.											
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	53,262	1,656	52,147	1,670	54,440	14	2,293	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	27,388	897	27,852	926	28,856	29	1,004	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	46,614	1,447	47,452	1,497	49,083	50	1,631	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,387	1,916,095	59,806	1,848	60,477	1,806	59,520	...	...	42	957
Inland districts.											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,839	30,986	1,119	31,323	1,215	33,305	96	1,982	...	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	26,194	1,080	28,934	1,148	30,579	68	1,645	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	3,627	79	3,675	85	4,108	6	433	...	...
West Coast districts.											
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	77,523	1,603	76,889	1,657	79,105	54	2,216	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	20,457	625	21,233	633	21,908	8	675	...	...
Total ...	141,350	35,641,828	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	546	18,426	313	4,049

It is satisfactory that 15 districts returned a larger number of both schools and scholars and two districts a larger number of scholars merely. Coimbatore is

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credited with the largest increase in schools and Tanjore with the largest addition in scholars. Four districts, viz., Ganjám, Kistna, North Arcot and Tinnevelly sustained a fall both in schools and scholars, the decrease in Kistna being, however, very trifling. Gódávari lost 44 schools and Anantapur 286 pupils.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. Institutions, public and private, and scholars are shown below by districts according to standards and stages of instruction. Boys and girls are not distinguished :—

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.											Scholars.										
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.
Ganjám ...	1	...	3	23	1,259	...	2	27	3	...	...	1,318	27	...	210	853	35,526	...	4	1,217	62	...	...	37,899
Vizagapatam	2	...	7	33	1,001	...	6	25	3	...	2	1,079	122	...	593	1,507	25,466	...	53	1,576	69	...	23	29,409
Gódávari	2	1	5	31	1,280	1	16	56	1	...	1	1,394	95	15	466	1,515	38,314	3	73	3,289	62	..	13	43,845
Kistna ...	2	...	5	31	1,728	...	5	67	3	2	2	1,845	93	...	425	1,275	40,599	...	41	3,105	67	19	34	45,658
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	5	612	...	...	9	2	...	...	630	...	...	79	211	13,970	...	...	386	50	...	...	14,696
Bellary ...	1	...	3	13	988	1	3	17	2	...	1	979	9	...	191	583	21,252	13	29	848	70	...	7	23,002
Anantapur	...	...	1	14	485	...	...	9	1	...	...	510	...	...	34	286	9,606	...	...	558	31	...	...	10,515
Cuddapah	...	...	2	12	858	...	1	23	1	...	...	897	...	...	80	337	17,190	...	6	689	33	...	...	18,335
Nellore ...	1	...	4	10	1,079	1	8	21	3	2	1	1,130	14	...	298	672	22,944	1	90	1,258	70	30	29	25,406
Madras ...	8	3	17	30	896	14	37	39	1	4	16	565	1,564	721	2,198	3,889	20,447	234	914	7,753	27	104	2,199	40,050
Chingleput	...	2	9	20	997	...	4	42	4	...	...	988	...	98	443	1,050	24,566	...	48	1,990	93	...	...	28,288
North Arcot	...	...	8	17	1,579	...	5	62	5	1	2	1,679	...	...	541	1,177	42,063	...	46	2,999	85	19	114	47,044
South Arcot	...	...	5	42	1,451	...	9	16	5	1	...	1,531	76	...	496	1,531	35,638	...	43	1,422	85	12	...	39,303
Tanjore ...	3	...	15	64	1,514	...	16	54	2	...	2	1,670	273	...	1,545	3,770	44,637	...	200	3,841	69	...	105	54,440
Trichinopoly	2	...	3	18	844	...	7	44	1	2	5	926	475	...	1,062	1,637	23,006	...	107	2,170	39	28	332	28,856
Madura ...	2	...	7	24	1,428	1	5	25	2	1	2	1,497	53	...	541	1,318	45,149	10	82	1,647	79	22	182	49,063
Tinnevelly	2	...	10	43	1,578	3	18	144	3	2	3	1,806	80	...	902	2,194	49,611	42	537	5,831	83	34	206	59,520
Coimbatore	2	...	6	15	1,146	2	9	32	1	1	1	1,215	71	...	487	1,223	29,384	15	99	1,905	52	15	54	33,305
Salem ...	1	...	4	21	1,094	...	5	32	1	...	...	1,148	12	...	197	1,247	27,189	...	19	1,870	45	...	...	30,579
Nilgiris ...	...	...	3	13	57	2	2	7	1	...	..	85	...	...	29	589	2,847	12	58	566	7	...	...	4,108
Malabar ...	3	...	11	46	1,530	1	15	40	9	1	1	1,657	124	...	981	3,101	71,446	13	226	2,922	160	11	121	79,105
South Canara	2	...	5	45	567	1	4	5	2	2	...	633	97	...	560	1,583	18,664	14	125	803	47	15	...	21,908
Total ...	36	6	135	570	23,321	27	177	796	56	19	39	25,182	3,185	834	12,358	31,548	659,514	357	2,800	48,645	1,385	309	3,419	764,354

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There were fewer professional colleges, upper secondary schools for boys, lower secondary and primary schools for girls, and training schools for masters than in the previous year. The number of arts colleges (36) remained the same, but in 11 out of 16 districts in which they are situated, including Madras, they suffered more or less in strength. The abolition of the Second-grade Training College at Calicut reduced the number of professional colleges from seven to six, but did not affect their total strength. Upper secondary schools for boys and lower secondary schools for girls, though fewer by two and 10, respectively, received an accession of 1,389 and 149 pupils to their total strength. Only in two districts, Ganjám and Salem, were there fewer pupils in upper secondary schools for boys, and in four districts, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Canara, there were fewer pupils in lower secondary schools for boys, all the other districts having advanced in this respect. The decrease in the number of primary schools for girls and training schools for masters was followed by a fall in their strength.

5. Institutions are classified in the margin according to the agencies by which they were managed. Government, Board and private institutions increased in both number and strength, and aided and unaided schools suffered in both these respects. I have already explained that this decrease is, to a large extent, due to the operation of the Educational Rules, which induced managers of unrecognised schools to return their schools as private schools. For the first time the Native State of Sandúr in the Bellary district furnished returns for the Sandúr Middle School which is annually visited by the officers of the Department under G.O., No. 393, Educational, dated 29th July 1887. The average strength of Government, Board, aided, unaided and private schools was 56, 44, 34, 22 and 20 as against 56, 43, 34, 22 and 19, respectively, during the preceding year.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

Classes of institutions.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Government ...	397	22,608	401	22,654
Board	3,404	147,806	3,552	156,371
Native States ...	...	...	1	76
Aided	10,496	357,877	10,329	353,784
Unaided ...	6,622	144,624	6,224	137,835
Private	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634

Education in relation to population.

6. Districts are arranged in the subjoined table in the order of proportion of scholars to population :—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.		Proportion of scholars to population.	
		1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Madras	452,518	38,931	40,050	1 in 12	1 in 11
Nilgiris	99,797	3,675	4,108	1 „ 27	1 „ 24
Tinnevelly	1,916,095	60,477	59,520	1 „ 32	1 „ 32
Malabar	2,652,565	76,889	79,105	1 „ 34	1 „ 34
Chingleput	1,136,928	27,922	28,288	1 „ 41	1 „ 40
Bellary	911,514	22,072	23,002	1 „ 41	1 „ 40
Tanjore	2,228,114	52,147	54,440	1 „ 43	1 „ 41
Kistna	1,855,582	45,705	45,658	1 „ 41	1 „ 41
North Arcot	2,180,487	47,481	47,044	1 „ 46	1 „ 46
Gódávari	2,078,782	43,698	43,845	1 „ 48	1 „ 47
Trichinopoly	1,372,717	27,852	28,856	1 „ 49	1 „ 48
South Canara	1,056,081	21,233	21,908	1 „ 50	1 „ 48
Ganjám	1,896,803	40,221	37,899	1 „ 47	1 „ 50
Madura	2,608,404	47,452	49,083	1 „ 55	1 „ 53
South Arcot	2,162,851	39,271	39,303	1 „ 55	1 „ 55
Kurnool	817,811	13,551	14,696	1 „ 60	1 „ 56
Nellore	1,463,736	23,716	25,406	1 „ 62	1 „ 58
Coimbatore	2,004,839	31,323	33,305	1 „ 64	1 „ 60
Salem	1,962,591	28,934	30,579	1 „ 68	1 „ 64
Anantapur	708,549	10,801	10,515	1 „ 66	1 „ 67
Cuddapah	1,272,072	17,371	18,335	1 „ 73	1 „ 69
Vizagapatam	2,802,992	29,255	29,409	1 „ 96	1 „ 95
Total ...	35,641,828	749,977	764,354	1 in 48	1 in 47

Twelve of the districts retained their position in the list. Six districts—Chingleput, Tanjore, Gódávari, Trichinopoly, South Canara and Salem—gained one

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place each; while Ganjám lost three places, and Bellary, Kistna and Anantapur one place each. Bellary would have retained its position but for the inclusion of the population in the Native State of Sandúr in consequence of the submission of a return from the Sandúr school. The positive refusal of the Ganjám Boards to aid schools recommended by the Department led to the closure of a large number of schools in 1894–95 also, which accounts for the serious retrogression of primary education in the district. On the whole, the proportion of scholars to population rose from 1 in 48 to 1 in 47. As in the preceding year there were nine districts, in which not even one in fifty was at school, taking male and female population together.

Education in relation to population of school age.

7. The following table gives by districts the proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school age:—

Districts.	Population of school age.		Scholars.		Percentages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám	138,488	146,032	35,583	2,316	25·7	1·6
Vizagapatam	210,087	210,362	26,283	3,126	12·5	1·5
Gódávari	154,071	157,747	35,210	8,625	22·9	5·5
Kistna	140,753	137,585	36,875	8,783	26·2	6·4
Kurnool	62,120	60,551	12,589	2,107	20·3	3·5
Bellary	69,708	67,019	21,251	1,751	30·5	2·6
Anantapur	54,345	51,937	9,558	957	17·6	1·8
Cuddapah	96,951	93,860	16,431	1,904	16·9	2·0
Nellore	110,491	109,069	21,064	4,342	19·1	4·0
Madras	33,873	34,005	29,714	10,336	87·7	30·4
Chingleput	85,917	84,623	24,513	3,775	28·5	4·5
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	41,665	5,379	25·4	3·3
South Arcot	161,870	162,558	36,313	2,990	22·4	1·8
Tanjore	159,907	174,310	47,911	6,529	30·0	3·7
Trichinopoly	99,535	106,372	25,702	3,154	25·8	3·0
Madura	187,735	203,525	46,076	3,007	24·5	1·5
Tinnevelly	140,020	147,934	50,467	9,053	36·0	6·1
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	29,687	3,618	20·2	2·4
Salem	144,243	150,146	26,849	3,730	18·6	2·5
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	3,232	876	38·4	13·4
Malabar	197,154	200,731	61,139	17,966	31·0	9·0
South Canara	76,640	81,772	18,419	3,489	24·0	4·3
Total ...	2,643,767	2,702,507	656,531	107,823	24·8	4·0

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 2·1 per cent. in male and of only 1 per cent. in female scholars. The increase of 1,052 girls did not affect the proportion of female pupils to the female population of school age, which stood at 4 per cent. But there was an advance in the percentage of male scholars from 24·3 to 24·8. In nine as against eight districts in 1893–94, the proportion of female pupils was equal to, or higher than, the average for the Presidency.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. In the following summary, scholars are distributed according to the classes of the community to which they belonged:—

Classes of the community.	1893–94.			1894–95.			Population.	Proportion of scholars to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1893–94.	1894–95.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,842	3,362	7,204	4,028	3,595	7,623	40,077	1 in 6	1 in 5
Native Christians	36,366	18,633	54,999	38,314	18,826	57,140	825,490	1 „ 15	1 „ 14
Muhammadans	72,117	14,794	86,911	76,336	16,234	92,570	2,252,254	1 „ 26	1 „ 24
Hindus	528,520	69,843	598,363	535,315	68,998	604,313	32,007,726	1 „ 53	1 „ 53
Aborigines	2,197	93	2,290	2,414	61	2,475	472,808	1 „ 206	1 „ 191
Others	160	50	210	124	109	233	43,473	1 „ 207	1 „ 187
Total ...	643,202	106,775	749,977	656,531	107,823	764,354	35,641,828	1 in 48	1 in 47

Each of the main sections of the population was better represented than in the previous year as regards male scholars, but the number of Hindu and aboriginal

female pupils fell. Muhammadans, Europeans and Native Christians are credited with an increase of 6·5, 5·8 and 3·9 per cent., respectively. The advance made by Muhammadans, which raised the proportion of pupils to population from 1 in 26 to 1 in 24, is especially gratifying. It will also be noted with satisfaction that the aboriginal classes contributed 185 additional male pupils and thus more than regained the loss they sustained in 1893–94.

In the subjoined table will be found the percentages of scholars belonging to the different classes of the community to the respective population of school age :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	4,028	3,595	124·9	129·1
Native Christians	60,863	62,960	38,314	18,826	63·0	29·9
Muhammadans	166,796	171,012	76,336	16,234	45·8	9·5
Hindus (Brahmans	83,766	86,490	85,450	15,759	102·0	18·2
Hindus (Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,857,291	1,897,003	419,257	48,705	22·6	2·6
Hindus (Paraiyas and kindred classes	431,653	444,988	30,608	4,534	7·1	1·0
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,414	61	6·6	·2
Others	3,384	3,139	124	109	3·7	3·5
Total ...	2,643,767	2,702,507	656,531	107,823	24·8	4·0

The population of school age has been calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1891, and the annual increment to population has not been taken into account. This explains to a large extent the excessive percentage in the case of European and Eurasian boys and girls and of Brahman boys. It is matter for much regret that Brahman and non-Brahman girls fell in numbers. Muhammadan and Panchama boys and girls received a substantial accession to their number. The non-Brahman classes have to show greater earnestness and perseverance in education if they do not wish to be left behind the other classes in the race of life.

Distribution of scholars belonging to the several classes of the community according to stages of instruction.

9. In the following table will be found scholars, male and female, belonging to the different classes of the community distributed over the several stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
					Hindus.				
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.	Aborigines.	Others.
Public Institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges ... (Boys.	3,182	35	252	42	2,136	713	2	...	6
Arts colleges ... (Girls.	3	1	2	....	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges (Boys.	830	18	58	12	579	161	...	...	2
Professional colleges (Girls.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper Secondary, English. (Boys.	11,878	290	1,109	353	6,781	3,322	4	1	18
Upper Secondary, English. (Girls.	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. (Boys.	25,109	971	2,836	1,061	10,602	9,428	156	25	30
Lower do. do. (Girls.	127	88	27	...	1	11	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular. (Boys.	2,336	5	240	177	1,080	816	18	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular. (Girls.	24	...	15	...	1	7	1	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper Secondary, English. (Boys.	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary, English. (Girls.	341	228	106	...	1	3	2	...	1
Lower do. do. (Boys.	30	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. (Girls.	1,239	568	635	...	8	19	3	...	6
Upper Secondary, Vernacular. (Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary, Vernacular. (Girls.	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Lower do. do. (Boys.	62	...	54	...	...	5	3	...	...
Lower do. do. (Girls.	1,469	2	877	18	85	420	67	...	...

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Paraiyas and kindred classes.		
Public Institutions—cont.										
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	521,063	1,801	31,192	53,893	57,005	346,328	28,431	2,358	55
	Girls.	49,953	546	8,822	6,631	8,270	22,285	3,352	43	4
Girls	Boys.	1,881	611	529	313	91	235	92	5	5
	Girls.	46,049	1,636	7,581	4,844	7,208	23,674	990	18	98
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,376	...	249	138	539	435	14	1	...
	Girls.	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	309	39	240	16	2	12	...	...	...
Other Special schools ...	Boys.	2,842	262	539	261	570	1,178	24	...	8
	Girls.	577	476	95	3	1	2	...	...	...
Total, Public Institutions ...		670,720	7,623	55,472	67,762	94,956	409,064	33,159	2,451	233
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian...	Boys.	1,809	...	...	1,809	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	90	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,447	...	...	...	1,925	522	...	...	...
	Girls.	75	...	...	...	4	71	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A Vernacular ...	Boys.	73,163	...	866	10,188	4,144	56,081	1,860	24	...
	Girls.	5,935	...	83	3,364	178	2,191	119	...	...
The Quran	Boys.	8,128	...	...	8,089	2	33	4	...	...
	Girls.	1,268	...	...	1,268	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	389	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	330	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		93,634	...	1,668	24,808	6,253	58,898	1,983	24	...
Grand Total ...		764,354	7,623	57,140	92,570	101,209	467,962	35,142	2,475	233
Total, 1893–94 ...		*749,977*	*7,204*	*54,999*	*86,911*	*99,186*	*468,175*	*31,002*	*2,290*	*210*

Arts colleges suffered again in strength to the extent of 145 students; and Brahmans, Europeans and Muhammadans were fewer by 140, 10 and seven respectively. Native Christians contributed 10 more students, while Panchamas appeared for the first time with two students.

In professional colleges also, Europeans and Muhammadans sustained a fall notwithstanding the increase in the total strength of the colleges.

Upper secondary forms contained 1,078 male and 48 female pupils more than on the 31st March 1894. All the classes, except Panchamas, participated in the increase under male scholars, Brahmans being stronger by 661, non-Brahman Hindus by 317, Native Christians by 55, Muhammadans by 22 and Europeans by 21. But of the 48 additional female pupils as many as 40 were Europeans and Eurasians. Native Christians sent five and non-Brahmans three more pupils.

Lower secondary forms received an accession of 2,201 boys and 140 girls. With the exception of Panchamas, of whom there were six fewer than in 1893–94, all the classes contributed in varying degrees to the increase in the number of male scholars. The bulk of the increase appertained to Brahman and non-Brahman caste Hindus. As regards lower secondary girls, Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians advanced in number by 67 and 143, the other classes having more or less retrograded. The loss was heaviest under Panchamas.

In primary classes there were 5,154 boys and 1,090 girls less than at the close of the year previous. The decrease under boys was confined to Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus; but that under girls extended to all classes save Muhammadans, Panchamas and 'Others.' It will be noticed with satisfaction that the number of Panchama boys and girls advanced by 2,881 and 243, and that of

Muhammadans by 1,085 and 267, notwithstanding the decrease in the aggregate strength.

The percentages of male scholars of the important sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stage are approximately worked out below :—

Stage.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Hindus.
Collegite	1	8	1	67	22
Upper secondary	2	9	3	57	28
Lower secondary	4	11	5	42	37
Primary	1	6	10	11	66

Of the male population of school age, Europeans and Eurasians formed ·1 per cent., Native Christians 2·3 per cent., Muhammadans 6·3 per cent., Brahmans 3·2 per cent., and non-Brahman caste Hindus 70·2 per cent. From a comparison of the above percentages it is interesting to note that Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians, and Brahmans were represented at each stage in much higher proportion than they should be when viewed in relation of their numbers to the total population ; that in the collegiate and upper secondary stages Muhammadans should have been, respectively, six times and twice as strong as they were, and that non-Brahman caste Hindus in the collegiate and secondary stages fell much short of the due proportion.

In the following summary will be found the numbers at each stage of instruction out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the important sections of the population :—

Classes of the community.	Collegiate.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Eurasians	9	73	249	599	70
Native Christians	7	30	84	856	23
Muhammadans	1	6	22	964	7
Brahmans	27	85	147	720	21
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	2	9	28	956	5

At the collegiate stage, Europeans and Brahmans lost three and two of their numbers respectively, but at the secondary stages they were relatively stronger than in the year previous. The other classes have not shown any serious fluctuations at any of the different stages of instruction.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. The distribution of scholars in the different stages of instruction according to the wealth condition of their parents or guardians is given hereunder :—

Classes of Institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
		Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges ... ... { Boys ...	3182	170	2,218	794
{ Girls ...	3	...	3	...
Professional colleges ... { Boys ...	830	63	738	29
{ Girls ...	4	1	3	...
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper Secondary, English { Boys ...	11,878	470	7,204	4,204
{ Girls ...	11	...	9	2
Lower do. do. ... { Boys ...	25,109	698	12,173	12,238
{ Girls ...	127	2	96	29
Do. do. Vernacular { Boys ...	2,336	48	744	1,544
{ Girls ...	24	...	6	18

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Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions—cont.					
Secondary schools for girls—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	6	2	4	...
	Girls ...	341	27	197	117
Lower do. do.	Boys ...	30	2	25	3
	Girls ...	1,239	50	725	464
Upper do. Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	10	...	5	5
Lower do. do.	Boys ...	62	2	5	55
	Girls ...	1,469	24	450	995
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys ...	521,063	3,083	85,535	432,445
	Girls ...	49,953	432	8,711	40,810
Girls	Boys ...	1,881	28	621	1,232
	Girls ...	46,049	462	11,032	34,555
Training schools for—					
Masters	Boys ...	1,376	2	313	1,061
	Girls ...	9	...	1	8
Mistresses	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	309	3	119	187
Other special schools ...	Boys ...	2,842	22	1,039	1,781
	Girls ...	577	31	261	285
Total, Public Institutions ...		670,720	5,622	132,237	532,861
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys ...	1,809	106	93	1,010
	Girls ...	90	2	33	55
Sanskrit	Boys ...	2,447	62	396	1,989
	Girls ...	75	12	23	40
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular	Boys ...	3,163	341	9,993	62,829
	Girls ...	5,935	91	1,101	4,743
The Quran	Boys ...	8,128	70	1,308	6,750
	Girls ...	1,268	5	241	1,022
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys ...	389	...	2	387
	Girls ...	330	...	1	329
Total, Private Institutions ...		93,634	689	13,791	79,154
Grand Total ...		764,354	6,311	146,028	612,015
Total, 1893-94 ...		*749,977*	*5,998*	*144,610*	*599,369*

All the classes advanced, the richer classes by 5 per cent., the middle classes by 1 per cent., and the poorer classes by 2 per cent. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction, the richer classes were represented by 5, 4, 3 and 1 per cent. and the middle classes by 70, 61, 47 and 16 per cent. respectively. The poorer classes were thus better represented at every stage than in the previous year. It will be noticed that about a fourth of the students in our colleges are of the poorer classes, which goes to prove that colleges in this Presidency afford ample encouragement to deserving young men to continue their studies to the degree examination. The richer and middle classes, respectively, contributed 7 and 58 per cent. of the girls in the upper secondary stage and 3 and 44 per cent. of the girls in the lower secondary stage. These classes have not evinced much more zeal in the promotion of female education.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. The next table classifies male and female scholars according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians :—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges ...	Boys.	3,182	989	171	158	1,518	12	3	19	312
	Girls.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges.	Boys.	830	309	5	49	367	29	...	1	70
	Girls.	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	11,878	4,027	1,291	1,146	4,471	151	42	158	592
	Girls.	11	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	3
Lower Secondary, English.	Boys.	25,109	6,296	4,429	3,193	8,114	636	670	419	1,352
	Girls.	127	45	17	4	9	33	5	7	7
Lower Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	2,336	265	364	287	988	43	174	149	66
	Girls.	24	3	2	1	4	...	3	2	9
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper Secondary, English.	Boys.	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Girls.	341	162	67	11	8	20	4	18	51
Lower Secondary, English.	Boys.	30	17	5	1	...	...	...	...	7
	Girls.	1,239	624	208	78	85	73	14	55	102
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	10	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	1
Lower Secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	62	11	14	3	21	4	8	...	1
	Girls.	1,469	266	360	218	203	81	209	59	73
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	521,063	11,094	37,637	75,934	239,879	45,495	100,230	5,118	5,676
	Girls.	49,953	1,184	4,258	5,815	22,760	4,109	10,473	462	892
Girls	Boys.	1,881	499	260	198	374	105	349	30	66
	Girls.	46,049	5,696	6,366	8,620	9,769	3,988	8,920	920	1,770
Training schools for—										
Masters	Boys.	1,376	82	341	102	664	18	57	40	72
	Girls.	9	1	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mistresses	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	309	97	107	15	28	16	15	10	21
Other special schools	Boys.	2,842	662	398	310	520	303	215	137	297
	Girls.	577	134	193	37	34	74	46	12	47
Total, Public Institutions ...		670,720	32,477	56,503	96,186	289,819	55,193	121,437	7,616	11,489
Private Institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	1,809	17	68	560	430	59	628	10	39
	Girls.	90	1	16	30	31	2	10	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,447	38	51	8	1,435	65	85	515	250
	Girls.	75	...	4	6	47	16	2	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular ...	Boys.	73,163	317	1,995	10,584	38,648	5,265	15,291	570	493
	Girls.	5,935	33	127	1,002	2,203	284	2,016	93	177
The Quran	Boys.	8,128	...	255	2,813	2,059	1,121	1,627	176	77
	Girls.	1,268	2	16	446	493	152	150	7	2
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	389	2	14	6	356	3	8	...	...
	Girls.	330	1	7	...	313	1	6	2	...
Total, Private Institutions ...		93,634	411	2,553	15,455	46,015	6,968	19,823	1,373	1,036
Grand Total ...		764,354	32,888	59,056	111,641	335,834	62,161	141,260	8,989	12,525
Total, 1893–94 ...		*749,977*	*32,125*	*61,003*	*111,530*	*335,634*	*62,114*	*126,278*	*9,236*	*12,057*

Petty officials and mendicants excepted, all the classes made more or less advance. The bulk of the increase, however, appertained to the cooly classes, while the progress made by artisans was inappreciable. Landholders and coolies formed respectively 44 and 18 per cent. of the entire strength. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages 84, 81 and 70 per cent. respectively were contributed by officials, landholders and traders as against 86, 82 and 69 per cent. in the previous year. The fluctuations are comparatively trifling. The proportion of the female scholars of the above-mentioned classes to the total number of such scholars in the upper secondary stage fell again—from 63

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to 54 per cent.—indicating the continuance, if not the increase, of an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the well-to-do classes towards the education of their daughters.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. Scholars are distributed below according to the languages they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
English	109,435	119,824	9,612	11,354
Latin	1,047	1,163	272	237
Greek	33	20	...	...
French	...	...	60	50
Arabic	31,757	35,555	9,841	12,206
Persian	659	1,105	6	7
Sanskrit	8,946	9,911	86	243
Tamil	299,713	307,659	42,263	41,969
Telugu	189,874	196,364	33,249	32,825
Malayalam	54,662	54,100	14,267	14,531
Canarese	29,346	29,704	3,360	3,579
Hindustani	18,264	18,884	6,666	6,466
Uriya	28,701	26,794	871	848
Tulu	138	142	93	90
Marathi	223	694	182	112

From the above table a further increase of 9·5 per cent. in the number of male scholars and of over 18 per cent. in that of female scholars learning English will be noticed. This is very gratifying and indicates a steadily growing desire for Western education and culture. Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian were also being studied by a larger number of male and female scholars. It is not creditable to the Uriya community that the number of pupils, both male and female, reading that language had fallen. The percentages of male scholars learning Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Uriya to the total male population speaking these languages were 4·5, 2·9, 4·1, 4·2 and 4·1 respectively.

Protection from small-pox.

13. Though protection from small-pox was not a condition of aid during the year, the proportion of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox to the total number of male and female students in public and private schools fell from 7·9 and 10·0 per cent. to 7·4 and 8·9 per cent., respectively. Private schools contained 16,168 male and 2,835 female unprotected pupils. Of the 32,142 unprotected male pupils in public institutions, 35 belonged to colleges, 793 to secondary schools, 31,313 to primary schools and one to a Training school; while of the 6,812 unprotected female pupils, 297 belonged to secondary and the rest to primary schools. As Government has decided to reinsert in the Grant-in-aid Code protection from small-pox as a condition of aid, a further reduction may be expected in the number of unprotected pupils in public schools.

14. From the figures recorded in the margin it will be observed that, notwithstanding a fall of 17 schools in municipalities, the number of scholars male and female therein rose by 3·8 per cent., while schools and scholars in non-municipal areas advanced by 1·1 and 1·4 per cent., respectively. The decrease in the number of schools in municipalities was confined to secondary schools for boys and girls and primary schools for boys. Primary schools for girls in non-municipal areas fell both in number

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	34	3,116	2	69
Professional colleges	4	736	2	98
Secondary schools { for boys ...	240	40,638	465	28,247
Secondary schools { for girls ...	153	14,780	51	3,753
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,924	85,360	21,397	549,175
Primary schools { for girls ...	274	14,666	522	18,603
Training schools { for masters ...	25	890	31	495
Training schools { for mistresses.	16	261	3	48
Other special schools	32	3,040	7	379
Total ...	2,702	163,487	22,480	600,867
Total, 1893–94 ...	*2,719*	*157,522*	*22,230*	*592,455*

and strength. Schools and scholars in municipalities formed 10·73 and 21·39 per cent. of the total number of schools and scholars as against 10·92 and 21·60 per cent. in 1893-94. Appendix S furnishes detailed statistics relating to each municipality. Of the male and female population of school age in all the municipalities, 82·5 and 21·2 per cent., respectively, were at school as against 77·8 and 20·3 per cent. in the year previous. The average percentages of male and female students were exceeded in 29 and 17 municipalities respectively. Eighteen as against 13 municipalities contained less than 1,000 male pupils each.

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. The following summary compares the expenditure on public instruction from all sources for the past two years. As usual the figures relating to private schools have been excluded :—

Heads of expenditure.	1893-94. From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,40,453	...	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727	9·73
Professional colleges	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317	3·54
School education.							
General	6,19,024	6,66,715	1,76,404	13,32,679	10,15,498	38,10,320	62·01
Special	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840	7·89
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182	2·52
Direction and inspection	3,30,217	88,136	12,329	...	...	4,30,682	7·01
Scholarships	37,830	3,104	27	...	25,142	66,103	1·08
Buildings	1,69,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121	4·80
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	41,466	2,027	9,008	7,111	27,832	87,444	1·42
Total ...	18,92,367	8,24,780	2,29,917	17,50,264	14,56,408	61,44,736	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·80	13·42	3·60	28·48	23·70	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure.	1894-95. From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,46,810	...	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326	9·53
Professional colleges	1,66,115	426	374	49,854	6,289	2,23,058	3·47
School education.							
General	6,13,944	6,90,589	1,62,363	13,63,714	10,98,284	39,28,894	61·16
Special	2,56,154	57,122	21,178	28,644	1,12,311	4,75,409	7·40
General.							
University	...	...	...	1,41,964	16,972	1,58,936	2·47
Direction and inspection	3,40,309	91,212	13,107	...	...	4,44,628	6·92
Scholarships	35,086	3,806	60	...	20,660	59,612	·93
Buildings	2,65,469	32,263	23,855	...	1,10,803	4,32,390	6·73
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture	45,450	4,469	2,831	7,314	28,918	88,982	1·39
Total ...	19,69,337	8,79,887	2,27,633	17,73,096	15,74,282	64,24,235	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·65	13·70	3·54	27·60	24·51	100·00	...

There was an increase of Rs. 2,79,499 in the total expenditure on public instruction. Public funds contributed Rs. 1,38,793 more than in the year previous, fees Rs. 22,832 more and subscriptions, &c., Rs. 1,17,874 more. Arts

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colleges lost in fee-income to the extent of Rs. 4,350, which was due to a further decrease in the strength of the college department, especially in the F.A. classes, in consequence of the comparatively few passes at the Matriculation Examination during the past three years. The fall in the fee-income of professional colleges is only nominal, for the fee receipts shown in the above statement as having been derived from those institutions do not take into account the surplus fee-receipts yielded by the Law College, amounting to Rs. 21,110. Similarly, the fee-receipts of the University given in the same statement exclude surplus fees aggregating Rs. 19,442.

All the heads of expenditure, except special education and scholarships, shared the increase in the total charges, though the proportion borne to the total expenditure was lower than in the previous year under all the heads except under buildings, in which the increase was 1·93 per cent. A larger outlay was incurred on buildings from Provincial, Local and Municipal revenues on behalf of institutions maintained by Government, Local Boards and Municipal councils and of other institutions aided by them.

Provincial receipts and charges.

16. Particulars of receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds are furnished in the subjoined statement. As usual they include the figures relating to the Medical College and to school buildings, but exclude those for the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund. Certain scholarship grants have hitherto been included under 'scholarships'; all such grants have this year been shown under 'grants-in-aid' and the figures for 1893–94 have also been altered so as to facilitate comparison:—

Charges and Receipts.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction		52,616		56,340
Inspection		2,77,601		2,83,969
Government colleges and schools { General	3,82,856		3,89,844	
Government colleges and schools { Special	5,05,948		5,02,475	
		8,88,804		8,92,319
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	11,352		12,061	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	15,227		14,579	
		26,579		26,640
Grants-in-aid to { schools under private management	4,79,231		4,66,125	
Grants-in-aid to { schools under Municipal management	32,575		32,216	
Grants-in-aid to { schools under Local Boards	* 1,21,282		96,008	
		6,33,088		5,94,349
Registration of books		3,299		3,283
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts		2,056		1,867
Workshop, College of Engineering		13,383		22,886
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		11,959		15,783
Government educational buildings		1,41,012		2,41,344
Total		20,50,397		21,38,780
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government.	1,58,410		1,63,177	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,635	
Departmental examination-fees	7,111		7,314	
Sale of books	5,787		1,012	
Sales at the School of Arts	12,651		8,227	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	18,668		46,119	
Private contributions	2,233		1,265	
Miscellaneous receipts	13,353		13,666	
		2,20,555		2,43,415
Net expenditure		18,29,842		18,95,365

* Includes Rs. 15,425, being refund of excess recoveries from Local Funds for training schools.

There was an increase in the gross expenditure of Rs. 88,383, which was debitable to direction, inspection, Government institutions, workshop fittings, miscellaneous charges and the outlay on Government educational buildings. The expenditure on the last head, viz., Government buildings, incurred by the Public Works Department was considerable; and if this charge were left out of account, the gross expenditure would show a decrease of Rs. 11,949. A portion of the

workshop fittings at the College of Engineering was carried out during 1894–95, and owing to a fall in the rate of exchange the machinery imported from England cost much more than was expected. The increase in the outlay on Government buildings was mainly due to the construction of the new Law College buildings. Under grants-in-aid a decrease of Rs. 38,739 will be noticed. The figure for 1893–94, however, included a sum of Rs. 15,425, being refund of excess recoveries from Local Funds for training schools taken over by Government. The real decrease is thus Rs. 23,314 only. Of the decrease, approximately Rs. 9,000 related to scholarship grants, Rs. 3,000 to results grants, Rs. 2,000 to building grants, and Rs. 9,000 to grants to Local Boards. This will be explained later on. There was an increase of Rs. 22,860 in the total receipts, to which fees contributed Rs. 4,767. Local and Municipal contributions rose from Rs. 18,668 to Rs. 46,119 or by Rs. 27,451, which more than made up for the marked fall in the sale receipts of books and of the School of Arts. Of Rs. 46,119 mentioned above, Rs. 45,562 represented payments to the Medical College.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 21,38,780, Rs. 1,65,630 related to the Medical College, including school department and stipends, and Rs. 2,41,344 to the outlay on Government educational buildings met by the Public Works Department. The expenditure proper of the Department was thus Rs. 17,31,806, which is less than the corresponding figure for the previous year by Rs. 6,971. The total net charge, Rs. 18,95,365, similarly includes Rs. 1,06,675, the net cost of the Medical College and school, including stipends, and Rs. 2,41,344, the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings. The net expenditure on education was Rs. 15,47,346, credit being taken for the interest realised from the Mangalore College endowment.

The Accountant-General's statement shows the expenditure as Rs. 17,34,221. The correct amount should be Rs. 17,31,806, which is arrived at by including Rs. 332 (Rs. 315, building grants to Local Fund salary-result schools in Cuddapah shown in the Accountant-General's accounts under 'Adjusting heads—Public Works' and Rs. 17, amount erroneously paid from Provincial funds in the previous year and deducted by the Accountant-General in the accounts of 1894–95) and excluding Rs. 2,747 (Rs. 2,733 Mr. Monro's furlough allowance as Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, debited to this Department, and Rs. 14, excess results grants paid by mistake to Salary-results schools in Vizagapatam). The receipts amount to Rs. 1,81,825. This amount and the interest realized on Mangalore endowment, viz., Rs. 2,635, should be deducted from Rs. 17,31,806 to arrive at the net expenditure, viz., Rs. 15,47,346, referred to above.

In column 34 of General Table No. 4, the net Provincial expenditure is given as Rs. 19,69,337. From this figure, Rs. 1,06,675, the net cost of the Medical College, Rs. 2,41,344, the Public Works Department outlay on Government educational buildings, Rs. 48,000, the Provincial grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Rs. 4,862, grants to orphanages not paid through the Department, and Rs. 21,110, the surplus fee receipts of the Law College, or a sum of Rs. 4,21,991 in all should be deducted to arrive at the net cost of Rs. 15,47,346.

Local Fund operations.

17. Local Boards were maintaining at the close of the year 3,225 schools with 135,514 pupils as against 3,097 schools with 128,801 pupils. Secondary and primary schools had an accession of eight and 119 schools to their number with 1,624 and 5,036 pupils respectively. There was only one secondary school for girls, the number of primary girls' schools remaining the same as in 1893-94. There was also no variation in the number of Special schools under Board management, which has stood at 23 for the past two years. The special schools comprised two training schools for masters (Board Training school, Tinnevelly, and the Technical Institute, Madura) 17 Sessional schools, two Medical schools (at Nellore and Tanjore) and two Industrial schools (Industrial school, Masulipatam, and the Technical Institute, Madura). These institutions were attended by 505 students as against 502 on the 31st March 1894. The net expenditure to the Boards on their schools amounted to Rs. 5,30,052 including building and scholarship charges. The Boards also paid Rs. 422 as stipends in Government Training schools for masters, contributed Rs. 28,445 and Rs. 130 to the Medical College and to Municipalities respectively, and spent Rs. 2,25,947 as against Rs. 2,31,936 on grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The

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gross expenditure from Local Funds under Grant II amounted to Rs. 11,43,274 as against Rs. 11,15,811. Full particulars regarding these items appear in General Table No. 7 appended to the report.

Municipal operations.

18. The number of Municipal institutions rose from 307 to 327 and their strength from 19,005 to 20,857. Of the schools for general education, 26 (23 boys' and 3 girls') were of the secondary and 297 (290 boys' and 7 girls') of the primary grade. Municipal councils expended on their own institutions Rs. 99,122 net, contributed Rs. 17,117 to the Medical College and Rs. 348 (inclusive of a non-departmental payment of Rs. 48) to the Drawing Class, Kumbakónam, paid Rs. 548 and Rs. 86 as stipends in Government and Local Board Training schools for Masters respectively, and Rs. 2,220 as stipends in Local Board Medical and Industrial schools, and expended Rs. 93,665 as against Rs. 1,05,348 in the shape of grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The gross expenditure on education (Grant II) in Municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,19,279 or Rs. 12,655 less than in the year previous. Full details of the expenditure will be found in General Table No. 7.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. The following statement furnishes particulars relating to aided institutions:—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	90,347	...	...	1,21,124	9,615	1,48,171	3,69,257
Secondary schools, including primary departments.	1,94,706	4,224	31,123	5,18,552	62,075	4,64,537	12,75,217
Primary schools	1,01,968	2,19,906	59,433	2,86,797	24,513	3,09,155	10,01,772
Training schools	26,138	...	...	5	10,637	23,108	59,888
Other special schools	16,014	...	...	7,238	22,175	29,918	75,345
Total ...	4,29,173	2,24,130	90,556	9,33,716	1,29,015	9,74,889	27,81,479

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 22,808 as building grants, Rs. 13,088 as furniture and other special grants and Rs. 8,268 as scholarship grants; and expended from their own receipts Rs. 97,907 on school buildings and Rs. 14,095 on scholarships. The aid received by these institutions from each source of public funds (Provincial, Local and Municipal) was less than in the year previous by Rs. 6,870, Rs. 6,889 and Rs. 11,481, respectively, and the falling off in the grants paid from Municipal revenues was very marked.

From General Table No. 4 and Appendix Q, it will be seen that the total expenditure of unaided public institutions fell from Rs. 4,58,862 to Rs. 4,31,438 and that Rs. 12,896 were spent on school-houses and Rs. 1,300 on scholarships.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The direct expenditure on education was distributed as below among the different classes of institutions. The figures against primary schools include the cost of primary classes attached to secondary schools:—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges { general	1,51,503	...	...	50,332	1,746	2,03,581
Colleges { professional	1,66,115	426	374	49,854	6,289	2,23,058
Secondary schools { for boys ...	16,536	...	...	17,223	2,011	35,770
Secondary schools { for boys ...	*(L.A.) 15,214	...	...	...	32,865	48,079
Secondary schools { for girls ...	17,296	...	...	832	12	18,140
Secondary schools { for girls ...	*(L.A.) 6,760	...	...	...	2,928	9,688
Primary schools { for boys ...	56,186	...	...	3,098	338	59,622
Primary schools { for boys ...	*(L.A.) 16,466	...	...	...	35,299	51,765
Primary schools { for girls ...	70,577	...	...	2,446	31	73,054
Primary schools { for girls ...	*(L.A.) 9,560	...	...	...	3,754	13,314
Training schools	1,13,196	422	548	162	474	1,14,802
Other special schools	91,524	28,445	17,465	18,120	10,879	1,66,433
Total ... {	6,82,933	29,293	18,387	1,42,067	21,780	8,94,460
Total ... {	*(L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	74,846	1,22,846

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Board.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	4,960	...	3,865	7,444	101	16,370
Secondary schools for boys ...	43,361	31,165	2,794	1,41,002	1,584	2,19,906
Secondary schools for girls ...	213	151	95	...	...	459
Primary schools for boys ...	62,576	4,33,007	65,747	1,51,227	1,012	7,13,569
Primary schools for girls ...	2,525	2,136	3,171	118	...	7,950
Training schools	5,945	26,773	886	4	334	33,942
Other special schools	3,337	1,482	2,279	1,267	7,492	15,857
Total ...	1,22,917	4,94,714	78,837	3,01,062	10,523	10,08,053
Native States.						
Secondary schools for boys	...	...	...	209	532	741
Primary schools for boys	...	...	...	161	509	670
Total ...	...	...	...	370	1,041	1,411
Aided.						
Colleges, general	90,347	...	...	1,21,124	1,57,786	3,69,257
Secondary schools for boys ...	88,050	100	21,894	4,06,909	2,01,878	7,18,831
Secondary schools for girls ...	41,657	...	...	21,273	1,15,135	1,78,065
Primary schools for boys ...	76,052	2,23,239	68,381	3,45,670	3,17,703	10,31,045
Primary schools for girls ...	90,915	791	281	31,497	2,25,564	3,49,048
Training schools	26,138	...	...	5	33,745	59,888
Other special schools	16,014	...	...	7,238	52,093	75,345
Total ...	4,29,173	2,24,130	90,556	9,33,716	11,03,904	27,81,479
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	2,706	20,412	23,118
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	81,608	37,605	1,19,213
Secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	2,481	13,723	16,204
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	1,53,800	83,733	2,37,533
Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	4,160	22,068	26,228
Training schools	...	...	...	1	1,550	1,551
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,847	5,744	7,591
Total ...	...	...	...	2,46,603	1,84,835	4,31,438

The gross expenditure of Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, rose from Rs. 8,90,617 to Rs. 8,94,460, or by Rs. 3,843, but their net cost declined from Rs. 7,00,932 to Rs. 6,82,933 or by Rs. 17,999. The increase in the total expenditure was contributed by Arts Colleges, the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and Training Colleges, which last showed a conspicuous increase owing mainly to the establishment of the Training College, Rajahmundry, in January 1894. The decrease in the net cost noted above is owing to the increased contributions from Local and Municipal Funds to the school department of the Medical College. Secondary and primary schools cost Rs. 1,703 more than in the year previous, while training and other special schools cost less. If credit be taken for the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 21,110) of the Law College, the net cost to Government on its own institutions will be found to have fallen from 77·3 to 74 per cent. of the total cost.

The total expenditure on Board schools rose by Rs. 42,165, of which the advance in fee receipts, viz., Rs. 20,033, met 47·5 per cent. A larger outlay was incurred on secondary and primary schools than in the year previous. The net cost to Local and Municipal Boards for the upkeep of institutions under their direct management had increased from Rs. 5,45,355 to Rs. 5,73,551, or by Rs. 28,196. Provincial contributions covered 12·2 per cent. of the total outlay.

For the first time the English Lower Secondary school in the Native State of Sandúr, which has been under departmental inspection in accordance with the orders of Government, submitted its returns to the Department. Of its total cost (Rs. 1,411), fees covered Rs. 370.

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 25,240 less than in the year previous by way of grants-in-aid. This will be explained later on. The fee receipts of aided institutions exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 19,866,

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but in consequence of an increase in the total expenditure of Rs. 1,05,826 and of a decrease under grants-in-aid, the net cost to management rose by Rs. 1,11,200. In other words, contributions from public and private funds and receipts from school fees met, respectively, 26·7, 39·7 and 33·6 per cent. of the total expenditure as against 28·7, 37·1 and 34·2 per cent. in the previous year.

From the figures in the margin it is apparent that Provincial expenditure on secondary education had fallen steadily during the past three years, whilst the outlay on primary education had steadily risen during the period. The Provincial expenditure on secondary and primary schools stood in the proportion of 36·6 : 63·4. The decrease in Provincial expenditure on secondary schools took place among boys' schools only and showed itself conspicuously under Government Vernacular middle schools and under Board and aided high schools, which received less aid from Government than in the year previous. In the case of Government Vernacular middle schools, the fall was due to the reduction of 17 schools in Ganjám from the lower secondary to the primary grade.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		1,47,947	1,94,814
Girls' schools		59,166	1,64,017
Total ...	1894–95 ...	2,07,113	3,58,831
	1893–94 ...	*2,13,976*	*3,57,048*
	1892–93 ...	*2,26,459*	*3,26,418*

The expenditure from Local funds on secondary and primary schools is given in the margin, from which it will be seen that there was a slight increase in the outlay on the former class of schools and a marked increase in the amount spent on the latter. This is gratifying. The grant of Rs. 791 from Local funds to girls' schools represents results grants paid for boys in the lower primary standards of aided girls' schools.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		31,265	6,56,246
Girls' schools		151	2,927
Total ...	1894–95 ...	31,416	6,59,173
	1893–94 ...	*30,320*	*6,36,395*
	1892–93 ...	*32,463*	*6,03,747*

It is to be regretted that a smaller sum was spent by Municipal Councils on secondary and primary education than in the previous year as the figures in the margin will show.

Schools.		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
Boys' schools		24,688	1,34,128
Girls' schools		95	3,452
Total.	1894–95 ...	24,783	1,37,580
	1893–94 ...	*29,488*	*1,46,916*
	1892–93 ...	*41,303*	*1,42,357*

The expenditure from public funds on secondary schools for boys fell from Rs. 2,16,947 to Rs. 2,03,900, whilst that on primary schools for boys rose from Rs. 9,64,990 to Rs. 9,85,188. The above figures show that increased attention has been devoted to primary education.

Relative cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided schools for boys.

21. The following summary exhibits the cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided institutions :—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	269 4 7	303 6 5	139 14 8	158 14 11	165 7 0	182 4 2
Secondary schools for boys ...	21 10 0	25 6 8	19 14 5	22 15 1	25 2 9	29 4 3
Primary schools for boys ...	8 6 1	10 12 6	4 12 1	5 10 6	3 1 11	3 10 8

Each pupil in Arts Colleges cost more than in the year previous under all the classes of institutions owing to the fall in their strength. The cost per pupil rose in Government secondary and primary schools for boys. In Board and aided secondary schools for boys, the cost per head fell, and in primary schools for boys under the above management, the cost remained the same or fell slightly. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, Board and aided primary schools for boys was As. 11-2, As. 6-4 and As. 4-2, respectively, as against As. 9-8, As. 6-5 and As. 4-2 in the previous year.

School fees.

22. The following table compares the strength and fee income of all classes of institutions for the past ten years :—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Institutions maintained by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
1885-86 ...	9,272	1,31,197	49,220	1,60,011	...	...	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	...	...	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	...	...	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888-89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	...	...	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889-90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	...	...	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890-91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	108,601	2,18,544	...	...	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891-92 ...	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	...	...	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854
1892-93 ...	21,766	1,47,158	145,409	2,53,372	...	...	567,229	13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958
1893-94 ...	22,608	1,58,410	147,806	2,81,055	...	...	579,563	12,80,848	749,977	17,20,313
1894-95 ...	22,654	*1,63,177	156,371	3,01,062	76	370	585,253	13,01,114	764,354	17,65,723

There was an accession to the strength of each class of institutions. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895 was in each case the highest on record, and the fee receipts under each head were larger than in 1893-94, and were also in all cases except institutions under private management, the largest ever reached. The total fee receipts increased by Rs. 45,040, leaving out the fee income of schools in Native States. In the case of institutions under private management, the fee income was larger than in any of the years preceding, except 1891-92 and 1892-93. Taking aided and unaided institutions alone into account, the fee receipts rose from Rs. 11,74,198 to Rs. 11,80,319 or by Rs. 6,121. Aided schools, which suffered in their fee income to the extent of Rs. 48,677 in 1893-94, yielded Rs. 19,866 more in 1894-95 than in the previous year, though the average number on the rolls of such institutions fell from 349,058 to 345,850 and thus recovered a portion of the lost ground. Unaided institutions returned Rs. 13,745 less than in 1893-94, but this was chiefly due to the transfer of a large number of public schools to the list of private schools as I have already observed. It is also to be noted that fees in private schools rose from Rs. 1,06,650 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,20,795 or by Rs. 14,145.

The fee income and the average number on rolls in the different grades of institutions under public and private management for the past two years are compared in the annexed table and the average fee per pupil is also worked out :—

* Includes Rs. 21,110, surplus fees, Law College.

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Native States.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Arts colleges	785	756	52,123	50,332	68·95	66·58	166	117	9,024	7,444	54·36	63·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	712	738	65,770	70,964	92·37	96·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	1,077	979	15,781	17,160	14·65	17·53	3,235	3,326	79,585	85,572	24·60	25·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary schools for boys	2,202	1,516	1,098	1,332	·50	·88	8,955	10,486	70,049	80,622	7·82	7·69	...	76	...	370	...	4·87
Secondary schools for girls.	3,610	3,712	2,336	2,461	·65	·66	403	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys.	5,359	5,780	1,522	1,829	·28	·32	131,660	138,455	1,21,108	1,26,035	·92	·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	5,893	5,988	716	817	·12	·14	718	802	124	118	·17	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,189	2,236	19,064	18,282	8·71	8·18	494	500	1,165	1,271	2·36	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,827	21,705	1,58,410	1,63,177	7·26	7·52	145,631	154,155	2,81,055	3,01,062	1·93	1·95	...	76	...	370	...	4·87

Classes of institutions.	Aided.						Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per pupil.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
			Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.		
Arts colleges	2,342	2,232	1,19,130	1,21,124	50·87	54·27	160	122	5,679	2,706	35·49	22·18	3,453	3,227	1,85,956	1,81,606	53·85	56·28
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	738	65,770	70,964	92·37	96·16
Upper Secondary schools for boys	16,659	19,414	3,08,291	3,62,604	18·51	18·68	4,676	4,118	76,809	67,422	16·42	16·37	25,647	27,837	4,80,466	5,32,758	18·73	19·14
Lower Secondary schools for boys	16,235	16,628	1,10,156	1,09,966	6·79	6·61	6,455	7,297	22,994	24,856	3·56	3·41	33,847	36,003	2,04,297	2,17,146	6·03	6·03
Secondary schools for girls	13,885	14,543	45,416	45,982	3·27	3·16	419	548	3,704	6,194	8·84	11·30	18,317	19,272	51,456	54,637	2·81	2·84
Primary schools for boys.	277,779	270,049	3,16,879	2,80,009	1·14	1·04	183,782	203,735	2,54,487	2,63,874	1·38	1·30	598,580	618,019	6,93,996	6,71,747	1·16	1·09
Primary schools for girls.	20,881	21,137	6,929	6,788	·33	·32	4,546	4,028	1,345	498	·29	·12	32,038	31,955	9,114	8,221	·28	·26
Special schools	1,277	1,847	7,049	7,243	5·52	3·92	199	214	1,980	1,848	9·95	8·64	4,159	4,797	29,258	28,644	7·03	5·97
Total ...	349,058	345,850	9,13,850	9,33,716	2·62	2·70	200,237	220,062	3,66,998	3,67,398	1·83	1·67	716,753	741,848	17,20,313	17,65,723	2·40	2·38

It will be seen that Government institutions of all grades, excepting Arts colleges, special schools, and Board institutions of all grades, excepting colleges and primary schools for girls were credited with a larger fee income than in 1893–94. Among aided institutions, Arts colleges, upper secondary schools for boys, secondary schools for girls, and special schools, showed improvement in fee receipts, while lower secondary schools for boys and primary schools for both boys and girls suffered a loss in fees. The fee income of unaided and private institutions fell under all the heads except lower secondary and primary schools for boys and secondary schools for girls. The fall in the fee receipts of Arts colleges under public management is, as elsewhere stated, due to diminished attendance, but these institutions are expected to return a larger fee revenue for 1895–96 and succeeding years as the enhanced standard fee rates will be brought into force from 1st January 1896. The large increase in the fee income of Professional colleges was shared by the Law and Teachers' Colleges and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture. The total average fee per pupil fell from 2·40 to 2·38, though the average fee per pupil showed an improvement in all classes of institutions except 'unaided and private.' As regards Board primary schools, and lower secondary schools for boys in backward tracts, a concession in the matter of fees must continue for some years to come.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

23. In the subjoined table the proportion of expenditure met from fees in each grade of institution is shown. Secondary schools in this statement *include* the figures relating to the primary departments attached to them:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Native States.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,03,581	50,332	25	16,370	7,444	45	1,411	370	26
Professional colleges	2,23,058	70,964	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for boys	34,566	17,160	50	1,20,113	85,572	71	...	...	...
Lower Secondary schools for boys	1,12,223	1,332	1	1,54,778	80,622	52	...	...	...
Upper Secondary schools for girls	33,800	1,162	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary schools for girls	35,771	1,299	4	3,264	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	48,447	1,829	4	6,58,584	1,26,035	19	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls ...	44,625	817	2	5,145	118	2	...	...	...
Special schools	2,81,235	18,282	7	49,799	1,271	3	...	...	...
Total ...	10,17,306	1,63,177	16	10,08,053	3,01,062	30	1,411	370	26

Classes of Institutions.	Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	3,69,257	1,21,124	33	23,118	2,706	12	6,12,326	1,81,606	30
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,058	70,964	32
Upper Secondary schools for boys	6,14,720	3,62,604	59	1,07,936	67,422	62	8,77,335	5,32,758	61
Lower Secondary schools for boys	2,92,560	1,09,966	38	49,497	24,856	50	6,10,469	2,17,146	36
Upper Secondary schools for girls	1,41,086	26,649	19	22,217	5,981	27	1,97,103	33,792	17
Lower Secondary schools for girls	2,26,851	19,333	9	6,249	213	3	2,72,135	20,845	8
Primary schools for boys ...	8,42,596	2,80,009	33	3,75,708	263,874	70	19,25,335	6,71,747	35
Primary schools for girls ...	1,59,176	6,788	4	14,095	498	4	2,23,041	8,221	4
Special schools	1,35,233	7,243	5	9,142	1,848	20	4,75,409	28,644	6
Total ...	27,81,479	9,33,716	34	6,07,962	367,398	60	54,16,211	17,65,723	33

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The figures present slight variations from those of the previous year. Fees in Government, Board, aided and unaided and private institutions met, respectively, 16, 30, 34, and 60 per cent. of their total expenditure as against 15, 29, 34 and 59 per cent. in 1893–94. Owing to increased expenditure and the fall in the fee income, the proportion of expenditure met from fees fell in the case of Arts colleges from 31 to 30 per cent. On the other hand, this proportion rose as regards professional colleges and upper secondary and lower secondary schools for boys from 30, 57 and 34 per cent., respectively, to 32, 61 and 36 per cent. In Arts colleges and in upper secondary schools for boys under the management of Boards, the fee receipts met such a high proportion as 45 and 71 per cent., respectively, of the total cost, the corresponding figures for Government institutions being 25 and 50 per cent., and for aided institutions 33 and 59 per cent., respectively. The proportion of the total cost of all grades of institutions met from fees remained at 33 per cent.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1885–86...	4,73,904	2,59,100	1,04,881	8,37,885
1886–87...	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887–88...	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888–89...	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889–90...	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890–91...	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891–92...	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892–93...	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893–94...	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894–95...	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961

24. The expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds on grants-in-aid during the past ten years is shown in the margin, the head 'Grants from Provincial funds' including *all* grants paid to Local and Municipal boards. The total grants-in-aid borne from public funds during the year amounted to Rs. 9,13,961, which is less than the expenditure under this head during the previous four years. In the following paragraphs, particulars of grants-in-aid paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds are briefly dealt with.

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

The total expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds during the year aggregated Rs. 5,94,349, which was Rs. 23,314 less than in the year previous. Particulars of grants paid from Provincial funds are furnished in the following summary :—

Grants from Provincial Funds.	Actuals, 1893–94.	Actuals, 1894–95.	Revised budget, 1894–95, as entered in the civil budget estimate.
I.—Grants to schools under private management.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	2,56,560	2,55,928	2,60,000
Scholarship grants	32,035	23,175	28,000
Building grants	22,933	20,976	* 33,600
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	9,246	10,027	11,000
Feeding and clothing grants	10,295	10,260	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	1,719	2,543	1,500
Payments by results	1,46,443	1,43.216	1,40,000
Total	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,84,100
II.—Grants to Board Schools.			
Salary and other grants to Local Boards	1,05,857	96,008	1,00,000
Salary and other grants to Municipalities	32,575	32,216	{ 20,900 † 5,700
Total	1,38,432	1,28,224	1,26,600
Grand Total	6,17,663	5,94,349	6,10,700

Salary and Rent Grants.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,55,928 was incurred on salary and rent grants out of an allotment of Rs. 2,60,000 in the revised budget and against Rs. 2,56,560, the actuals of the previous year. The decrease in the actuals, compared with those of 1893–94, was trifling and needs no explanation.

* Includes provision for Board schools also.
† Allotment for payment of net cost to the Municipal High Schools, Kurnool and Cuddapah.

The amount set apart for salary grants in the practising departments of training schools was not fully appropriated, which chiefly accounts for the difference between the revised estimate and the actuals of 1894–95. In a few instances the salary grants for February were not drawn in March.

Scholarship Grants.—The sanctioned budget and revised estimates for these grants for 1894–95 were Rs. 28,000, and the actuals were less than this allotment by Rs. 4,825. Details of the actuals for the past two years are furnished in the margin. The expenditure on scholarship grants was less in all classes of institutions except in the Gymnastic Training class attached to the Teachers' College, and the amount paid to training schools for mistresses had fallen considerably. The falling off under this latter class of institutions was due in a great measure to a marked decrease in the number of mistresses for whom stipendiary grants were applied. It is probable that some managers, who were required to strictly enforce the terms of the agreement executed by students in cases of default hesitated to apply for aid on behalf of students who were unwilling to bind themselves to serve as teachers for the prescribed period. The decrease under Technical schools is mainly attributable to the reduced rates of scholarships introduced by the revised Grant-in-aid Code.

	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions for general education ...	5,660	4,169
Training schools for masters ...	7,580	6,419
Training schools for mistresses ...	11,792	6,594
Gymnastic schools	1,788	1,894
Technical schools	5,215	4,099
Total ...	32,035	23,175

Building Grants.—The final budget estimate for building grants for 1894–95, as entered in the civil budget estimate, was Rs. 35,600, and the revised estimate Rs. 33,600. These estimates included provision for Board institutions also, though the expenditure under "Grants to schools under private management" relates to schools under private management only. The entire expenditure on building grants amounted to Rs. 24,125 as shown in the margin. As managers are required to apply for grants after the buildings have been completed, a larger sum could not be appropriated. Ten institutions received building grants of Rs. 1,000 or upwards.

	Rs.
Institutions under private management ...	20,976
Local Fund schools	2,211
Municipal schools	938
Total ...	24,125

Furniture and other Special Grants.—The allotment for furniture and other special grants was almost fully utlized.

Grants to Eleemosynary Schools and Miscellaneous Grants.—The expenditure on this head amounting to Rs. 2,543 was composed of Rs. 1,531 grants to eleemosynary schools, Rs. 967 grants to indigenous schools and Rs. 45, grant to the Whitefield Colonial school.

Results Grants.—In the revised estimate for 1894–95, Rs. 1,40,000 were provided under 'grants-in-aid' and Rs. 60,000 under 'adjusting heads,' or Rs. 2,00,000 in all, for payments by results, and the actual expenditure on results grants, including arrears at the close of 1893–94, amounted to Rs. 2,07,215 (Rs. 1,43,216 to aided, Rs. 60,461 to Local Fund and Rs. 3,538 to Municipal schools). The decrease of expenditure on results grants to aided schools, as compared with the actuals of 1893–94, was due to the practising departments attached to training schools being aided on the salary-grant system under the revised Grant-in-aid Code.

Grants to Local Boards.—The grants-in-aid to Loca lBoard schools including building grants aggregated Rs. 96,008, and the allotment had thus been almost used up. Details of the above sum are furnished below :—

		Rs.
Salary and rent grants to	ordinary schools	25,006
	training do.	1,917
	technical do.	2,363
Scholarship grants to	training do.	2,965
	technical do.	178
Building grants	... ...	2,211
Grants for furniture and other special objects	... ...	907
Results grants	... ...	60,461

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Grants to Municipal Funds.—Excluding the net cost amounting to Rs. 6,232 of the Municipal High schools, Kurnool and Cuddapah, the actual outlay on Municipal grants was Rs. 25,984, as against an allotment of Rs. 20,900. The excess expenditure (Rs. 5,084) includes Rs. 4,476 building and results grants, for the former of which no separate allotment was sanctioned under 'Municipal grants.' Details of grants to Municipal institutions are as under—

	RS.
Salary and rent grants	19,781
Net cost of high schools	6,232
Scholarship grants	714
Building grants	938
Grants for furniture and other special objects	1,013
Results grants	3,538

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

The grants paid from Local funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 2,25,947, as against Rs. 2,54,160, the revised estimate. The Accountant-General's statement gives the expenditure as Rs. 2,28,186, and the difference, viz., Rs. 2,239, is due to an erroneous debit to this head of Rs. 2,272, being the charges relating to certain Board salary-results schools in Cuddapah, and to the erroneous omission from 'grants-in-aid' of Rs. 33, being the scholarship grants paid from Local funds to the S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school, Trichinopoly. From the particulars appearing in the margin, it will be seen that the provision for building and furniture grants under the head 'other grants' was again allowed to lapse considerably, notwithstanding stringent instructions from this office to Inspecting officers to induce managers to apply for these grants, with a view to fulfilling the conditions of recognition. The actual expenditure from Local funds under 'grants-in-aid' is compared below with the revised estimate, district by district.

Grants.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	RS.	RS.
Salary grants	2,850	2,412
Results grants	2,40,540	2,21,718
Other grants	10,770	1,817
Total ...	2,54,160	2,25,947

Districts.	Actuals, 1894–95 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1894–95.			
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Building grants.	Special grant for furniture.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Building and furniture grants.	Miscellaneous grants.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	...	15,251	...	...	...	15,251	...	17,000	500	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	11,051	40	110	...	11,201	...	9,900	...	440
Gódávari	77	7,895	...	100	...	8,072	210	9,800	...	...
Kistna	...	16,272	...	...	...	16,272	...	14,780	400	1,140
Kurnool	70	4,344	...	...	...	4,414	60	4,600	...	...
Bellary	...	10,970	...	...	...	10,970	...	9,600	...	...
Anantapur	...	5,014	...	...	...	5,014	...	4,600	...	70
Cuddapah	222	10,180	...	...	...	10,402	200	6,870	...	250
Nellore	66	8,089	88	12	...	8,255	100	8,800	600	460
Chingleput	427	12,280	...	...	51	12,758	460	14,700	...	50
North Arcot ...	...	14,026	...	...	20	14,046	...	16,800	...	1,450
South Arcot ...	...	12,984	...	83	...	13,067	...	15,800	...	1,100
Tanjore	15	14,468	140	50	...	14,673	20	14,900	...	750
Trichinopoly ...	...	7,017	...	535	...	7,552	...	6,600	...	...
Madura	...	17,656	...	311	...	17,967	...	19,730	...	560
Tinnevelly	...	21,177	...	...	...	21,177	...	25,310	...	500
Coimbatore	...	14,000	50	...	...	14,050	...	14,250	...	910
Salem	...	6,118	...	15	...	6,133	...	7,250	...	140
Nilgiris	1,535	284	...	...	...	1,819	1,800	300	...	...
Malabar	...	9,106	50	...	...	9,156	...	10,550	...	730
South Canara ...	...	5,737	200	...	...	5,937	...	8,400	...	720
Total ...	2,412	2,23,919	568	1,216	71	2,28,186	2,850	2,40,540	1,500	9,270

(iii) *Grants from Municipal Funds.*

Grants amounting to Rs. 93,665 were paid from Municipal funds as per particulars in the margin, as against Rs. 1,05,348 in the previous year, and the amount was the lowest during the past five years. The decrease occurred under results grants and was mainly due to several results schools in municipalities being found self-supporting from fees and thus ineligible for results grants under the provisions of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code. Also the Madras Municipality was relieved of the liability for results grants for girls in poor schools. The actual expenditure from Municipal funds on grants-in-aid is compared below by districts with the revised estimate.

Grants.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants	24,140	24,984
Results grants	91,450	65,572
Other grants	*	3,109
Total ...	1,15,590	93,665

* Details not furnished in the printed Budgets.

Districts.	Actuals, 1894-95 (as per statements received from Chairmen).			Revised budget, 1894-95.		
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Other grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	...	1,044	...	...	1,360	...
Vizagapatam	843	3,367	274	800	4,100	...
Gódávari	803	1,347	...	780	2,250	...
Kistna	1,982	4,483	375	1,910	5,500	...
Kurnool	...	884	116	...	1,000	...
Bellary	301	2,094	...	310	2,500	...
Anantapur	...	209	...	...	250	...
Cuddapah	...	525	...	...	500	...
Nellore	981	1,785	...	1,030	2,000	...
Madras	...	6,943	17	...	8,830	...
Chingleput	721	1,591	...	800	1,800	...
North Arcot	2,112	1,321	...	2,110	1,360	...
South Arcot	1,221	2,611	8	1,160	4,700	...
Tanjore	4,573	11,095	1,243	4,450	13,200	...
Trichinopoly	...	6,217	317	...	19,870	...
Madura	3,774	6,494	432	2,500	7,530	...
Tinnevelly	1,770	3,842	195	1,770	4,960	...
Coimbatore	1,576	2,158	...	1,900	2,200	...
Salem	383	999	...	390	1,150	...
Nilgiris	2,207	371	396	2,210	360	...
Malabar	1,060	3,207	493	1,340	4,030	...
South Canara	677	2,000	228	680	2,000	...
Total ...	24,984	64,587	4,094	24,140	91,450	...

Working of the Results system.

25. In paragraph 680 of its report, the Education Commission recommended that, as a general principle, the grant-in-aid should depend on the locality and on the class of institutions, and that no grant should be given to an institution which has become self-supporting by means of fees and which needs no further development to meet the wants of the locality. Up to 1893-94 these principles were not fully observed, and, under the results rules formerly in force, schools which were situated in

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favourable localities, which were well conducted and which did not stand in need of State aid, were allowed to earn large grants, while many schools which were situated in out-of-the-way localities, which were opened for backward classes and which deserved special encouragement, were allowed to collapse for want of support, as their earnings were paltry and unattractive. It was, accordingly, proposed by me in 1893 to substitute what is known as the 'assignment' system for the 'estimate' system, each school being *assigned* a grant, not with reference to the probable number of pupils it would present for and pass at the grant examination several months afterwards, but with reference to its ascertained net cost and the funds available for expenditure on results grants, schools for backward classes and in backward localities being more favourably treated than others, and schools in villages being more favourably treated than those in kasba stations. Mr. Monro prescribed a scale of salaries for teachers of the different grades of certificates employed in municipal and non-municipal areas, so that the net cost of schools might be ascertained at what was conceived to be a reasonable figure. Managers of schools who had been making profit out of their schools did not welcome the change and complained against the system and the scale of salaries prescribed by Mr. Monro; but it was explained to them that the change could not disorganize results schools as they apprehended and that the system guaranteed more equitable distribution of public funds. The principle of the system has not been fully grasped and one or two more years must elapse before its advantages are fully known and appreciated.

The following statement compares the number of schools for boys and girls admitted to aid on the results system during 1894–95, with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

Name of district.	Schools registered for aid during 1894-95.		Schools admitted to aid in 1893-94.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Ganjám	906	13	980	19	— 74	— 6
Vizagapatam	750	11	715	13	+ 35	— 2
Gódávari	887	31	900	33	— 13	— 2
Kistna	1,268	51	1,243	56	+ 25	— 5
Bellary	529	15	609	14	— 80	+ 1
Anantapur	296	6	230	4	+ 66	+ 2
Cuddapah	456	16	510	11	— 54	+ 5
Kurnool	469	5	464	5	+ 5	...
North Arcot	771	35	963	39	—192	— 4
South Arcot	960	15	884	18	+ 76	— 3
Tanjore	868	72	870	70	— 2	+ 2
Madura	760	29	863	33	—103	— 4
Tinnevelly	1,008	184	1,158	199	—150	—15
Coimbatore	763	29	780	30	— 17	— 1
Nilgiris	11	4	13	4	— 2	...
Salem	544	32	583	26	— 39	+ 6
Trichinopoly	446	44	436	43	+ 10	+ 1
Malabar	933	33	1,020	36	— 87	— 3
South Canara	366	9	396	11	— 30	— 2
Nellore	679	16	739	18	— 60	— 2
Madras	237	41	230	44	+ 7	— 3
Chingleput	598	35	582	36	+ 16	— 1
Total ...	14,505	726	15,168	762	— 663	—36

It will be seen that there was a net decrease of 663 in the number of boys' schools and 36 in that of girls'. Making allowance for the number of schools supplementally admitted, the decrease cannot be considered as altogether a matter for regret. The schools rejected were those which totally failed to fulfil the conditions of recognition, and no school eligible for aid was excluded unless it was found fully self-supporting from fees and other receipts.

The total amounts of results grants earned from public funds for boys' schools are exhibited in the following summary. The figures relating to the schools which were examined during the year, but which did not draw the grants passed for them before the close of the year, are also included for the purposes of comparison :—

Standards.	Amount of results grants actually earned under each standard.							
	Provincial funds.				Local funds.		Municipal funds.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	
	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	233	277	1,661	1,452	5,221	3,925	955	875
First	1,249	2,438	7,749	9,031	32,931	35,657	6,480	7,342
Second	620	3,110	5,982	11,499	24,699	57,501	6,933	13,046
Third	387	3,067	3,017	9,113	16,716	57,802	6,525	17,525
Fourth	16,447	49,860	658	1,789	...	...	4,392	11,112
Fifth	1,167	6,760	53	212	...	...	210	1,044
Sixth	1,087	5,409	45	335	...	...	154	801
Seventh	273	2,299	...	...	...	...	58	387
Total ...	21,463	73,220	19,165	33,431	79,567	1,54,885	25,707	52,132

The total earnings from public funds thus amounted to Rs. 4,59,570 (Rs. 1,47,279 from Provincial, Rs. 2,34,452 from Local and Rs. 77,839 from Municipal funds), while the total assignment was Rs. 4,62,292 (Rs. 1,57,759 from Provincial, Rs. 2,31,189 from Local and Rs. 73,344 from Municipal funds). The total assignment was not much wide of the mark, though it was about Rs. 10,000 more in the case of Provincial funds and Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 less in the case of Local and Municipal funds. In the margin will be found the proportion of grants paid to the grants assigned. The amounts that lapsed in this way, as well as the amounts assigned to schools which were found closed or ineligible for the grant examination were mostly utilized in passing over-earned grants, subject, of course, to the limit of net cost.

	Assignment.	Payment.	Per-centage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds ...	1,57,759	1,23,363	78
Local funds ...	2,31,189	2,02,566	88
Municipal funds ...	73,344	65,136	89

The earnings of girls' schools are given in the subjoined statement for each standard :—

Standards.	Amount of results grants actually earned under each standard.							
	Provincial funds.				Local funds.		Municipal funds.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	
	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.	Merit.	Ordinary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	4	4	1,814	1,713	15	13	4	4
First	3	22	7,010	7,200	51	49	6	18
Second	...	...	5,385	10,925	110	125	4	15
Third	...	...	5,209	11,000	17	184	6	12
Fourth	18	40	2,775	6,682	...	...	...	...
Fifth	12	105	1,234	5,083	...	...	...	...
Sixth	...	29	1,045	3,630	...	...	...	...
Seventh	...	...	208	1,124	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	200	24,680	47,357	193	371	20	49

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The total earnings from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 72,274, Rs. 564 and Rs. 69 as against an assignment of Rs. 70,838, Rs. 700 and Rs. 220, respectively.

Unlike what happened in the case of boys' schools, the total amount earned by the girls' schools from Provincial funds exceeded the total assignment. The percentage of the amount passed to the amount earned was 85 in the case of boys' schools as against 90 in the case of girls'. Of the total amount of Rs. 65,832 passed for payment, Rs. 4,800 were not drawn during the year. Thus, only Rs. 61,032 were drawn by girls' schools out of an allotment of Rs. 71,758; in other words, about 15 per cent. of the total assignment lapsed, while in the case of boys' schools the percentage was nearly 25.

With a view to form a fair idea of the relation of the actual earnings of schools to the assignments sanctioned for them, I called for information from the Inspecting officers as to the number of schools in which the earnings equalled, exceeded or fell short of the assignments. Correct information has been received from only eleven districts, but it may be assumed that the average will approximately be the same for the Presidency. As many as 250 schools in the eleven districts earned amounts equal to the assignments, 3,295 schools earned in excess of the assignments, while 3,996 schools earned less than the assignment. Taking into consideration only schools in which the earnings varied from the assignment, it will be observed that 7,291 schools earned Rs. 2,75,633 as against an assignment of Rs. 2,68,868. The difference between the totals of assignments and earnings must be considered trifling, though it may be marked in individual schools.

About Rs. 28,499 of the total assignments were not utilized owing to the closure of as many as 1,062 schools and the non-examination of 229 schools, which were found ineligible for examination. This amount was available for distribution among the schools which earned in excess of the assignments, subject, of course, to the limit of their net cost. The distribution of the lapses and the preparation of supplemental certifying memoranda have been found to involve much trouble and loss of time, and the fixing of assignments before the grant examination tempted some managers to work up certain standards so as to earn the amount of assignment and to neglect the other standards. I have provided in the revised Grant-in-aid Code for 1896–97 for the assignments of the schools to be fixed after the grant examinations are over and the actual earnings are known.

Distribution of Provincial Grants-in-Aid by districts.

26. Appendix U furnishes particulars by districts of the expenditure on Grants-in-aid from Provincial funds for the past two years. The distribution of the entire expenditure amounting to Rs. 5,88,072, excluding Rs. 45 paid to the Whitefield Colonial school and Rs. 6,232, the net cost paid for the Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, is given below by district groups :—

	Rs.
Northern Circars	62,991
Ceded districts	27,503
Central do.	2,19,504
Southern do.	1,55,628
Inland do.	49,632
West Coast districts	72,814

Nearly 64 per cent. of the grants was appropriated by the Central and Southern districts. The percentages do not present any serious fluctuations, and the remarks in the last report apply to the year under review. Of the entire expenditure, Madras appropriated to itself 24·60 per cent. as against 24·15 in 1893–94 and Tinnevelly and Malabar more than 8 per cent. each. Ganjám and the Ceded districts drew less than 1·6 per cent. Applications for new and increased grants are invariably refused, unless savings in the sanctioned scale are available. Most managers have been complaining of the inadequacy of the amount of aid, and it seems inexpedient to reduce the scale of grants already sanctioned in certain districts, with a view to aid schools in other districts. The extremely unpleasant situation of the Department can only be improved if, in view of the increasing income from general revenues, Government can see its way to sanction an additional assignment for expenditure on Grants-in-aid.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

27. The Department was administered by Mr. Monro from the beginning of the year to the 27th September, when I returned from furlough and resumed charge. Mr. Monro made a short tour to Kumbakonam in April and to Coimbatore and Palghat in July and August. In November 1894, I proceeded to Calicut to study on the spot a question which had engaged my attention for some time, namely, that of reducing the status of the Second-grade Training College and of opening a School of Commerce. I inspected the Reformatory school, Chingleput, in March, and also visited Madura and Trichinopoly, chiefly with a view to ascertain by personal inspection the condition of the Technical schools in those towns. Press of work in connection with the reorganization of the Medical College and Medical schools and of the School of Arts, the revision of the rules of the Law College and the Lawrence Asylum, and the disposing of Local and Municipal budgets prevented me from spending on tour as much time as was desirable in the interests of education in the mofussil.

Redistribution of circles and divisions.

28. Experience having shown that the Central and Southern Circles as constituted in 1894 were somewhat unwieldy for administrative purposes, the territorial extent of the four circles comprising the Presidency was changed by the transfer of Kurnool from the Northern to the Central Circle, North Arcot and South Arcot from the Central to the Southern Circle, and Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris from the Southern to the Western Circle. The charge of Bangalore and Coorg was entrusted to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle. The Assistant Inspectors' divisions were also re-arranged so as to provide an Assistant Inspector for Malabar and South Canara. The district of Madura was divided between two Assistant Inspectors and the Nilgiris was placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle. The last-mentioned arrangement, however, proved a source of no small inconvenience and has, since the close of the year, been given up. I may observe in passing that the nomenclature of the several divisions as first, second, &c., is arbitrary and non-suggestive; and I intend proposing to Government more suitable designations.

Inspectors.

29. Every circle experienced a change of Inspectors during the year. M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rau, of the Northern Circle, was on privilege leave from 10th April to 29th May, Mr. Marsden having charge of the office in addition to his own duties. Mr. Marsden, of the Central Circle, was absent on privilege leave for one month, when M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar, Assistant Inspector, Fourth Division, was placed in charge of the office without prejudice to his own duties. The Southern Circle was under Mr. Logan till 6th July, on which date Mr. Flanagan took charge. In the Western Circle Mr. Logan proceeded to Europe on three months' privilege leave and M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai acted for him. The following statement relates to the work done by the Inspectors, permanent and acting:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau Pantulu ...	6	12	24	170	15	8	235	11,823	122	159	217	4,077
Central ...	Mr. E. Marsden	8	28	14	7	...	23	80	7,140	74	176	171	2,424
	M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariar ...	1	5	1	...	...	2	9	1,015	13	15	29	688
Southern ...	Mr. C. C. Flanagan	8	30	1	1	...	14	54	9,963	113	110	203	3,829
Western ...	Mr. T. T. Logan	4	13	12	15	...	8	52	6,069	81	170	183	635
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai ...	5	10	3	...	...	3	21	4,659	31	45	59	320

As usual, fluctuations will be noticed in the work done by the several Inspectors. The largest number of schools and scholars was examined by M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rau, but the majority of the schools he examined were of the primary grade. Each Inspector spent on circuit not less than 200 days; but the time actually spent on examination work was disproportionate to the time spent on

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circuit. Owing to a redistribution of the circles, as noted above, no useful comparison can be instituted with the figures of the previous year.

Inspectresses.

30. The districts of North Arcot and South Arcot were transferred to the Inspectress of the Southern and Western Circles, in consequence of the change in the areas of the Inspectors' circles, and each Inspectress was thus placed in charge of eleven districts. Mrs. Brander was on privilege leave for two months and 21 days, when Miss Govindarajulu acted. Miss Arnold acted in the Southern and Western Circles till the 6th April, when she was relieved by Miss Carr. The figures given below relate to the work done by the Inspectresses, permanent and acting :—

	Inspectress of Northern and Central Circles.	Inspectress of Southern and Western Circles.
Number of schools examined	134	145
Number of pupils examined	8,711	8,232
Number of days spent in examining	137	172
Number of days spent on circuit	124	216
Number of miles travelled	5,036	4,904

The above figures bear testimony to the onerous duties which have to be performed by the Inspectresses.

Assistant Inspectors.

31. The old Third Division comprised the two districts of Kistna and Kurnool. Kistna was added to Gódávari and Kurnool to Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, with a view to provide an Assistant Inspector for Malabar and South Canara. Five out of nine divisions, the First (Ganjám and Vizagapatam), the Fourth (Nellore, Madras and Chingleput), the Fifth (North Arcot and South Arcot), the Eighth (Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly), and the Ninth (Malabar and South Canara) did not change hands. In the Second Division (Gódávari and Kistna) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rau was on privilege leave for two months and nine days and M.R.Ry. P. Krishnamachari acted for him. M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau was transferred to the new Ninth Division and M.R.Ry. Kachayya Sastri succeeded him in the Third Division (Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool) on the 21st July. M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, Assistant Inspector, Sixth Division (Tanjore and part of Madura) acted as Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, during Mr. Logan's absence on privilege leave. Later on M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai himself went on privilege leave and M.R.Ry. S. A. Sundaram Aiyar and M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliar acted for him. In the Ninth Division (Tinnevelly and part of Madura) M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar was on privilege leave and M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliar was posted to the division. The annexed table compares the work done by the Assistant Inspectors :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	241	6,302	74	3,625	238	160
Second	235	5,229	90	4,615	245	177
Third	179	5,311	48	9,344	227	191
Fourth	150	4,886	30	6,376	188	147
Fifth	224	6,089	77	6,349	208	147
Sixth	233	8,446	30	1,786	164	128
Seventh	151	4,675	43	1,477	216	157
Eighth	188	6,358	50	2,669	183	144
Ninth	117	5,955	84	5,907	168	137
Average ...	191	5,916	58	4,683	204	154

There was a general improvement in the amount of work done. The Assistant Inspector, First Division, examined the largest number of schools, and the Assistant Inspector, Sixth Division, the largest number of pupils for grant. The number of days spent in examining schools was in certain divisions out of proportion to the number of days spent on circuit. The Ninth Division came into existence only in July 1894. In five out of the remaining eight divisions, the Assistant Inspectors were on circuit for over 200 days.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

32. There were, as usual, many changes among the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools, the total number remaining at 55. One of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors was transferred to my office as Second Assistant. Particulars of the work done by them are furnished in Appendix A, and the subjoined summary gives the averages by divisions :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
First	304	5,485	34	1,204	206	156
Second	263	4,685	39	2,755	216	149
Third	174	2,759	74	2,691	187	150
Fourth	262	5,009	55	4,480	168	179
Fifth	231	4,510	49	3,179	183	142
Sixth	231	4,629	26	2,593	216	186
Seventh	252	5,084	22	1,388	180	144
Eighth	188	3,464	33	2,473	186	163
Ninth	217	5,997	23	1,910	186	158
Average ...	236	4,510	43	2,585	192	159

Compared with the figures for 1893–94, a slight decrease will be noticed in the average number of schools and pupils examined for grant, but this was due to the Assistant Inspectors having examined a larger number of primary schools. In 21 out of 55 ranges the Sub-Assistants had to examine over 300 schools each. This is too large a number for efficiency. A Sub-Assistant cannot conduct the examination of more than 200 schools annually if the examination is to be as thorough and searching as the Grant-in-Aid Code contemplates. But the present state of things is unavoidable, funds not being available to permit of an increase in the number of this class of Inspecting officers.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

33. The six Sub-Assistants of girls' schools examined altogether 849 schools and 38,581 pupils, as against 760 schools and 33,035 pupils in 1893–94, and spent on an average over 200 days on circuit. Considering the extent of the ranges of these Sub-Assistants I look upon their work as satisfactory. Fuller particulars are recorded in Appendix A.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

34. As in the previous year, there were 243 Inspecting Schoolmasters distributed as follows over the different districts :—

Districts.	1893–94.	1894–95.	Districts.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Ganjám	13	12	South Arcot	10	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Tanjore	16	16
Gódávari	17	17	Madura	14	14
Kistna	19	20	Tinnevelly	15	15
Bellary	9	9	Coimbatore	13	13
Anantapur	4	4	Salem	13	12
Cuddapah	8	8	Trichinopoly	9	9
Kurnool	7	7	Nilgiris	1	1
Nellore	10	10	Malabar	22	22
Madras	3	3	South Canara	7	8
Chingleput	7	7			
North Arcot	14	14	Total ...	243	243

One of them was paid from Provincial funds, 192 from Local funds and 50 from Municipal funds. Eighteen of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were employed for the inspection and improvement of Muhammadan schools. Proposals for the employment of a second Sub-Assistant for the supervision of Mappilla schools and of two Inspecting Schoolmasters for the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of Malabar were under consideration towards the close of the year, and have since been sanctioned. The Inspecting Schoolmasters are reported to have visited 3,468 villages not having schools of their own, to have started or brought under inspection 2,278 schools and to have brought 2,099 schools from the unaided to the aided list. No

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opportunity is missed to improve the qualifications of these officers, and their work was on the whole satisfactory.

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

35. The six Superintendents employed in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari agencies examined on the whole 325 schools and 11,267 pupils. Though the above figures were an improvement on those of the previous year, their work was not in all cases as satisfactory as it should have been.

Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests.

36. In consequence of the alteration in the date of examination from January to July, the Sub-Assistants' tests were not held during the year under review.

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37. A convocation for conferring degrees was held in March 1895, at which 533 candidates as against 443 in 1894 were admitted to degrees in the several faculties noted in the margin. There was a large increase in the number of candidates for the B.A., B.L. and L.T. degrees, and, for the first time in the history of the University, one candidate obtained the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science. Fewer candidates were presented for the degree of Master of Arts, and no candidate secured the M.L. degree. After the degrees were conferred, the Chancellor, His Excellency the Governor, addressed the graduates.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

M.A. degree	5	M.D. degree	1
B.A. do.	416	M.B. and C.M. degree.	3
M.L. do.	...	L.M.S. degree	11
B.L. do.	59	B.C.E. do.	1
L.S.Sc. do.	1	L.T. do.	36

Changes in by-laws.

38. The bifurcation of the B.L. course to which reference was made in the last report received the approval of Government during the year under review. In Arts, Medicine, and Engineering, candidates for the degree examination are allowed to enter on their final course of study only after passing the First Examination; whereas, in Law, candidates are permitted to proceed with their studies for the degree examination even though they may not have passed the First Examination. The reason for the difference is that at the First Examination in Law, unlike the corresponding examination in Arts, Medicine and Engineering, the subjects are not logically preliminary to the subjects of the degree examination. The examination was broken up mainly to relieve the strain upon candidates in having to carry on the study of so many subjects side by side. The present arrangement is only temporary, pending the final settlement of the courses of study when the Law College building comes to be occupied. Candidates are, however, required to pass the First Examination before appearing for the degree examination. The B.E. degree Examination under the revised by-laws was held for the first time in January 1895, and the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science, instituted in 1888–89, was held for the first time in July 1894.

University Fee Fund.

39. The University presented a more favourable balance sheet than in the previous year, and its financial condition may be expected to emerge gradually from the temporary depression caused by the raising of the standard of the Matriculation Examination. Fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,61,406 and Rs. 16,972, respectively, as against Rs. 1,42,421 and Rs. 16,125 in 1893–94, and the charges to Rs. 1,58,936 as against Rs. 1,55,182, so that the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 19,442 as against Rs. 3,364. Charges amounting to Rs. 3,496 due for the previous year were paid during 1894–95, while certain items of expenditure appertaining to 1894–95 remained unpaid at the close of the year. On the 31st March last the University Fee Fund held at its credit Rs. 2,45,000 in Government securities and Rs. 27,165 in cash.

Affiliated institutions.

40. The only addition to the list of affiliated institutions was the Training College at Rajahmundry. In two of the Arts Colleges alone instruction was not given in all the branches of the Science division in which they are affiliated. In the Presidency College no student selected Branch III-A (Botany) or Branch III-B (Animal Physiology) and in St. Peter's College, Tanjore, no one selected Branch V (History). On the other hand,

instruction was being given in Branch II-B (Chemistry) in the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, though the institution was not formally affiliated in that branch before the close of the year.

University examinations.

41. In the following summary the results of the various University examinations for the past two years are compared, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted:—

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	*23*	*23*	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Bachelor of Arts. English Language Division.	1894-95.	200	91	...	479	19	65	854	117	52	...	314	14	26	523
	1893-94.	*165*	*76*	...	*353*	*16*	*87*	*697*	*114*	*53*	...	*213*	*14*	*46*	*440*
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language Division.	1894-95.	194	90	...	381	18	92	775	171	82	...	343	18	84	698
	1893-94.	*161*	*73*	...	*340*	*17*	*122*	*713*	*148*	*65*	...	*291*	*17*	*99*	*620*
Bachelor of Arts. Science Division.	1894-95.	215	83	...	414	16	97	825	123	45	...	278	13	41	500
	1893-94.	*139*	*62*	...	*355*	*17*	*154*	*727*	*89*	*25*	...	*209*	*12*	*62*	*397*
First Examination in Arts.	1894-95.	178	232	79	830	62	487	*1,868	65	104	28	318	23	91	629
	1893-94.	*231*	*247*	*106*	*995*	*67*	*619*	†*2,265*	*71*	*101*	*37*	*372*	*28*	*105*	*714*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Bachelor of Laws ...	1894-95.	190	12	...	...	...	...	202	58	1	...	...	...	...	59
	1893-94.	*166*	*15*	...	...	...	...	*181*	*39*	*6*	...	...	...	...	*45*
Medicine.															
M.D.	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second M.B and C.M.	1894-95.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1893-94.	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
First M.B. and C.M.	1894-95.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Scientific.	1894-95.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1893-94.	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	*9*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*
Second L.M.S.	1894-95.	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
	1893-94.	*29*	...	...	...	...	...	*29*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	*15*
First L.M.S.	1894-95.	53	...	...	...	...	...	53	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
	1893-94.	*67*	...	...	...	...	...	*67*	*13*	...	...	...	...	...	*13*
L.S.Sc.	1894-95.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1893-94.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Engineering.	1894-95.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1893-94.	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
First Examination in Engineering.	1894-95.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1893-94.	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written.	1894-95.	25	...	...	...	...	20	45	22	...	...	...	...	12	34
	1893-94.	*27*	...	...	...	...	*27*	*54*	*24*	...	...	...	...	*18*	*42*
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical.	1894-95.	20	...	...	...	...	51	71	12	...	...	...	...	32	44
	1893-94.	*24*	...	...	...	...	*30*	*54*	*10*	...	...	...	...	*10*	*20*
Total ...	1894-95.	1,130	508	79	2,104	115	843	4,779	621	284	28	1,253	68	293	2,547
	1893-94.	*1,031*	*473*	*106*	*2,043*	*117*	*1,068*	*4,838*	*536*	*250*	*37*	*1,085*	*71*	*349*	*2,328*

The total number passed rose by 9·4 per cent., while that of examinees advanced by 1·2 per cent. only. Fewer candidates presented themselves for the First Examination in Arts, for the Preliminary Scientific and the two L.M.S. Examinations, for the B.E. degree Examination and for the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination. The number of candidates at the other examinations more or less advanced, except at the M.A. degree Examination, for which 23 entered as in the

* Excludes two candidates disallowed.

† Excludes eight candidates disallowed.

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previous year. Not a single candidate passed the M.L. degree Examination and fewer candidates passed the M.A degree and F.A. Examinations, the Second L.M.S. and the B.E. degree Examination, and the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination.

In the English Language division of the B.A. degree Examination 61·2 per cent. of the examinees passed as against 63·1 per cent. in the year previous. This was to a large extent due to Government colleges having shown comparatively poor results, 58·5 as against 69·1 per cent., in consequence chiefly of unavoidable changes in the staff. The percentages of passed to examined advanced from 87 to 90 in the Second Language division and from 54·6 to 60·6 in the Science division. The growing tendency on the part of candidates for the B.A. degree Examination to devote one additional year to their Science branch accounts for the steady improvement under this head. In the English Language, Second Language, and Science divisions Government colleges passed 58·5, 88·1 and 57·2 per cent and aided colleges 65·5, 90·0 and 67·1 per cent., respectively, of the candidates they sent up.

Though fewer candidates appeared for and passed the First Examination in Arts, the proportion of passed to examined rose from 31·5 to 33·6 per cent. The decrease in the number of examinees was due to the disastrous results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1892, which was the first examination held under the revised by-laws. Probably the higher qualifications required at the Matriculation Examination explain, to some extent, the improvement at the F.A. Examination. As the Senior F.A. classes contained only 1,214 students on the 31st March 1894, about a third of the candidates for the F.A. Examination held in December 1894 were failures of the previous years.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. degree Examination.

42. The results of the M.A. degree Examination were even more unfavourable than in the year previous, only six passing out of 23 examinees as against seven out of 23. The branches taken up by the candidates were as shown hereunder:—

	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics	1	...
Physics	5	2
Botany and Physiology	1	1
Mental and Moral Science	3	1
History	5	...
Language	8	2

The poor results and the fact that as many as six out of 29 candidates who registered their names failed to appear suggest the inference that many of the candidates had been engaged in some avocation or other. Of the sixteen Brahman, four non-Brahman Hindu and three Native Christian candidates, four Brahmans and one non-Brahman Hindu met with success.

B.A. degree Examination.

43. In the subjoined table the results of the B.A. degree Examination are exhibited in greater detail:—

Subjects.	Percentages passed in 1892–93.	1893–94.			1894–95.		
		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English Language division	77·5	697	440	63·1	854	523	61·2
Second Language division	87·7	713	620	86·9	775	698	90·1
Science division. Branch I. Mathematics	45·3	92	36	39·1	106	51	48·1
Science division. Branch II. A. Physics	44·5	158	46	29·1	200	132	66·0
Science division. Branch II. B. Chemistry	44·4	32	12	37·5	32	15	46·9
Science division. Branch III. (B). Biology and Animal Physiology.	50·0	...	...	...	1	...	...
Science division. Branch III. (C). Biology and Zoology.	68·5	29	23	79·3	30	20	66·7
Science division. Branch III. (D). Biology and Geology	...	12	4	33·3	16	5	31·3
Science division. Branch IV. Mental and Moral Science.	59·2	222	156	70·3	212	145	68·4
Science division. Branch V. History	53·9	182	120	65·9	228	132	57·9

The percentage of passed to examined advanced in the Second Language division and in three branches—Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry—of the Science division; but in Biology, Mental and Moral Science, and History there was some retrogression. Among the different branches of the Science division, Mental and Moral Science passed the largest number (145), and History and Physics passed each 132 candidates as against 46 and 120 in 1893–94. The popularity of Physics is noteworthy, seeing that it is taught in only five out of eleven first-grade colleges, while History and Mental and Moral Science are taught in eight colleges. Of the successful candidates at the examination of 1894–95 only 154 appeared for and passed in all the divisions, while 305 completed the examination, having passed in one or in two divisions in the previous years. In only one or two divisions 954 passed, and they have yet to complete the examination. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 141, 215 and 553, respectively.

The distribution of successful candidates according to the classes of the community to which they belonged was as given in the margin. It will be noticed that Brahmans, while they continued to maintain their numerical supremacy, obtained in each of the three divisions of the examination a lower proportion of passes than non-Brahman Hindus and Native Christians. Muhammadans continued to be poorly represented. Of the entire number of passed candidates in the three divisions, Brahmans constituted 69, 72 and 72 per cent. as against 74, 73 and 71 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Classes of the community.	English Language division.		Second Language division.		Science division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Brahmans	362	59·0	506	90·2	360	60·2
Other Hindus	106	62·7	123	90·4	92	64·3
Muhammadans	4	36·3	10	83·3	5	45·5
Native Christians	38	86·6	46	90·2	34	61·8
Eurasians	8	88·9	9	90·0	5	55·6
Europeans	3	75·0	3	75·0	3	37·5
Parsis	2	100·0	1	100·0	1	100·0

44. In the margin will be found the percentages of passed to examined in the several subjects of the First Examination in Arts during the past three years. There was a deterioration under English and Mathematics; but the larger proportion of success in Physiology or Physiography and in History contributed to the advance in the total percentage of passes. Of the alternative subjects Physiology and Physiography, the former was brought up by the bulk of the candidates, and the latter by 155 candidates only. In Physiography 43 per cent. passed as against 68 per cent. in Physiology. At this examination also, while non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Native Christians succeeded in passing 35·4, 32·0 and 41·4 per cent. respectively of the candidates sent up, Brahmans passed only 31·5 per cent. of the examinees, though they still formed over 63 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
English	1,243	66	1,401	61·9	1,021	54·7
Optional Language ...	1,423	75	1,796	79·3	1,540	82·4
Mathematics	1,099	58	1,406	62·1	1,022	54·7
Physiology or Physiography.	1,357	72	1,151	50·8	1,233	66·0
History	1,497	79	1,465	64·7	1,327	71·0

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

45. Eleven first-grade and 25 second-grade colleges furnished returns as in the previous year. Appendix B gives particulars of their strength and the results they obtained at the University examinations. In the following summary will be found the distribution of students in the several college classes for the past four years:—

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.
M.A. class	11	13	26	19
Senior B.A. class	531	751	925	974
Junior B.A. class	525	604	548	483
Senior F.A. class	1,288	1,572	1,214	1,081
Junior F.A. class	1,463	597	617	628

Of the M.A. scholars seven were in the Presidency College and 12 in the Madras Christian College. The Senior B.A. classes were stronger than in any previous year, which is to no small extent due to the growing tendency on the part of students to appear for the Science division of the B.A. degree Examination after three years' study. The Junior B.A. class and the Senior and Junior F.A. classes were weaker than in 1892, having been affected by the small number who passed at the Matriculation Examination held in 1892, 1893 and 1894, during which period the revised by-laws have been in force. The steady, though not substantial, increase in the strength of the Junior F.A. class since 1893 is noteworthy. Of the 628 students in the Junior F.A. class 336 belonged to 11 First-grade colleges, and 292 to 25 Second-grade colleges. One Second-grade college had no Junior F.A. class and as many as 12 Second-grade colleges had on the rolls of the Junior F.A. class less than ten students each.

Extent to which the different branches of the Science division were taught in the First-grade colleges.

46. It will be interesting to note here how far the different branches of the Science division of the B.A. degree Examination were represented in colleges. The following table exhibits in how many colleges each of the branches is taught and how many students were receiving instruction in each branch :—

Science Division.	Number of colleges affiliated in or teaching.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.
I. Mathematics	6	86	66
II. A. Physics	5	161	46
II. B. Chemistry	2	19	9
III. A. Biology and Botany	1	...	...
III. B. Biology and Animal Physiology ...	1	...	...
III. C. Biology and Zoology	2	42	28
III. D. Biology and Geology	1	11	4
IV. Mental and Moral Science	8	251	175
V. History	8	232	176

The Junior B.A. classes were weaker than the Senior B.A. classes and, consequently, fewer students in the former class than in the latter took up the several subjects. But the decrease in Physics and Chemistry is very marked. A sufficient number of young men have not sought instruction in Branches III-A and III-B, and no special classes have thus been opened for these branches in the Presidency College, the only institution affiliated to the University in these branches. Taking the Senior classes alone it is encouraging to notice that as many as 233 students selected Physical or Natural Science as their special subject.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

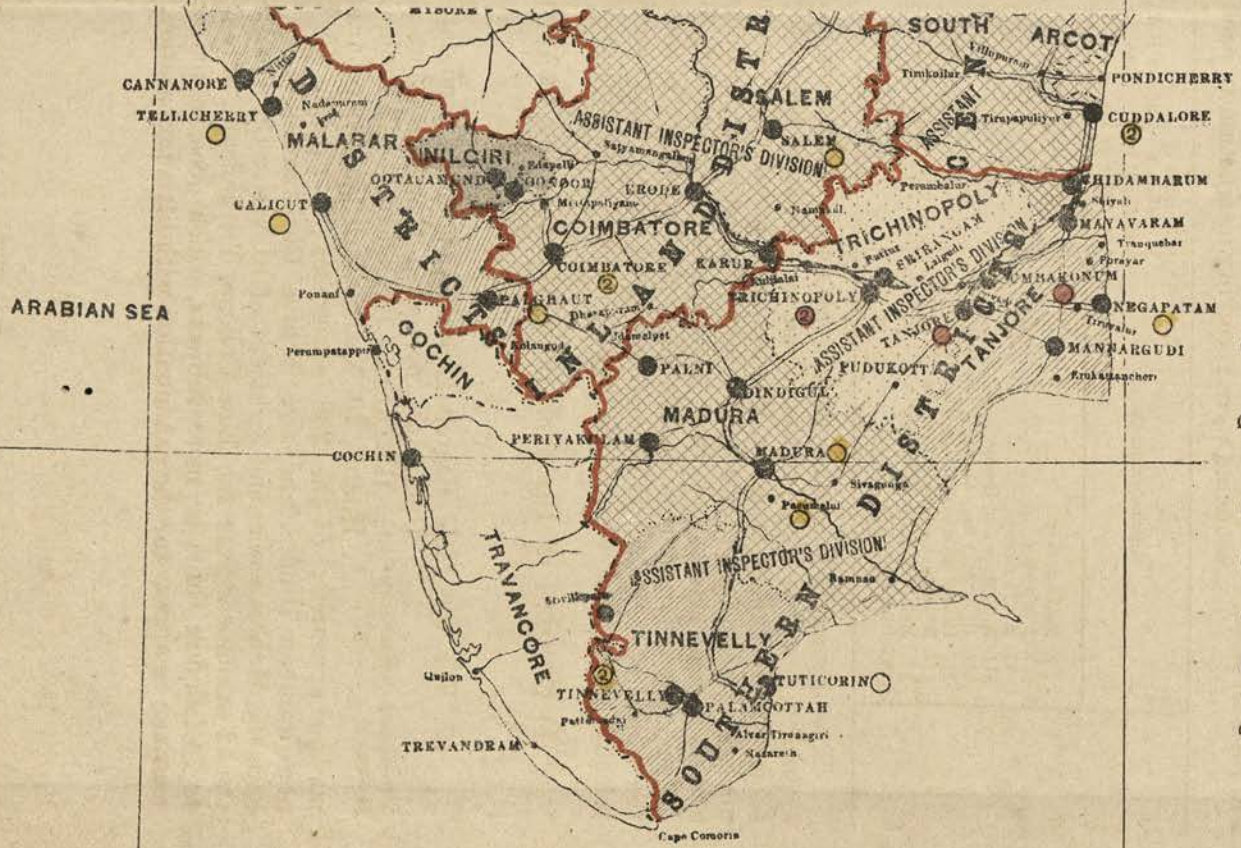
Law.

University examinations in Law.

47. For the M.L. degree Examination seven candidates, all of whom were Brahmans, presented themselves, but not one passed. For the B.L. degree Examination 142 Brahmans, 47 non-Brahman Hindus, 10 Native Christians, one Eurasian and two Muhammadans appeared; of the 202 examinees 59 passed, 45 being Brahmans, 12 non-Brahman Hindus and two Native Christians. It is to be regretted that both the Muhammadan and eight out of 10 Native Christian candidates failed. Of the 12 examinees from the Law College, Trivandrum, only one passed. As many as 74 failed in three or more subjects, which goes to show that many candidates continue to appear for the examination with little preparation.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education. Map I.

1894-95



BENGAL PRESIDENCY

PROVINCES

FIRST GRADE COLLEGES ____ GREEN

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES ____ YELLOW

SPECIAL COLLEGES ____ BLUE

MUNICIPALITIES ____ BLACK

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Colleges of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Seven Classes.

CLASS I., where over 100 are under instruction out of every 5,000 of Male School going age population. ____

CLASS II., where between 20 & 40 are under instruction out of 5,000 of Male School going age population ____

CLASS III., ___do___ 10 & 20 ___do___ do ___

CLASS IV., ___do___ 5 & 10 ___do___ do ___

CLASS V., ___do___ 2½ & 5 ___do___ do ___

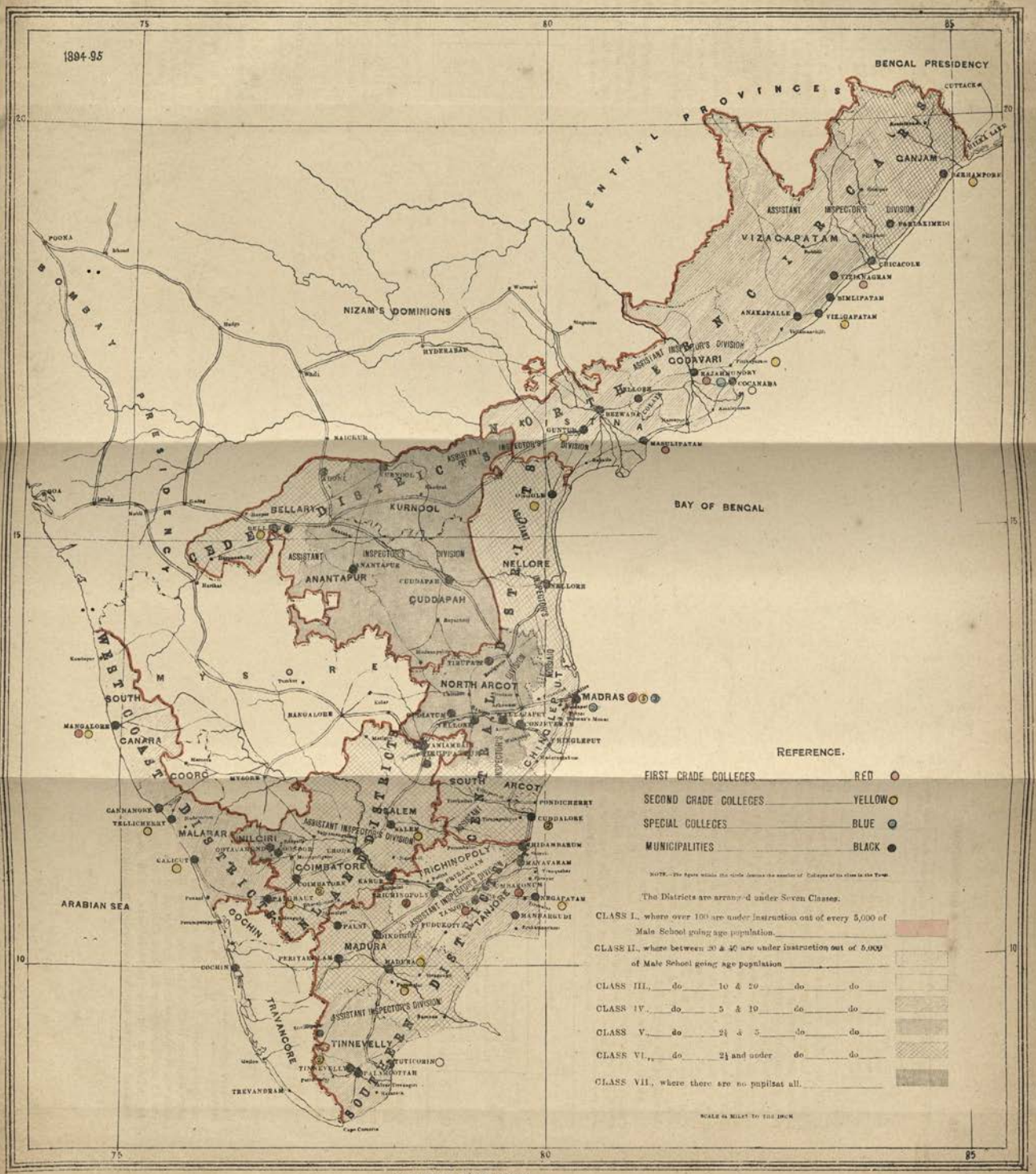
CLASS VI., ___do___ 2½ and under do ___do___

CLASS VII., where there are no pupils at all. ____

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH

A.J.D. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education. Map I.



A.J.D. HARPER, LITHOG: MADRAS

48. The Law College had 630 students on the rolls (604 B.L. and 26 Pleadership students) as against 561 B.L. and 30 Pleadership students on the 31st March 1894. During the year admission was confined to candidates who had passed the B.A. degree Examination completely or in the English and Science divisions. Had it not been for this restriction the increase in the strength would have been greater. The Pleadership class sustained a further fall, as had been anticipated. Of the 630 students, 467 were Brahmans, 124 non-Brahman Hindus, 27 Native Christians, eight Muhammadans, and four Europeans and others. For the B.L. degree Examination 79 students appeared direct from the senior division and 26 passed—one in the first class, 13 in the second class, and the rest in the third. The results were thus a decided improvement over those of the previous year. The college council held five meetings during the year. Towards the close of the year a revised code of rules to regulate the work of the institution was under the consideration of Government. A special report was also submitted to Government on the progress of the college since its institution on the present lines and on its prospects. Government has recommended to the Secretary of State its continuance under the management of the Department for a further period of five years. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 60,094 and the charges to Rs. 39,634, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 20,460.

Law College, Madras.

Medicine.

49. An improvement will be noticed in the results of the University examinations in Medicine, 45 candidates having passed out of 98 as against 33 out of 107 in 1893-94. One candidate appeared for the M.D. degree Examination and one for the degree Examination of Licentiate in Sanitary Science, and both passed. The several classes of the community were represented in the medical examinations as per figures in the margin. Europeans and Eurasians passed, as usual, the highest proportion, and Brahmans ranked next, while out of 18 Native Christians only five passed. The percentage of success secured by the Brahman candidates is creditable to that community.

University examinations in Medicine.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmans	18	8
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	32	13
Europeans and Eurasians ...	25	17
Native Christians	18	5
Muhammadans	3	1
Others	2	1

50. As I anticipated, the strength of the Medical College fell—from 82 to 72. Twenty, including one female student, were in the M.B. and C.M. section, 32, including three female students, were in the L.M.S. section, and 20 were casual students. Only two sought admission into the L.M.S. section as against eight into the M.B. and C.M. section, applicants naturally preferring the M.B. and C.M. course, though longer, to the shorter L.M.S. course with its inferior status. If the L.M.S. course is to be extended to five years, this section of the college will disappear altogether in a few years. Of the students, 12 were Brahmans, 18 non-Brahman Hindus, 17 Europeans and Eurasians and three Muhammadans; 59 belonged to the richer and middle classes. Two former students of the college obtained commissions in the Indian Medical Service, and nine students, including a Native Christian lady, obtained British diplomas. The college did fairly well in all the University examinations except in the Second L.M.S. Examination, the results of which were the most unfavourable of any during the last quinquennium. The expenditure on the college, including the school department, was Rs. 1,65,630, of which fees and contributions covered Rs. 58,955.

Medical College, Madras.

Engineering.

51. Two Brahmans appeared for the B.E. degree Examination and both of them passed. For the First Examination in Engineering six Brahmans, two non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian appeared. The Native Christian, one non-Brahman and five Brahmans passed.

University examinations in Engineering.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

52. One Native Christian, 15 Brahmans, three non-Brahman Hindus, or 19 on the whole, were on the rolls of the college as against 18 on the 31st March 1894, and, with a single exception, all the students belonged to the richer and middle classes. It is a matter for regret that the Muhammadan community was unrepresented. The admission of this class into the college at half fees as recommended by me will, I hope, encourage them to join. Three Engineers completed their practical course and received college diplomas. Two students appeared for the B.E. degree Examination held for the first time under the revised by-laws and both were successful. They also passed a fairly creditable examination before the college Board of Examiners.

College of Engineering, Madras.

Teaching.

53. For the written and practical portions of the L.T. degree Examination, 45 and 71 candidates, respectively, appeared and 34 and 44 passed. The failure at the practical test was, as might be expected, greater than at the written examination. Of the successful candidates at the practical test, who alone qualified for the L.T. diploma, 28 were Brahmans, 15 were Native Christians and one was a Eurasian. None of the four non-Brahman Hindus who were examined met with success. For the second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificate Examination, 41 candidates appeared, of whom 18 passed, excluding 16 who qualified for untrained teachers' certificates only.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grade.

54. Seven graduates and eight under-graduates of the F.A. standard were on the rolls of the Rajahmundry Training College. The graduate student of the previous year appeared for the L.T. degree Examination, but failed to pass. Of the seven students that appeared for the written test of the second-grade collegiate, two passed for trained and four for untrained teachers' certificates. The above results are far from satisfactory, but it must be mentioned here that 1894–95 was the first year of the existence of the college.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

55. There were 51 students—two M.A. and 26 B.A. graduates and 23 First Arts under-graduates—on the rolls of the Teachers' College as against 53 in the year previous. All were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds with the exception of two Maisur graduates who joined the college as paying students. As in the previous year, the European and Muhammadan communities were unrepresented, while the non-Brahman classes contributed two students, Brahmans and Native Christians numbering 40 and nine respectively. All the students are returned as belonging to the middle classes. For the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination, 24 candidates appeared direct from the college, of whom 22 passed, and at the practical test 12 passed out of 20 entrants. These results must be considered good. For the written examination for the second-grade collegiate certificate, 28 candidates appeared from the college direct and 13 passed for trained teachers' certificates. These results compare favourably with those of the preceding year. The Students' Home continued to work with success. The questions of providing such accommodation for a larger number of students and free quarters for the Vice-Principal of the College were under consideration at the close of the year.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

56. The Calicut Training College having failed to attract under-graduates of the F.A. standard in sufficient numbers, and the results not appearing to justify the large expenditure incurred on the institution, its status was reduced to that of an upper secondary training school in February last, and a portion of the saving was utilized in establishing a school of Commerce in Calicut. Five candidates appeared from the college for the written test for second-grade collegiate Teachers' certificate and three passed.

Training College, Calicut.

Agriculture.

57. One European, one Native Christian, one Muhammadan, 32 Brahmans and 12 non-Brahman Hindus constituted the strength (47) of the College of Agriculture as against 41 on the 31st March 1894. All the students, with two exceptions, belonged to the richer

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

and middle classes. Only 34 out of 47 students were returned as belonging to the class of land-holders, and officials contributed 10 students. The increase in strength, compared with the previous year, is accounted for by several former students having rejoined the college with a view to completing the tests for the diploma in agriculture. The most important event of the year was the bestowal of recognition on the college diploma by Government, which passed final orders on the various proposals regarding the college. Of the students 14 were from territories outside the Presidency and only 25 were stipendiaries. The senior class made two excursions—the first to the Anantapur district in October 1894 and the second to the Coimbatore district in January 1895. The results of the Advanced Examination in Agriculture were not favourable, only five passing out of 12 examinees. Four students received diplomas during the year. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 34,432 incurred on the institution, Rs. 600 were met from fees and Rs. 4,362 from subscriptions and other sources.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

The Upper Secondary Examination notification.

58. The Upper Secondary Examination of December 1894 was the first examination held under the revised notification of September 1893. According to this notification candidates are required to come up in all the compulsory subjects at one and the same examination, failure in any one of the compulsory subjects means failure in the compulsory portion of the examination, a separate minimum is not required for each of the translation papers, the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination is dispensed with, and the number of optional subjects required to complete the examination is reduced from three to two. The above concessions, however, did not produce any marked result, and unless further concessions are granted in the way of dispensing with separate minima for translation and handwriting, the examination seems destined to failure.

Upper Secondary Examination.

59. For the last Upper Secondary Examination 44 candidates appeared in all the compulsory subjects and 48 came up to complete the compulsory portion of the examination, having passed in one or more branches in previous years. Only four of the former and ten of the latter were successful. Of the candidates, 44 belonged to seven High schools and 48 were private students, and eight of the former and six of the latter passed. Eleven out of the 14 candidates who completed the examination were Brahmans, two were non-Brahman Hindus and one was a Native Christian. The percentages of passes in English, Second Language, Mathematics, and History and Geography were, respectively, 35, 86, 28 and 19. This shows that the candidates did worse in Mathematics and in History and Geography than in English. Up to date 17 candidates have passed the examination completely and rendered themselves eligible for superior appointments in the public service.

Matriculation Examination.

60. At the Matriculation Examination held in December last 918 candidates passed out of 4,143 examinees as against 776 out of 3,386 in 1893. The percentage of passes thus fell from 22·9 to 22·2. The increase in the number of passed candidates was satisfactory, though there was not a proportionate advance in the strength of Junior F.A. classes on the 31st March last:—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private candidates.	Total.
Examined	1893-94	*72*	*310*	*604*	*1,541*	*427*	*432*	*3,386*
	1894-95	149	320	729	1,920	416	609	* 4,143
Passed—								
First class	1893-94	*2*	*3*	*2*	*14*	*7*	*2*	*30*
	1894-95	...	3	13	13	4	...	33
Second class	1893-94	*15*	*82*	*167*	*386*	*77*	*19*	*746*
	1894-95	27	80	191	457	97	33	885
Total passed	1893-94	*17*	*85*	*169*	*400*	*84*	*21*	*776*
	1894-95	27	83	204	470	101	33	918
Percentage passed	1893-94	*24*	*27*	*28*	*26*	*20*	*5*	*22·9*
	1894-95	18	26	28	24	24	5	22·2

* Excludes seven candidates disallowed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

There were nearly 4,200 pupils on the 31st March 1894 in the sixth form of high schools for boys borne on the departmental returns; but from these schools only 2,809 pupils were allowed to appear for the examination. This implies that a selection continues to be made in most schools of pupils having in the opinion of the heads of such schools a fair chance of success. It is, however, matter for surprise and regret that, notwithstanding that a third of the pupils of the sixth form were kept back as in 1893–94, only 22 per cent. of the examinees were successful. The source of the evil is not far to seek, and unless heads of high schools regulate admissions into and promotions from the lower classes and forms with greater strictness and discretion, the efficiency of the sixth form cannot improve. A larger number of candidates appeared from Government, Board and aided institutions, but the percentages of passed to examined were lower than in the year previous. Among private candidates only 5 per cent. were successful as in 1893.

In the margin will be found the percentages of success in the different subjects for the past three years during which the examination has been held under the revised by-laws. There was a substantial improvement under the English language. This is very gratifying, and the standard of instruction will, I hope, be kept up. In Physics and Chemistry the results were very poor, indicating insufficient provision in many high schools for the teaching of these important subjects. A regrettable deterioration will be noticed under Mathematics. Of the successful candidates, 613 were Brahmans, 184 non-Brahman Hindus, 21 Europeans and Eurasians, 91 Native Christians and nine Muhammadans. The decrease in the number of Europeans and Muhammadans, especially the latter, is discouraging. Brahmans and Native Christians passed 23·8 per cent., and non-Brahman Hindus 19·6 per cent., but Muhammadans passed only 7·8 per cent. As in 1893 two-thirds of the successful candidates were Brahmans.

Subjects.	1892.	1893.	1894.
English	36	40	59
Second language	85	87	86
Mathematics	54	69	55
Physics and Chemistry	56	47	37
History and Geography	47	57	65

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

61. Seven of the 131 public high schools for boys existing at the end of the previous year were either closed or reduced in standard. One school, viz., the American Mission school at Ranipet, was transferred to and amalgamated with the mission school at Vellore. High school forms were opened in three middle schools, a new high school came into existence in Tanjore, and the Stane's Day school at Coonoor was transferred from the list of girls' schools to that of boys' owing to the number of male pupils preponderating. There were thus 128 high schools on the 31st March last. In the following tables will be found the distribution of schools and scholars according to the six district groups already referred to :—

Number and strength of Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.

District groups.	Strength on the 31st March 1894.									
	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	19	617	385	503	668	687	702	216	214	3,992
Ceded districts ...	8	120	107	111	174	242	243	47	47	1,091
Central do. ...	41	1,268	921	1,081	1,195	1,259	1,459	885	1,701	9,769
Southern do. ...	32	1,355	998	1,216	997	1,058	1,083	268	408	7,383
Inland do. ...	14	261	180	218	401	342	458	165	243	2,268
West Coast do. ...	17	566	429	464	434	438	526	273	352	3,482
Total ...	131	4,187	3,020	3,593	3,869	4,026	4,471	1,854	2,965	27,985

District groups.	Strength on the 31st March 1895.									
	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	19	705	399	571	718	767	773	322	303	4,558
Ceded districts ...	8	139	96	149	201	224	290	53	55	1,207
Central do. ...	38	1,484	935	1,206	1,281	1,323	1,439	931	1,807	10,406
Southern do. ...	34	1,544	1,092	1,315	1,294	1,337	1,279	448	602	8,911
Inland do. ...	13	277	184	252	377	416	495	130	273	2,404
West Coast do. ...	16	670	405	466	516	510	572	234	353	3,726
Total ...	128	4,819	3,111	3,959	4,387	4,577	4,848	2,118	3,393	31,212

It is a pleasing feature that, notwithstanding the decrease in schools, each department increased in strength. The sixth form was 4,819 strong as against 4,187, showing an increase of 15 per cent.; the upper secondary department was 11,889 strong as against 10,800, showing an increase of 10 per cent.; and the lower secondary department was 13,812 strong as against 12,366, showing an increase of 11·7 per cent. A comparison of the figures of the past two years will also show a wide variation between the strength of the sixth and fifth forms on the one hand, and between that of the fifth and fourth on the other. The relatively large size of the sixth form and the small size of the fifth form seem to be due to the detention in the sixth form of boys who were not allowed to go up for the Matriculation Examination, the return to it of boys who failed to pass that examination, and wholesale promotions from the fifth form. This points, as I have already said, to the need on the part of heads of schools of more judgment and firmness in making promotions from the lower classes. The average strength of the high school deparment advanced from 82 to 93.

Distribution of upper secondary schools according to upkeep.

62. The distribution of upper secondary schools according to managing agencies is given below :—

District groups.	1893–94.				1894–95.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	3	11	4	1	3	11	4
Ceded districts ...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	...
Central do. ...	2	1	31	7	2	1	28	7
Southern do. ...	...	3	19	10	...	4	24	6
Inland do. ...	...	8	4	2	...	7	5	1
West Coast do. ...	2	4	7	4	1	4	8	3
Total ...	5	24	75	27	4	24	79	21

Government High schools fell in number from five to four on the reduction of the Calicut Training College and its Practising branch. There was no change in the number of Board High schools, the place of the Hosúr Board High school reduced to the status of a middle school having been taken by the Pattukkóttai Board school, in which a fourth form was opened in January 1895. Four of the aided schools of the previous year were closed, but in their place six schools passed from the unaided to the aided list, the standard of one aided middle school was raised, and an aided girls' school was returned as a boys' school.

Upper secondary schools according to districts.

63. Appendix C furnishes particulars as to the strength and the results of the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations of each upper secondary school on the 31st March last. All the schools, excepting those named in the margin, were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the following summary are given the number of schools in each district and the number of pupils in the upper secondary forms :—

Rajah Muthukistna's High school, Venkatagiri.
Board High school, Pattukkóttai.
Central High school, Tanjore.

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	3	210	South Arcot ..	4	477
Vizagapatam ..	6	574	Tanjore	14	1,446
Gódávari	5	466	Trichinopoly ..	3	1,062
Kistna	5	425	Madura	7	541
Kurnool	2	79	Tinnevelly	10	902
Bellary	3	191	Coimbatore ..	6	487
Anantapur	1	34	Salem	4	197
Cuddapah	2	80	Nilgiris	3	29
Nellore	4	298	Malabar	11	981
Madras	17	2,198	South Canara ..	5	560
Chingleput ..	8	380			
North Arcot ..	5	272	Total ..	128	11,889

Ganjám, the Ceded districts and Salem continued to be inadequately provided as regards upper secondary education. The best of the lower secondary schools in these districts require to be strengthened and rendered more efficient before they develop into high schools.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

64. In the subjoined table the results of the Lower Secondary Examination for the past two years are summarized :—

Candidates.	1893-94.						1894-95.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil candidates	3,264	356	2,242	324	784	135	4,458	475	2,149	263	1,054	167
Private candidates	595	33	310	20	82	7	1,203	39	493	20	150	9
Total ...	3,859	389	2,552	344	866	142	5,661	514	2,642	283	1,204	176

A general increase will be noticed in the total number examined and passed. But among male and female pupil candidates only 23·6 and 35·2 per cent. passed for complete certificates as against 24·0 and 37·9 per cent. in the year previous. Female candidates continue to appear for the examination better prepared than male candidates. The facts that the examination is not compulsory for promotion to the upper secondary department and that as a service test it is of no higher value than the Primary Examination may partly account for the low proportion of passes. From Results schools 745 candidates appeared for the seventh standard by the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 331 passed.

The classes of the community to which the male candidates, pupils and others, belonged are given in the margin, with the percentage of passed to examined. Brahmans, Native Christians, and Europeans and Eurasians passed a lower proportion, while Muhammadans did better than in 1893 both absolutely and relatively, though the total number passed forms still too small a proportion of the total population. The unprogressive condition of non-Brahman Hindus, representing 23 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates, is matter for regret.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	227	29	13
Native Christians	688	146	21
Muhammadans	211	36	17
Brahmans	2,798	716	26
Other Hindus	1,736	276	16
Parsis	1	1	100

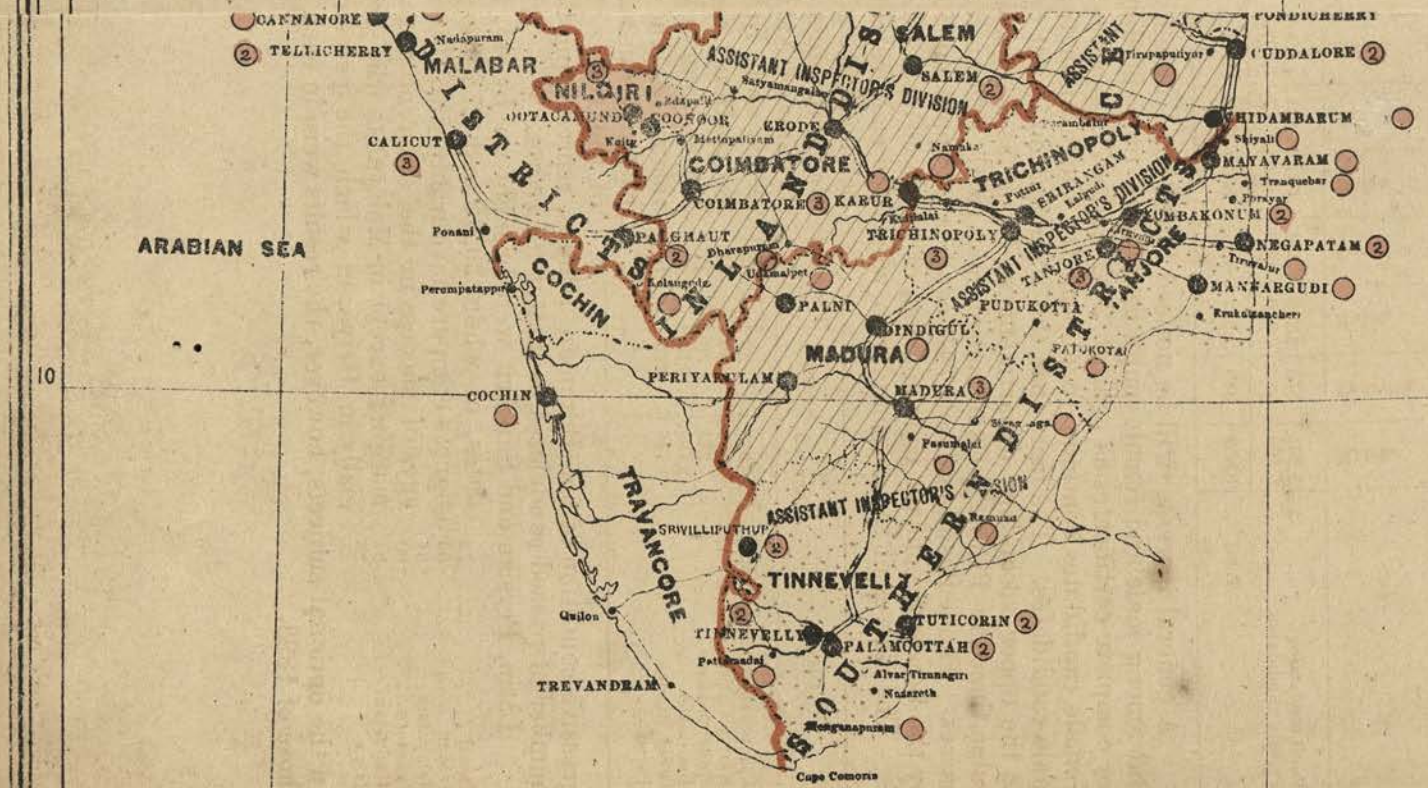
Latin, Persian and Sanskrit were brought up by 45, 22 and 511 male candidates, of whom 29, 13 and 275, respectively, passed; these figures compare favourably with those of 1893. The percentages of success in the different vernaculars are given in the margin; except in Malayalam the results deteriorated, especially in Uriya, in which the percentage fell from 93 to 23. In the optional subjects, however, the results were in each case an improvement on those of 1893.

Tamil	72
Telugu	55
Malayalam ...	81
Canarese	90
Hindustani ...	81
Uriya	23

Madras Presidency :—showing the condition of Secondary Education (Male).

Map II.

1894-95.



BENGAL PRESIDENCY

PROVINCES

CUTTACK

570

REFERENCE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS ..... RED

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS ..... OPEN

MUNICIPALITIES ..... BLACK

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Five Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction over 20 out of 500 Males of School-going age.

CLASS II., ... between 10 & 20 ..... do ..... do .....

CLASS III., ... do ..... 5 & 10 ..... do ..... do .....

CLASS IV., ... do ..... 2½ & 5 ..... do ..... do .....

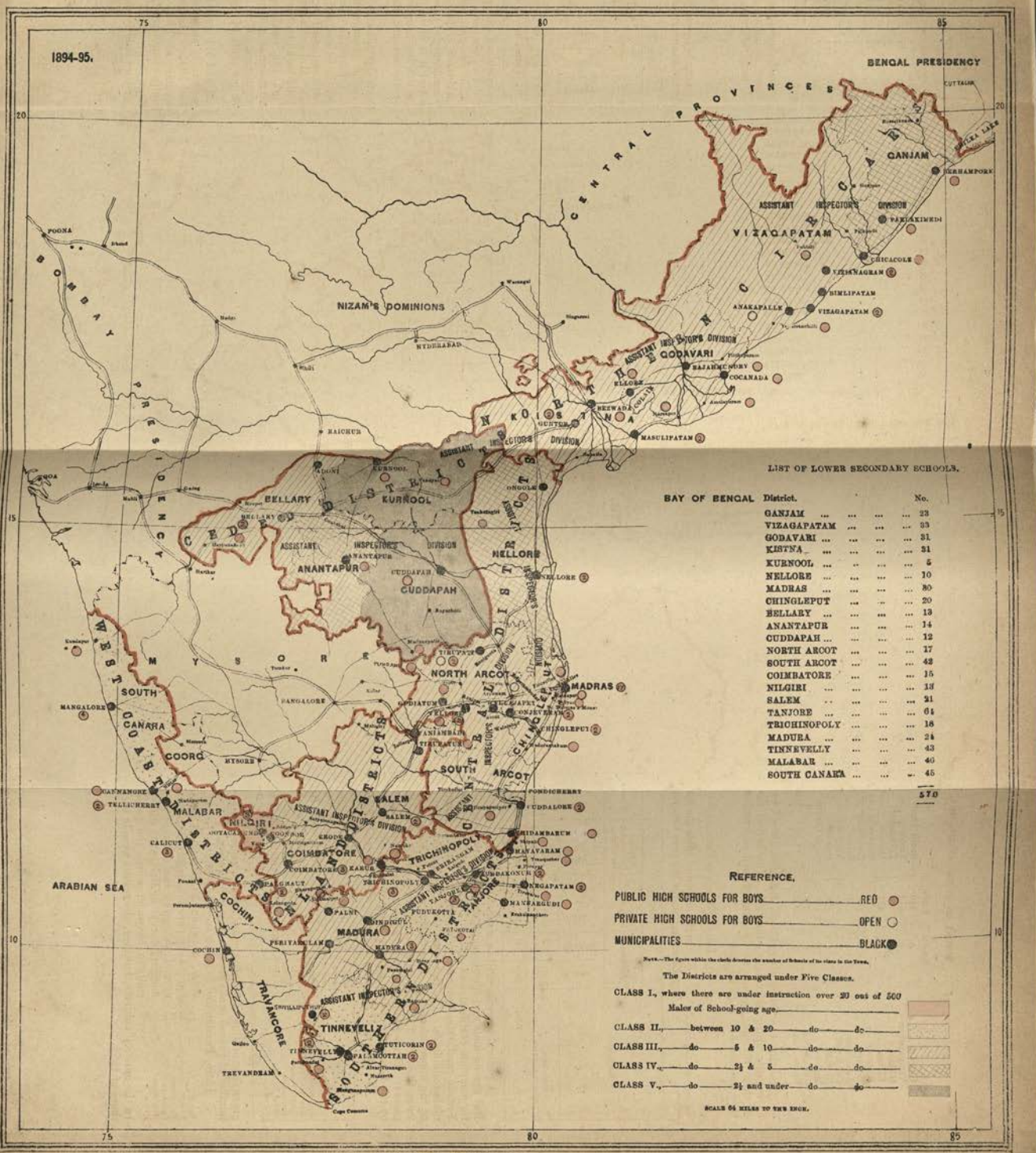
CLASS V., ... do ..... 2½ and under ..... do ..... do .....

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

ALEX : BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Secondary Education (Male).

Map II.



LIST OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

District.	No.
GANJAM	23
VIZAGAPATAM	33
GODAVARI	31
KISTNA	31
KURNOOL	5
NELLORE	10
MADRAS	80
CHINGLEPUT	20
BELLARY	13
ANANTAPUR	14
CUDDAPAH	12
NORTH ARCOT	17
SOUTH ARCOT	42
COIMBATORE	15
NILGIRI	13
SALEM	21
TANJORE	64
TRICHINOPOLY	18
MADURA	24
TINNEVELLY	43
MALABAR	40
SOUTH CANARA	45
	570

ALEX: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

65. Public lower secondary schools for boys fell again—from 409 to 400; but the strength of both the lower secondary and primary departments advanced—the former from 13,038 to 13,784 and the latter from 18,661 to 19,468, or by 5·7 and 4·3 per cent., respectively. The decrease in schools was not so heavy as in 1893–94. The bulk of petty schools which could not fulfil the conditions of recognition having reduced their standard in the previous year, very few schools in the lower secondary list of 1893–94 withdrew during the year under report. The strength of the several forms constituting the lower secondary department continued to be well graduated. The total number of pupils in the lower secondary stage of instruction in both upper secondary and lower secondary schools for boys rose from 25,404 to 27,596, or by 8·6 per cent. A steady progress will thus be noticed as regards lower secondary education.

English and Vernacular schools are distinguished in the subjoined table, in which lower secondary schools are exhibited by groups of districts:—

District groups.	1893–94.					1894–95.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
		Third form.	Second form.	First form.			Third form.	Second form.	First form.	
English.										
Northern Circars ...	45	459	598	816	1,128	41	508	679	850	1,354
Ceded districts ...	18	72	106	186	737	13	90	84	110	498
Central do. ...	54	688	829	1,193	3,889	57	753	995	1,312	4,431
Southern do. ...	75	1,184	1,212	1,354	1,450	75	999	1,055	1,365	1,264
Inland do. ...	31	193	267	393	2,067	27	230	283	443	1,858
West Coast do. ...	36	369	468	670	1,940	38	407	518	743	2,049
Total ...	259	2,965	3,480	4,612	11,211	251	2,987	3,614	4,823	11,454
Vernacular.										
Northern Circars ...	63	3	65	412	3,474	56	24	68	443	3,689
Ceded districts ...	13	23	39	116	600	21	29	85	192	953
Central do. ...	28	17	139	341	2,135	26	74	124	275	1,643
Southern do. ...	43	168	195	428	1,071	37	216	244	439	1,316
Inland do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	41	48	233
West Coast do. ...	3	...	...	35	170	3	...	...	31	180
Total ...	150	211	438	1,332	7,450	149	370	562	1,428	8,014
Grand Total ...	409	3,176	3,918	5,944	18,661	400	3,357	4,176	6,251	19,468

Having noticed a want of uniformity in the classification of schools as English or Vernacular, I issued definite instructions this year as to the correct mode of classifying such schools, and I hope there will be no room for serious fluctuations in future. English middle schools fell by eight; but the average strength of the middle department rose from 43 to 45. As there are three forms constituting the middle department, the latter number is still below the proper limit, but it must be noted here that many middle schools do not contain all the three forms, and some of the schools in remote and backward areas are very poorly attended. The average strength of the middle department of Vernacular schools rose from 13 to 16; this is satisfactory.

On the list of recognized lower secondary schools 213 English and 75 Vernacular schools were borne on the 31st March last as against 219 and 52 schools, respectively, at the close of 1893–94. Every effort is being made by managers of unrecognized schools to completely fulfil the requirements of the Educational Rules with a view to secure the privilege of recognition.

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

Distribution of lower secondary schools according to upkeep.

66. Lower secondary schools are distributed below according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department.	
English.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Managed by the Department	6	9	272	385
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards ...	79	74	3,289	3,507
Maintained by Native States	...	1	...	22
Aided from public funds	144	132	6,242	5,870
Unaided	30	35	1,254	1,640
Total ...	259	251	11,057	11,424
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	29	9	194	50
Do. by Municipal or Local Boards ...	43	57	454	730
Aided from public funds	53	60	927	1,256
Unaided	25	23	406	324
Total ...	150	149	1,981	2,360

The number of schools under the direct management of the Department fell on the whole from 35 to 18, the large decrease being due to the closing of the fifth standard in 17 schools in the Ganjám Agency in which it was tentatively but prematurely opened. Board schools show a net increase of nine schools and 494 pupils. For the first time the Native State of Sandúr returned one school with 22 pupils. Aided schools declined slightly in strength as well as in number.

Lower secondary schools according to districts.

67. Appendix D compares by districts lower secondary schools, English and Vernacular, for the past two years. The number of pupils in the lower secondary departments of all public secondary schools for boys is given below. These figures exhibit the relative progress of lower secondary education of boys in each district. Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah lagged much behind the other districts as regards the lower secondary education of boys. The paucity of persons who have reached the lower secondary standard reacts on the condition of primary education, and partially explains the slow growth of education in these districts :—

Ganjám	766	South Arcot	962
Vizagapatam	1,332	Tanjore	3,341
Gódávari	1,515	Trichinopoly	1,637
Kistna	1,217	Madura	1,155
Kurnool	211	Tinnevelly	2,095
Bellary	522	Coimbatore	1,131
Anantapur	264	Salem	805
Cuddapah	308	Nilgiris	424
Nellore	620	Malabar	2,309
Madras	3,889	South Canara	988
Chingleput	937		
North Arcot	1,168	Total ...	27,596

(e) *Results Standard Examinations.*

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

68. A number of lower secondary schools, chiefly in the Southern districts, were fully self-supporting from fees and could not, therefore, be admitted to the results lists under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code of 1893–94, the net cost being *nil*. There were also several schools of this grade in which the net cost to management was very small and the assignment fixed under the Code was correspondingly trifling. The managers had consequently no inducement to present pupils for all the lower secondary standards. The number of schools that presented boys for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards thus fell from 230, 173 and 124 to 171, 121 and 86, and the number of schools that passed pupils from 218, 168 and 116 to 162, 117 and 82, respectively.

In the margin will be found the number of boys presented and passed for each of the three lower secondary standards. The decrease in the number of examinees under the fifth and sixth standards was not so marked as that in schools, while for the seventh standard 33 more pupils were presented, notwithstanding the great fall in the number of schools. Of the pupils presented for the fifth and sixth standards 60·6 and 61·6 per cent. were successful as against 69·7 and 69·0 per cent. in the year previous; but under the seventh standard 45·2 per cent. of the examinees passed as against 33·9 per cent. This is satisfactory. Government will be glad to learn that out of 765 male pupils of the seventh standard, as many as 745 were tested by the Lower Secondary Examination and only 20 were examined by the Inspecting officers. Of the successful candidates 331 passed the Lower Secondary Examination, and 15 the grant examination.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Fifth ...	1,770	1,704	1,234	1,033
Sixth ...	1,180	1,010	815	622
Seventh ...	732	765	248	346

The classes of schools to which the pupils belonged are shown below:—

Class of schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh. standard.
Results schools	1,194	770	567	684	464	242
Salary-results schools	433	195	154	314	134	75
Salary schools	77	45	44	35	24	29
Total ...	1,704	1,010	765	1,033	622	346

The bulk of the pupils were, as might be expected, from results schools; but the salary-results schools secured a higher percentage of passed to examined than results schools proper.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

(a) *Primary Examination.*

Primary Examination notification.

69. The notification relating to the Primary Examination was revised in 1894, so that its provisions might be brought into harmony with those of the Grant-in-aid Code and the Lower Secondary Examination notification, and the examination in 1894–95 was conducted in accordance with the revised notification. With a view to make the examination more self-supporting, Government approved, towards the close of the year, of my proposal to levy a certificate fee from the successful pupil-candidates.

Primary Examination.

70. The Primary Examination was conducted at 279 centres by 31 boards consisting of 444 members, and 28,999 as against 29,014 candidates were examined, of whom 20,659 as against 21,104 passed for complete certificates or partially. In the following statement particulars are given by districts for the past two years; 3,211 boys' and 224 girls' schools presented pupil-candidates:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Districts.	Examined						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893494.	1894-95.
Ganjám ...	941	1,014	48	55	238	168	776	640	42	52	202	140
Vizagapatam ...	1,423	1,336	81	77	73	77	958	1,030	70	58	61	66
Gódávari ...	2,132	1,914	92	114	453	359	1,435	1,444	74	97	333	301
Kistna ...	1,922	1,685	122	147	353	359	1,233	1,188	86	124	235	288
Kurnool ...	535	521	25	25	92	50	388	321	22	16	87	34
Nellore ...	733	847	80	185	78	132	558	512	66	112	68	99
Madras ...	1,140	1,130	65	69	16	36	708	819	59	63	15	33
Chingleput ...	870	880	77	131	43	53	621	641	66	99	35	41
Bellary ...	435	462	187	191	89	64	332	286	151	116	67	42
Anantapur ...	378	415	15	108	38	35	320	275	15	84	35	26
Cuddapah ...	541	623	46	47	140	100	344	365	38	34	102	83
North Arcot ...	1,343	1,247	111	147	155	195	860	864	78	18	122	158
South Arcot ...	1,256	1,160	39	38	116	221	988	791	37	124	100	151
Coimbatore ...	1,086	1,126	95	103	181	149	774	652	78	76	139	117
Nilgiris ...	94	129	5	4	8	3	62	107	3	4	6	3
Salem ...	863	858	77	94	205	238	677	534	56	63	140	182
Tanjore ...	2,033	2,025	93	107	260	186	1,665	1,596	72	83	194	150
Trichinopoly ...	928	972	30	49	125	144	632	636	21	35	87	95
Madura ...	1,019	999	65	109	163	147	647	678	50	57	113	112
Tinnevelly ...	1,367	1,367	71	84	190	176	956	1,045	47	70	143	137
Malabar ...	1,976	2,030	98	85	136	99	1,419	1,486	89	67	110	85
South Canara ...	1,193	1,209	44	45	88	45	1,036	887	36	33	65	34
Total ...	24,208	23,949	1,566	2,014	3,240	3,036	17,389	16,797	1,256	1,485	2,459	2,377

There was a decrease in the number of male pupil-candidates due to eight districts having presented fewer candidates than in the year previous. As the upper primary classes and departments have been steadily advancing in strength, the above fall is probably the result of the greater care exercised by heads of schools in selecting pupils for the examination. Of the two districts Tanjore and the Nilgiris, which sent in fewer examinees in 1893–94 than in 1892–93, the former sustained a further loss in 1894–95, while the latter district recovered a portion of the lost ground. Among male teacher-candidates a substantial increase will be noticed, consequent chiefly on the successful working of the sessional school scheme. Female pupil-candidates continued to advance steadily, and, as I have recently ruled that, except in the case of Hindu and Muhammadan girls, the Primary Examination should, as far as possible, be used to test female pupils for the fourth standard, a further appreciable increase may be expected in the number of female candidates. Of the pupil, teacher and private candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 64, 71 and 74 per cent. of male and 72, 74 and 77 per cent. of female candidates passed, as against 63, 81 and 79 per cent. of male and 64, 80 and 93 per cent. of female candidates in 1893–94. The improvement in the proportion of passed to examined under pupil-candidates, especially under female pupil-candidates, is a favourable feature. On the whole, 14,508 candidates, male and female, qualified for public service during the year.

The different classes of the community were represented as shown in the margin among the male candidates that passed for complete certificates. From a comparison with the figures of the previous year, a general improvement will be noticed both in the number of passed candidates and in the percentage of passed to examined. The increase from 69 to 121 in the number of Panchama boys is very encouraging, though this class passed the lowest proportion of the candidates it presented.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	113	69	61
Native Christians	1,946	941	48
Muhammadans	1,665	611	37
Brahmans	8,682	4,112	47
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	14,482	5,397	37
Panchamas	344	121	35
Others	2	...	...
Total ...	27,284	11,251	41

There was a further advance in the number of candidates that brought up English, though it is optional with candidates to bring up this language. Of the male candidates that appeared under the other languages, 84 per cent. passed in

Canarese, 78 per cent. in Tamil, 76 per cent. in Hindustani, 73 per cent. in Telugu and Malayalam, and 52 per cent. in Uriya. Here again the percentage of passed to examined fell in Uriya.

Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular of the optional subjects, and 70 and 72 per cent. of the male candidates that brought up the subjects were successful as against 59 and 68 per cent., respectively, in 1893–94. In Agriculture and Drawing 783 and 434 male candidates passed as against 543 and 251; this increase is also satisfactory.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

71. As a consequence of the gradual application of the rules of recognition to public lower primary schools, the number of boys' schools of this grade fell from 15,008 with 367,915 pupils to 14,625 with 356,268 pupils, and, notwithstanding a slight advance in the number and strength of upper primary schools, the total number of public primary schools for boys fell from 19,217 to 18,852, or by 1·9 per cent., and their strength from 553,281 to 546,037, or by 1·3 per cent. This decrease, however, was not unexpected and was, as I have already explained in Chapter I, more than made good by an increase in the number of private schools. Every possible endeavour is being made to enable managers of primary schools to fulfil the requirements of the Educational Rules, and it is under contemplation to grant a further extension of time to certain lower primary schools to fulfil the conditions as to staff and accommodation. If Government and Local Boards can only see their way to place a larger allotment of funds at the disposal of the Department for grants-in-aid to primary schools, there would be an appreciable increase in their number.

Primary schools are classified hereunder according to the managing agencies:—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1894.		31st March 1895.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	85	3,852	125	4,930
	Lower do. ...	70	1,650	49	1,154
Board schools	Upper do. ...	2,106	94,820	2,178	99,813
	Lower do. ...	1,110	38,186	1,173	39,765
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	1,716	77,644	1,650	75,707
	Lower do. ...	7,747	205,422	7,666	199,117
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	302	9,050	274	9,319
	Lower do. ...	6,081	122,657	5,737	116,232
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,209	185,366	4,227	189,769
	Lower do. ...	15,008	367,915	14,625	356,268
	Grand Total ...	19,217	553,281	18,852	546,037

The increase under Government schools was due mainly to the reduction of 17 lower secondary Hill schools in Ganjám to the status of primary schools. Board schools increased in number and strength chiefly owing to the establishment of new schools, while aided and unaided schools suffered in both these respects. Unrecognized schools could not be aided from public funds; hence the decrease in the number of aided institutions. It will, however, be noticed with satisfaction that the number of upper primary schools advanced from 3,214 on the 31st March 1891 to 4,227 on the 31st March last, or by 31·5 per cent., and that the number of upper primary boys in all grades and classes of schools during the above period rose from 21,382 to 38,376, or by 79·5 per cent., which indicates a rapid improvement in the condition of upper primary education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

72. The distribution of primary schools for boys by districts will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to the report. The summary in the margin compares the number of upper primary and lower primary schools for the past two years in the various district groups. There was an increase of upper primary schools except in the Northern Circars and the Southern districts, and the decrease in these groups chiefly appertained to Ganjám and Tinnevelly, respectively. As regards lower primary schools the Inland districts alone are credited with an increase, the other groups showing a decrease.

Distribution of primary schools for boys by districts.

District Groups.	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary	Lower primary.
Northern Circars.	1,304	3,627	1,240	3,508
Ceded districts ...	406	2,212	469	2,189
Central do. ...	799	3,467	844	3,329
Southern do. ...	876	3,286	824	3,074
Inland do. ...	359	1,426	373	1,580
West Coast do. ...	465	990	477	945
Total ...	4,209	15,008	4,227	14,625

73. In the subjoined table the number of boys attending the primary classes of all secondary and primary schools for boys and girls and the proportion of such boys to the male population of school age are exhibited by districts, which are arranged in the order of percentage.

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

Districts.	Boys of school age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	11,483	5,376	16,859	33·9	49·8
Nilgiris	8,423	1,859	814	2,673	22·1	31·7
Bellary	69,708	19,209	261	19,470	27·6	27·9
Tinnevelly	140,020	36,592	1,673	38,265	26·1	27·3
Kistna	140,753	31,517	1,253	32,770	22·4	23·3
Ganjám	138,488	31,660	621	32,281	22·9	23·3
Chinglepat	85,917	18,169	1,312	19,481	21·1	22·7
Malabar	197,154	41,230	1,962	43,192	20·9	21·9
Tanjore	159,907	33,458	779	34,237	20·9	21·4
Gódávari	154,071	29,264	2,080	31,344	19·0	20·3
North Arcot	164,181	31,509	1,007	32,516	19·2	19·8
Kurnool	62,120	11,421	547	11,968	18·4	19·3
Madura	187,735	34,638	707	35,345	18·5	18·8
South Canara	76,640	13,107	815	13,922	17·1	18·2
South Arcot	161,870	28,763	608	29,371	17·8	18·1
Trichinopoly	99,535	17,506	513	18,019	17·6	18·1
Coimbatore	147,255	24,536	822	25,358	16·7	17·2
Nellore	110,491	17,002	602	17,604	15·4	15·9
Salem	144,243	21,733	728	22,461	15·1	15·6
Cuddapah	96,951	14,627	481	15,108	15·1	15·6
Anantapur	54,345	8,195	140	8,335	15·1	15·3
Vizagapatam	210,087	20,994	1,374	22,368	10·0	10·6
Total ...	2,643,767	498,472	24,475	522,947	18·9	19·8

The total number of boys in the primary classes of all public schools fell from 528,098 to 522,947 or by ·98 per cent., and the percentage of such pupils to the male population of school age from 20·0 to 19·8. Ten districts had more primary boys than in the year previous, while the other districts retrograded in this respect. In private schools 81,680 boys were reading as against 67,083 on the 31st March 1894, so that the aggregate number of primary boys in public and private schools advanced from 595,181 to 604,627 or by 1·5 per cent. The sketch map attached shows the extent of primary education among the male population, the districts being distinguished by different shades in accordance with the proportion of boys in the primary stage of instruction in public and private schools to the male population of school age.

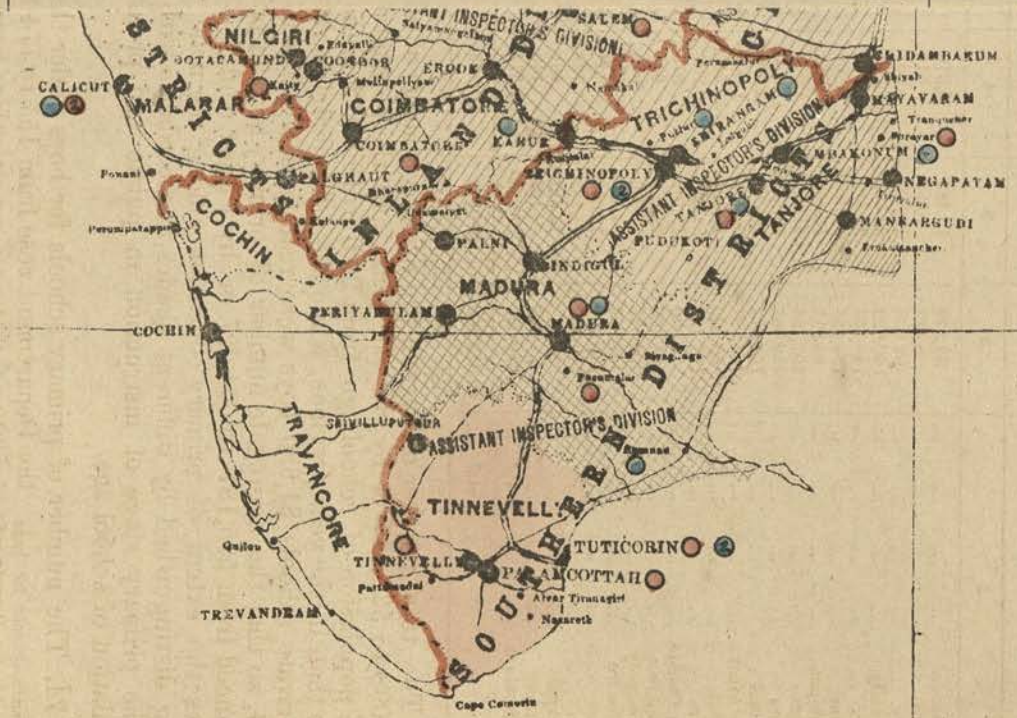
74. The number of primary schools for boys under the direct management of the Department rose from 155 to 174 and their strength from 5,502 to 6,084 as per particulars hereunder given :—

Primary schools for boys managed by the Department.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male). and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys

Map . III

1894-95.



MUNICIPALITIES ..... BLACK ③

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of his class in the Town

The Districts are arranged under Eight Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction more than 30 p. c. of the Boys of School-going age. .....

CLASS II., ——do between 27½ & 30 p. c. do ——do——

CLASS III., ——do——25 & 27½ ——do——do——

CLASS IV., ——do——22½ & 25 ——do——do——

CLASS V., ——do——20 & 22½ ——do——do——

CLASS VI., ——do——17½ & 20 ——do——do——

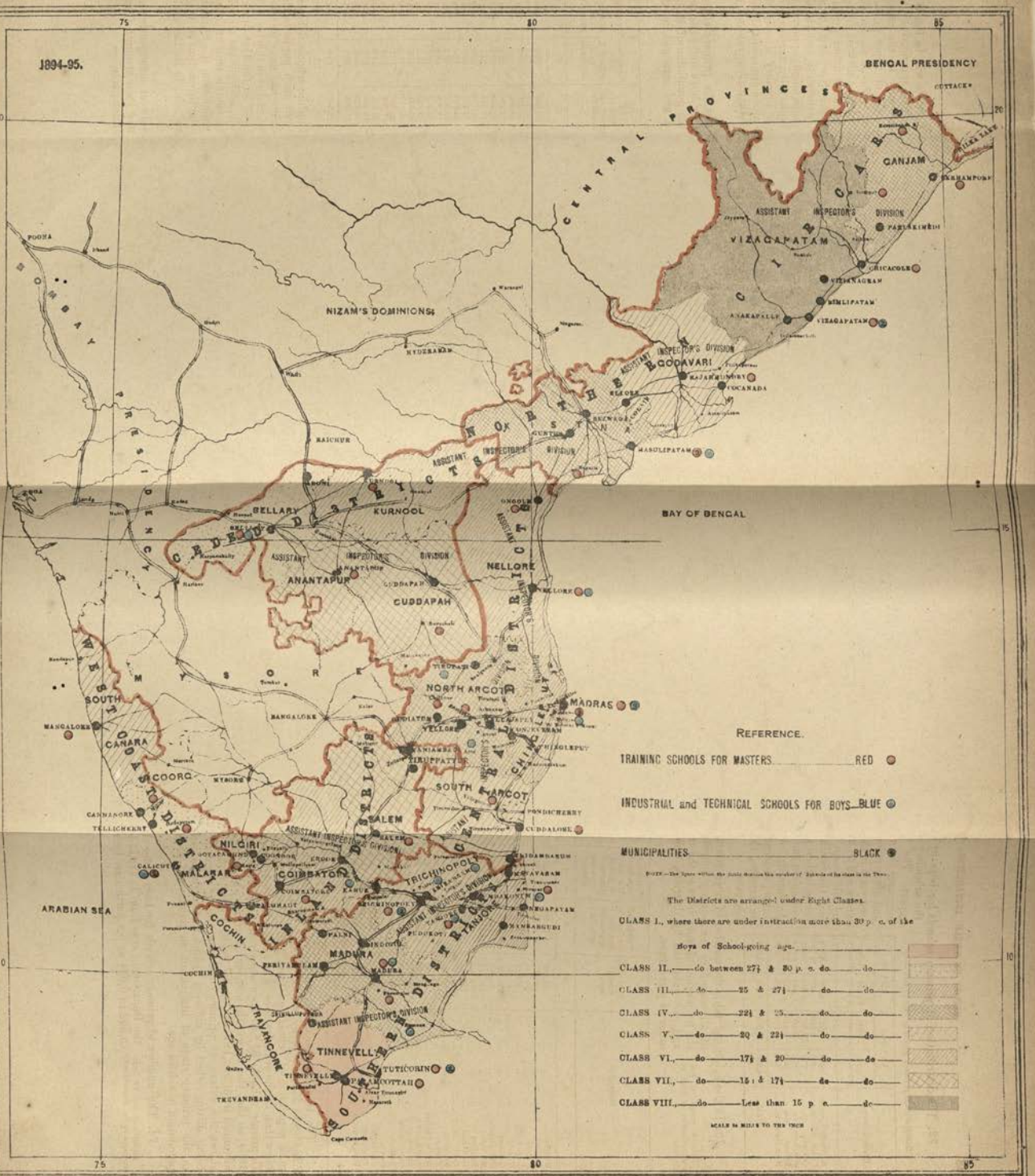
CLASS VII., ——do——15 & 17½ ——do——do——

CLASS VIII., ——do——Less than 15 p. c. ——do——

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH

A J D : BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Primary Education (Male), and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for boys Map. III



A J D : BARBEN, LITHOG : MADRAS

Schools.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	154	1	145
Practising schools attached to Training schools for masters	20	1,622	20	1,750
Hill schools, Ganjám Agency	29	985	46	1,372
Do. Vizagapatam Agency ...	44	978	47	1,193
Do. Gódávari Agency	47	1,130	45	1,098
Muhammadan schools, Madras	14	633	15	526
Total ...	155	5,502	174	6,084

Over 20 lower primary schools had developed into upper primary schools. In the Ganjám agency the fifth standard classes opened tentatively in 17 schools were closed, which accounts for the apparent increase in the number of primary schools in the agency. An additional school was opened in Madras for Muhammadans. Of the pupils 857, or 14 per cent., were in the upper primary stage. This is very satisfactory. Of the 3,663 pupils in the Agency tracts, 729 were aborigines, the corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1894 and 1893 being 644 and 547, respectively.

Primary schools for boys managed by Local Boards.

75. The number of upper primary and lower primary schools for boys under the management of Local Boards constituted under Act V of 1884 rose from 1,965 and 977 to 2,019 and 1,042, and their strength from 85,060 and 32,910 to 88,538 and 34,525, respectively. Appendix E furnishes details of schools and scholars by districts. In 16 districts there was an accession to the list of Board primary schools, in four districts, Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna and Kurnool, the number of such schools declined, and in one district, Tinnevelly, there was the same number of schools as in 1893-94. Upper primary pupils advanced from 11,728 to 12,330 and formed 10 per cent. of the entire strength of Board primary schools.

Primary schools for boys managed by Municipalities.

76. Upper primary schools managed by municipalities rose from 141 with 9,760 pupils to 159 with 11,275 pupils, but lower primary schools under the management of these bodies fell from 133 to 131 and their strength from 5,276 to 5,240. As in 1893-94 there were only three municipalities which did not maintain any school of their own, viz., Madras, Periyakulam and Coonoor. Schools and scholars in each of the remaining 54 municipalities for the past two years are exhibited in Appendix F. Upper primary pupils advanced in number from 1,772 to 1,976 and formed nearly 12 per cent. of the entire strength of Municipal primary schools. Nearly 55 per cent. of Municipal primary schools had reached the upper primary stage. With the gradual improvement in the qualifications of the staff, which under the operation of the Educational Rules is steadily being brought about, there is reason to believe that a much larger proportion of primary schools will be able to work up to the upper primary standard.

Aided and unaided primary schools for boys.

77. Aided and unaided primary schools of both upper and lower grades at the close of the year were fewer than in the year previous owing, as I have remarked elsewhere, to the more stringent application of the rules of recognition. Appendix G furnishes details of schools and scholars by districts. There were 1,650 upper primary and 7,666 lower primary aided schools attended respectively by 75,707 and 199,117 pupils as against 1,716 and 7,747 schools with 77,644 and 205,422 pupils on the 31st March 1894. Unaided upper and lower primary schools also fell from 302 and 6,081 to 274 and 5,737. In aided and unaided primary schools together there were 16,753 upper primary pupils, who formed only 4 per cent. of the total strength of such schools, as against 14 per cent. in Government, 12 per cent. in Municipal and 10 per cent. in Local Fund schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(c) *Results Standard Examinations.*

78. Fewer schools than in 1893–94 presented and passed pupils in the standards, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The total number of boys' schools fell from 14,684 to 14,228, or by 3·1 per cent., and the decrease, which was solely confined to results schools, must be attributed to the failure of schools to render themselves eligible for aid by fulfilling the requirements of the Educational Rules. A larger number of salary-results schools presented pupils for the grant examination. Of the results and salary-results schools that presented pupils, 76 and 20, as against 69 and 30 in 1893–94, failed to pass any pupils.

Schools represented at the results standard examinations.

Schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Boys' schools.				
Results schools ...	11,288	10,818	11,219	10,742
Salary-results schools	3,387	3,410	3,357	3,390
Combined schools ...	9	...	9	...
	14,684	14,228	14,585	14,132
Girls' schools ...	807	804	801	794
Total ...	15,491	15,032	15,386	14,926

The number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants during the past two years under each of the primary standards is recorded in the margin. While more schools presented pupils, except under the first and fourth standards, fewer schools than in the year previous passed pupils, except in the second and third standards. The decrease in the number of schools that presented pupils for the first and fourth standards cannot be accounted for except with reference to the general decrease in the number of aided primary schools. The percentages of schools that passed to those that presented pupils under the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards were 90·7, 95·3, 95·2, 91·3 and 93·5 as against 94·2, 94·1, 95·5, 92·5 and 92·4 respectively. It will be noticed that there was a slight improvement in the first and fourth standards only, in which fewer schools presented pupils than in the preceding year. The fall in the case of the infant standard was marked. Of the schools that imparted instruction in the first standard 20·7 per cent. worked up to the fourth standard as against 20·6 per cent.

Standards.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Infant	11,407	11,556	10,752	10,485
First	13,593	13,221	12,800	12,606
Second	12,486	12,565	11,924	11,965
Third	9,669	10,021	8,941	9,158
Fourth	2,805	2,743	2,591	2,566

79. Particulars are furnished by districts in Appendix H of the number of boys and girls presented and passed under the several primary results standards. Three districts, Gódávari, Tanjore and Malabar, presented and passed over 1,000 pupils for the fourth standard as tested by the Primary Examination. Only 118 boys in ten districts as against 273 pupils for the above standard were tested by the Inspecting officers, of whom 59 passed as against 207.

Primary results standard examinations.

The total number of boys presented and passed under each standard is summarized in the margin. In consequence partly of the decrease in the number of aided schools the number examined under each standard fell, except under the third standard; while as regards passes there was a decrease all round. Of the pupils presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 66·6, 75·5, 75·3, 69·8, and 67·9 per cent. respectively passed as against 77·3, 75·6, 77·7, 71·0 and 67·9. The results in the

Standards.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Infant	60,939	59,457	47,082	39,597
First	84,424	78,136	63,892	59,021
Second	67,807	66,631	52,679	50,137
Third	49,319	50,084	35,042	34,937
Fourth	18,142	17,612	12,324	11,955

infant standard compared very unfavourably with those of 1893–94. For all the primary standards 271,920 pupils were presented, of whom 195,647, or 72 per cent., passed as against 211,019 out of 280,631 or 75 per cent. in 1893–94. The variations would not have been so marked but for the heavy failure under the infant standard noticed above.

Number of pupils passed in different subjects in the primary results standards.

80. The results of the primary standard examinations in the different subjects are summarized below :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Compulsory subjects.										
Reading	59,102	56,402	80,387	76,476	65,067	62,653	42,949	43,426	16,479	15,439
Writing	57,231	55,485	79,259	73,940	64,762	61,929	46,834	46,467	17,256	15,901
Arithmetic	46,596	53,672	78,360	75,247	66,484	64,046	41,949	42,951	14,053	13,673
Optional subjects.										
Kindergarten occupations.	3,130	3,605	2,784	2,695	1,571	1,481	...	...	...	...
Object Lessons or Elementary Science.	3,092	2,109	3,838	1,979	3,316	1,500	1,731	451	168	86
Singing, including Action Songs.	2,837	3,397	265	1,096	228	512	116	156	13	17
Second Language ...	51	188	1,050	2,290	2,189	3,866	5,152	6,111	3,847	4,843
Geography	...	...	6	13	5,562	5,872	10,061	13,302	8,923	9,669
Indian History ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	1,563	1,617
Drawing	...	...	...	...	7	13	170	433	215	298
Hygiene	...	...	...	...	34	9	8,500	8,297	9,279	8,606
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	546
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	52
Needle-work	...	5	3,569	3,404	2,679	2,549	1,975	1,824	807	674

The fluctuations in the figures relating to compulsory subjects were brought about by the variations in the number of pupils presented under the different standards. It is to be regretted that fewer pupils passed in Kindergarten occupations and Object lessons; but a larger number passed in Singing and Drawing.

VI.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

81. The results of the Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades have been noticed in the chapter on university education. In the following summary are shown the results of the written test for Teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades :—

Grade.		Examined.		Passed.		
		Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	Trained Teachers' certificates.	Untrained Teachers' certificates.	Came up for trained, but passed for untrained Teachers' certificates.
Upper secondary	1893–94 ...	274	145	96	52	94
	1894–95 ...	230	96	57	33	94
Lower secondary	1893–94 ...	460	155	137	63	160
	1894–95 ...	469	124	136	38	168
Primary	1893–94 ...	1,060	361	296	111	271
	1894–95 ...	1,308	290	242	104	443
Total ...	1893–94 ...	1,794	661	529	226	525
	1894–95 ...	2,007	510	435	175	705

The total number of examinees advanced from 2,455 to 2,517 and that of passed from 1,280 to 1,315, the increase being wholly confined to the primary grade candidates. Of the candidates examined for trained Teachers' certificates of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades, 25, 29 and 18 per cent.,

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

respectively, passed for trained Teachers' certificates as against 35, 30 and 28 per cent. The low proportion of passes is due partly to the high minimum, viz., 45 per cent. required for a pass. In the revised Educational Rules I have proposed to reduce the minimum to 40 per cent. and to do away with the anomaly of permitting candidates for trained Teachers' certificates to pass for untrained Teachers' certificates. Of the 2,007 trained students who appeared for the written test, 435 passed for trained and 705 for untrained Teachers' certificates, or 1,140 in all, as against 1,054 out of 1,794 in 1893–94; while, as in the previous year, 34 per cent. of the candidates for untrained Teachers' certificates were successful at the written test. For the practical test 1,196 candidates appeared, of whom 1,026 passed, as particularized in the margin. These results may suggest that the examiners were too easily satisfied with the teaching power of the candidates; but the Inspectresses inform me that the improvement in the qualifications of the female candidates within the last two years has been very marked.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary	157	140
Lower secondary	393	325
Primary	646	561

Eleven Elementary and nine Intermediate Technical Teachers' certificates were granted during the year.

Government Technical Examinations.

82. In the following table the results of the Government Technical Examinations for the past two years are exhibited. A larger number of candidates were successful in each grade though fewer candidates presented themselves for the Intermediate Examinations:—

Subjects.	1893–94.						1894–95.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering—												
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	7	4	5	...	...	...	3	3	7	2
Building, Drawing and Estimating.	...	...	6	2	21	4	...	...	18	6	31	8
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Earth-work and Road-making ..	*	...	6	2	5	1	*	...	3	2	16	6
Bridge-work	*	...	1	...	1	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Surveying and Levelling ...	...	...	71	21	8	3	...	...	90	36	27	5
Applied Mechanics	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Mensuration	*	...	56	40	40	8	*	...	32	18	48	17
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	24	20	6	4	...	...	18	6	17	4
Carpentry	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	4	1	13	6
Mechanical Engineering—												
Machine Construction	*	...	1	1	...	...	*	...	...	...	1	1
Machine Drawing	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Steam and the Steam-engine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fitter's work	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	5	5
Electrical Engineering—												
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	1	1	*	...	...	..	...	...	*	...
Physical Science—												
Heat	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Light	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Electricity and Magnetism ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	2
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	17	6	13	5	...	...	15	6	9	4
Organic Chemistry	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	17	5	*	...
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...
Physiography	*	...	28	15	1	...	*	...	16	11	1	...
Photography	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Geology—												
Geology	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Mineralogy	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Biology—												
General Biology	*	...	1	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Animal Physiology	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Botany	*	...	...	...	2	1	*	...	...	...	...	...

* No syllabus is provided in this subject for this examination.

Subjects.	1893–94.						1894–95.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Sanitary Science—												
Hygiene	*	...	1	...	2	1	*	...	2	2	4	3
General Biology (Special) ...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Agriculture—												
Agriculture	13	7	...	...	2	2	12	5	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Engineering ...	*	...	11	6	*	...	*	...	12	10	*	...
Botany (Special)	*	...	15	11	*	...	*	...	16	13	*	...
Horticulture	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	2	1	*	...
Economic Entomology	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tobacco	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Veterinary Science—												
Veterinary Science. { First stage ...	...	...	15	11	...	...	1	...	17	10	...	...
Veterinary Science. { Second stage ...	...	...	13	11	...	...	1	...	13	8	...	...
Commerce—												
Book-keeping	1	...	125	55	72	28	1	...	105	79	96	36
Commercial Correspondence ...	1	...	70	29	83	9	2	2	58	38	89	60
Banking	*	...	2	...	2	1	*	...	4	4	12	5
Commercial Geography	...	...	1	1	25	3	...	...	...	...	8	4
Short-hand	...	...	10	3	14	5	1	...	10	5	33	20
Annuities and Life Insurance ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Music—												
Music	...	...	12	9	28	17	...	...	7	5	35	24
Drawing, &c.—												
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	9	3	70	44	269	99	6	3	82	49	297	140
Design	...	...	8	4	29	11	2	2	7	7	79	37
Geometrical Drawing	6	3	35	24	166	79	6	2	44	26	173	78
Painting	...	...	5	3	14	5	...	...	3	3	29	25
Modelling	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	4	1	1
Wood Engraving	...	...	1	...	*	...	...	...	3	3	*	...
Copper-plate Engraving	...	...	3	3	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Jewellers' work—												
Jewellers' work	*	...	...	...	3	3	*	...	...	...	...	...
Silversmith's work	*	...	2	2	1	1	*	...	1	1	6	6
Watch and Clock repairing ...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—												
Letter-press Printing—												
Compositor's work	*	...	...	...	21	4	*	...	4	...	21	13
Proof-reader's work	*	...	...	...	19	3	*	...	1	...	15	10
Press work	*	...	...	...	7	2	*	...	...	...	2	1
Machine work	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	1	1
Printer's Warehouse work ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Book-binding	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Type-casting	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	1	...	...	...
Stereotyping	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Electrotyping	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-work and Metal-work—												
Cabinet-making	...	...	4	4	18	16	...	...	5	5	33	33
Blacksmith's work	*	...	2	2	10	8	*	...	3	3	10	10
Carriage Building	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Leather-work—												
Boot and shoe-making	*	...	...	...	3	1	*	...	...	...	...	...
Tanning Leather	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Saddlery and Harness-making ...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Textile Fabrics—												
Cotton-spinning	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	2	1	*	...
Cotton-weaving	*	...	2	2	5	4	*	...	3	2	11	11
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton.	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk-dyeing	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk Manufacture	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Carpet-weaving	*	...	...	...	12	7	*	...	1	1	7	3
Lace-making	*	...	9	3	8	4	*	...	4	4	4	4
Glass and Pottery—												
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.	*	...	...	...	3	3	*	...	1	1	5	5
Glass-making	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tailoring and Dress-making—												
Tailoring	*	...	...	...	22	4	*	...	...	...	4	2
Dress-making	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Cookery—												
Cookery	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Bread-making	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Total ...	30	13	653	347	948	349	32	14	633	380	1,183	595

* No syllabus is provided in this subject for this examination.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Twenty-two pupil candidates belonging to three institutions and five private candidates appeared for the Advanced Examinations, which were held during the year in the eight subjects mentioned below out of the 32 subjects in which such examinations are provided:—

Agriculture.	Short-hand.
Veterinary Science.	Free-hand Outline Drawing.
Book-keeping.	Design.
Commercial Correspondence.	Geometrical Drawing.

Of the 32 subject-candidates at the above examinations, 14 were successful as against 13 out of 30 in the year previous. One candidate appeared in each of the following subjects: Veterinary Science, Book-keeping and Short-hand, but failed to pass. Four candidates received the diploma in Agriculture and three that in Drawing.

There was an increase of from 411 to 440 in the number of individual candidates for the Intermediate Technical Examinations, which were held in 38 of the 84 subjects in which such examinations are provided. Of the above candidates, 374 were pupils belonging to 24 institutions, the rest being private candidates. The number of subject-candidates, however, fell from 653 to 633, while the number of passed candidates rose from 347 to 380. Fourteen of the passed candidates were women. Also 14 candidates, two of whom were women, obtained the group certificates in Drawing, and one the group certificate in Book-keeping.

The number of individual candidates for the Elementary Technical Examinations advanced from 742 to 938, of whom 760 belonged to 45 institutions, the rest being private candidates. Of the 1,120 male and 63 female subject-candidates, 551 and 44, respectively, were successful.

From the particulars in the margin as to the classes of the community to which the passed subject-candidates belonged, it will be observed that non-Brahman Hindus have done well at these examinations. On the whole, as many as 1,848 subject-candidates appeared for the three grades of the Technical Examinations as against 1,491 in 1892–93 and 1,631 in 1893–94, and 989 passed as against 737 and 709, respectively. The internal development of the technical and industrial schools, which will be noticed later on, and the results above shown, are proof that the subject of technical education is engaging no small attention. As a novel plant, however, its growth is necessarily slow. It is interesting to note that since the institution of the Government Technical Examination scheme in 1886, 246 subject-candidates have presented themselves for the Advanced and 5,607 for the Intermediate Examinations, of whom 155 and 3,372, respectively, were successful.

Classes.	Advanced Examinations.	Intermediate Examinations.	Elementary Examinations.
Europeans and Eurasians	...	17	62
Native Christians ...	3	47	104
Muhammadans	...	12	36
Brahmans	5	167	142
Other Hindus	6	137	251

(b) *Special or Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special or technical schools and classes.

83. The number of schools and classes for special or technical education for the past two years is given in the subjoined summary. Special classes, which have been instituted in connection with schools for general education, but which are open to, and attended by, outsiders, as well as by some pupils of such schools, have been classed as separate institutions, since they are provided with a separate and special staff, keep distinct registers and accounts, and are held at hours different from those of the schools to which they are but nominally attached. If they are not treated as separate institutions the outsiders attending them have to be left out of the returns:—

Classes of institutions.	Number on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Training schools for Masters	57	56	1,419	1,385
Training schools for Mistresses	17	19	292	309
Schools of Art	1	1	543	518
Schools of Medicine	3	3	366	384
Schools of Engineering	1	1	229	200
Industrial schools	21	4	1,313	100
Technical schools		30		2,217
Total ...	100	114	4,162	5,113

There was an accession of 14 schools to the list and the number of pupils advanced by 23 per cent. Nearly the whole of the increase in both schools and scholars appertained to industrial and technical schools.

The institutions engaged in art, industrial and technical work in this Presidency are of all grades—from those affording elementary instruction in carpentry and rattan work to those giving advanced teaching in science and its practical applications. For convenience, I usually class these into two groups : the one consisting of schools which do not go beyond the industrial standards A to D laid down in Chapter V of the Educational Rules, the other consisting of schools which teach up to the technical examinations. The former are known as industrial schools, the latter as technical schools. As the School of Arts and the School of Engineering are separately dealt with they are not, though technical schools, included under the heading of technical schools in the above statement. The division into industrial and technical is not, I admit, a strictly logical one : for, though in the former practical application and manual dexterity are the main things aimed at, a knowledge of theoretical principles is not altogether ignored. In the higher or technical schools, more stress is laid on theoretical principles—the knowledge of principles and their practical applications proceeding side by side. The industrial standards have been devised so that the highest (D) leads up to the elementary technical standard. Eleven of these industries are carried on into the Technical Examination scheme as far as the intermediate standard, namely, carpentry, wood-turning, fitter's work, printing, book-binding, boot and shoe-making, pottery, weaving, carpet-weaving, tailoring and lace-making. Instrumental music is also carried on into the technical examination standards. The curricula have been drawn up on the general plan that standards A, B, C, D, and the elementary technical standard shall each afford one year's work, and that the intermediate and advanced standards shall each take two years; so that a lad taking up, say, carpentry, would take, as a rule, seven years to reach the highest standard. By the time he has passed the Elementary Technical Examination he ought to know enough to enable him to gain a living. If he proceeds to the Intermediate Technical Examination and passes it, he ought to have a knowledge and manual dexterity sufficient to enable him, if other things are favourable, to take a good place in the ranks of skilled labour. But only the best of those who enter upon an industrial career go on to the highest examination. Those with little general education and small mechanical ability, or who are held back by poverty, get through only the lower industrial standards and, consequently, take their places in the lower ranks of industrial labour. Those more gifted and more fortunate go a stage further and prove themselves to be fit to serve as skilled journeymen. Those who by reaching the highest stage show that they have the ability to grapple with technical subjects of a high order prove themselves fit to become overseers or managers of works. This is the idea which has guided the Department in its attempts to establish and carry on a sound system of technical education. To carry out the idea in its completeness depends on many conditions, not the least important of which is abundant financial resources.

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On the 31st March last four schools did not go beyond the industrial standards laid down in Chapter V of the Educational Rules. Carpentry, rattan-work, lace-making and printing were taught in one or other of these schools. The total number of pupils in these four schools was 100. In the 30 technical schools there was a total of 2,217 pupils in the industrial and technical departments taken together.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

84. There were 38 Training schools for masters at the close of the year as against 39 at its beginning, the B.G.M. Training school, opened at Udipi in 1894, having been closed. The number of pupils under training fell in consequence from 1,194 to 1,185. If the figure relating to the Udipi school were left out of account it will be found that the number of students under training was exactly the same as on the 31st March 1894. All the schools but one were recognized. Eight were of the upper secondary, 20 of the lower secondary and 10 of the primary grade, as against eight, 22 and nine in the previous year. Of the students under training 77 were being prepared for upper secondary, 234 for lower secondary and 874 for primary teachers' certificates, as against 95, 260 and 839 in 1893–94. The decrease in the number of secondary teachers is disappointing. Three of the Government Training schools, viz., those at Cuddalore, Ongole and Nadapuram, though provided with the staff for a lower secondary training school, were very poorly attended in their lower secondary department. As there was another lower secondary training school in each of the districts concerned, it was under contemplation towards the close of the year to reduce those three schools to the primary grade.

The distribution of training schools according to district groups is given in the margin. There was an appreciable advance in the number of students under training in the Northern Circars and the Ceded districts. The decrease in the Central and West Coast districts was marked and is to be regretted. As in the previous year, 28 of the schools were managed by the Department, two by District Boards and seven by Mission Agencies with aid from public funds. In the Government, Board and aided training schools 956, 88 and 134 students were under training as against 959, 89, and 126, respectively, on the 31st March 1894. Of the students attending Government, Board and aided training schools 952, 88 and 123, respectively, were in receipt of stipends. The full number of stipends allotted from Provincial funds for secondary teachers was not appropriated.

District groups.	Schools.		Students.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Northern Circars ...	9	9	228	250
Ceded districts ...	4	4	118	142
Central districts ...	9	9	300	269
Southern districts ...	8	8	274	270
Inland districts ...	3	3	94	104
West Coast districts.	6	5	180	150
Total ...	39	38	1,194	1,185

The different classes of the community were represented in the training schools as shown in the margin. Native Christians and Panchamas received a substantial accession to their number, while Muhammadans had an addition of only two students. Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus greatly decreased. Of the 11 Panchama students, four belonged to four Government Training schools, five to the Madura Technical Institute and two to an aided school.

Classes.	1894.	1895.
Europeans and Eurasians	1	...
Native Christians	207	246
Muhammadans	95	97
Brahmans	548	503
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	341	327
Paraiyas and kindred classes ...	2	11
Aborigines	...	1
Total ...	1,194	1,185

85. Of the 143 teachers employed in training schools for masters, four, as in the previous year, were educated in Europe, 121 held trained or untrained teachers' certificates, 14 held general education certificates and four held no certificates. The grades of certificates held by teachers with trained, untrained, or general education certificates are indicated in the margin. There were fewer teachers with first-grade collegiate certificates and a larger number of teachers of the lower grades. These changes were due to transfers and acting appointments in Government training institutions; the qualifications of the staff, however, did not undergo any material change.

Qualifications of the staff.

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	11	2	2
Second-grade do.	25	4	2
Upper secondary ...	51	7	6
Lower secondary ...	9	3	2
Primary	5	4	2
Total ...	101	20	14

Work done by training schools for masters.

86. Except in the case of students admitted under the discretionary power vested in the Director by article 18 of Section VI of the Educational Rules (these exceptions are very rare), the work of training schools was confined to professional training, general education being insisted on before admission. I have never had reason to regret that a sharp distinction was drawn between professional and general training, and I note that the same policy is being more and more adopted in England and Germany—it being more and more recognized that it is no part of the work of a training school to supplement the deficiencies of general education.

From the training schools for masters 1,194 students appeared for the Written Test for teachers' certificates of secondary and primary grades and 269, or 22 per cent. passed for trained teachers' certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,118 and 302 respectively. The percentages of passes at the upper secondary and primary certificate examinations were very low. Some would attribute this to the shortness of the period of training; but I hold that one year devoted entirely to theoretical and practical professional training is quite equal to two years devoted to combined professional and general training. No doubt the low intelligence of the students and the not infrequent inefficiency of their teachers are partly responsible for the poor results; but the high minimum required for passing, viz., 45 per cent. of the marks, has had something to do with the poor outturn. As many as 454 trained teachers obtained certificates during the year, 71 of the upper secondary grade, 109 of the lower secondary grade and 274 of the primary grade. Of the students trained in 1894–95 and the previous years, 908 as against 979 obtained employment as teachers or resumed the teaching profession during the year. As many as 174 of the students trained during 1891–92, 1892–93 and 1893–94 are returned as unemployed, and steps are being taken to see that they fulfil the terms of their agreement. Of the teachers trained in 1894–95, there remained 215 unemployed on the 31st March 1895. Most of these men will since have joined their appointments or obtained employment.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper secondary	92	12	13
Lower secondary	242	78	32
Primary	860	179	21
Total ...	1,194	269	22

Training schools for masters by districts.

87. Appendix J furnishes particulars of training schools for masters by districts. The number of students under training in each district is hereunder given:—

Ganjám	62	Nellore	53	Tinnevelly	83
Vizagapatam	59	Madras	27	Coimbatore	52
Gódávari	62	Chingleput	66	Salem	45
Kistna	67	North Arcot	65	Nilgiris	7
Kurnool	38	South Arcot	58	Malabar	108
Bellary	40	Tanjore	69	South Canara	42
Anantapur	31	Trichinopoly	39		
Cuddapah	33	Madura	79	Total ...	1,185

In four districts the number remained the same as in the year previous and in eleven districts the number rose. In Gódávari, North Arcot, South Arcot,

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Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Canara fewer men were under training; the decrease in Malabar and South Arcot was very considerable. All the 27 students entered against Madras belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training School. A separate training school for Hindu teachers for the town of Madras, to work for a term of at least five years, and a special training school for Panchamas in Madras are needed. It was under contemplation towards the close of the year, as noted above, to reduce three lower secondary training schools to the primary grade and to utilize the savings for this purpose.

Gymnastic Training Class, Teachers' College.

88. There were 17 students on the rolls of the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College as against 30 on the 31st March 1894. The decrease was due to the award of stipends being made only to men who were or who intended to become gymnastic instructors. Of the students eight were Brahmans, four non-Brahman Hindus, four Muhammadans and one a Native Christian. Eleven had passed the Lower Secondary or Primary Examination. Nine were in receipt of stipends, three were free and five were paying students. Two examinations were held for gymnastic certificates, for which 63 candidates appeared, of whom 57 passed, 35 in the first and 22 in the second class. As many as 43 students trained in the institution in 1894–95 and the previous years obtained employment or joined their appointment during the year. A code of rules to regulate the working of the class was sanctioned by Government. The police huts in the neighbourhood of the college were about to be adapted to serve as a hostel for gymnastic students from the mofussil.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

89. The establishment of a training school for mistresses at Nellore by the American Baptist Mission and of another school of the kind in the Trichinopoly cantonment by the Roman Catholic Mission increased the number of training schools for mistresses from 17 to 19 and their strength from 292 to 309. Of the 19 schools, six were of the upper secondary, seven of the lower secondary and six of the primary grade; and in these schools 45 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 116 for lower secondary and 148 for primary grade teachers' certificates, as against 68, 119 and 105 students for the respective grades in 1893–94. All the schools, with one exception, were borne on the list of recognized institutions. Seventy out of 86 students in Government training schools and 121 out of 223 students in aided and unaided training schools were in receipt of stipends from school funds, supplemented in the case of aided schools by stipendiary grants from Provincial funds.

The distribution of the students according to the classes of the community is noted in the margin. Native Christians advanced in number from 190 to 240, and they formed nearly four-fifths of the entire strength of training schools for mistresses. There were but two Brahman women under training as in 1893–94, while the other classes retrograded. The large fall under Europeans and Eurasians is to be regretted. Of the 16 Muhammadan women under training, 14 belonged to the Hobart School, Madras, and two to the Moyan Training School, Calicut.

Classes.	1894.	1895.
Europeans and Eurasians.	65	39
Native Christians	190	240
Muhammadans	17	16
Brahmans	2	2
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	18	12
Total ...	292	309

Qualifications of the staff.

90. Three of the 38 teachers employed in the training schools for mistresses were educated in Europe, 32 held trained and two untrained teachers' certificates, and one held no certificate whatever either general or professional. One of the certificated teachers held a first-grade collegiate, three second-grade collegiate, 21 upper secondary, five lower secondary and four primary certificates. Thus the training schools for mistresses continued to be better staffed than the training schools for masters.

91. At the written examination for teachers' certificates the training schools for mistresses were, as might be expected, more successful than the training schools for masters in each grade, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, and the results were almost as good as in 1893–94. The number of upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grade certificates issued during the year was, respectively, 44, 85 and 46 as against 42, 51 and 20 in the preceding year, and 185 as against 165 trained teachers obtained employment or resumed work as teachers during the year. Of the students trained during 1891–92, 1892–93 and 1893–94 as many as 50 are returned as remaining unemployed on the 31st March last. Steps are being taken to insist on the defaulters fulfilling the terms of their agreement. Of the students trained during the year under report 57 remained unemployed on the 31st March last. Most of these, if not all, may be expected to find employment in due course. The fact that trained men and women are not employed immediately should not, however, be taken as evidence of over-production of trained teachers. It is, in most cases, due to the unwillingness of not a few to accept the appointments offered to them, on the score of inadequate remuneration, unhealthy climate, or distance from their native place and their relatives. This tendency will diminish gradually as trained, but unemployed, teachers are compelled to fulfil the terms of their bonds.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper secondary ...	56	25	45
Lower secondary ...	123	47	38
Primary	73	23	32
Total ...	252	95	38

Training schools for mistresses by districts.

92. Appendix K furnishes particulars of each training school for mistresses. The number of students under training in each district is given below :—

Kistna	19	Tinnevelly	34
Nellore	30	Coimbatore	15
Madras	104	Malabar	11
North Arcot	19	South Canara	15
South Arcot	12		
Trichinopoly	28	Total ...	309
Madura	22		

As in the two previous years eleven districts had no schools for training female teachers. It is desirable that one such school should be opened in Gódávari for the northern districts and one in Bellary for the Ceded districts. But I am unable to move in the matter at present for financial reasons.

(iii) *Schools of Art.*

School of Arts, Madras.

93. In consequence of a large decrease in the number of general students attending the Drawing classes only, which was due partly to the enforcement of the fee regulations and partly to the rejection of applications for admission for want of accommodation, the number on the rolls of the School of Arts, Madras, fell from 543 to 518. The industrial classes contained 137 apprentices (of whom 89 were the sons of artisans), the special classes had 110 students and the general education classes 130 as against 139, 91 and 167, respectively, on the 31st March 1894. Notwithstanding the decrease in the total strength of the Drawing classes, the elementary technical examination and group certificate classes were stronger than ever. Non-Brahman Hindus preponderated and Native Christians had an appreciable accession to their strength; but the number of Europeans and Eurasians fell from 65 to 43, that of Muhammadans from 17 to 15, and that of female pupils from 39 to 26. Of unpaid apprentices there were 75 as against 33 : this is satisfactory, as showing that the institution is getting to be more appreciated. At the various Government Technical Examinations 209 out of 346 examinees passed as against 182 out of 314 in the previous year, and the percentage of passes thus rose from 58 to 60. Three students obtained diplomas

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and eleven got group certificates in Drawing. Eighteen students obtained employment on salaries or emoluments ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80. Fee receipts rose from Rs. 1,898 to Rs. 2,073, while the charges fell from Rs. 36,746 to Rs. 33,650 owing to the exercise of greater care. But, owing to smaller receipts from sales, the net cost to Government advanced from Rs. 19,096 to Rs. 23,452. Proposals for the re-organization of the school were under the consideration of Government towards the close of the year.

(iv) *Schools of Medicine.*

School department of the Madras Medical College.

94. The most important event of the year was the formation, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, of a special class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors. The strength of the school department of the Medical College rose in consequence from 308 to 340, of whom 48 were in the Apothecary, 233 in the Hospital Assistant and nine in the Chemist and Druggist department, while the Sanitary Inspector class comprised 50 students. Of the pupils 58 were Europeans or Eurasians, 62 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans and 55 Brahmans, the increase under the last two classes being specially encouraging. For the final and primary examinations for the diploma of Apothecary, five and eight candidates, including three and five female candidates, respectively, appeared, of whom four and seven were successful; 99 candidates presented themselves for the final examination for the College certificate of Hospital Assistant and 88 passed, ten failing in one subject and one in two subjects. Seven out of eight candidates succeeded in qualifying as Chemists and Druggists. These results were not so good as those of the year preceding. The Sanitary Inspector class did admirably, having passed 38 students out of 50 who appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Hygiene. The Hospital Assistant class continued to be most unwieldy; but no final orders were passed by Government on the proposals for the re-organization of this department and of the mofussil medical schools which train students for the Hospital Assistant certificate.

Board Medical School, Nellore.

95. No new class having been formed, pending re-organization, the strength of the school fell from 43 to 29, of whom five were Native Christians, three Muhammadans and five Brahmans. Twelve candidates were sent up for the examination for the Hospital Assistant grade, of whom eleven passed, all in the second class.

Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.

96. The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, contained, as in the previous year, 15 students on the rolls, of whom five were Native Christians, five Brahmans and five non-Brahman Hindus. All the six students who appeared for the examination for the Hospital Assistant grade met with success. The Board has agreed to undertake the training of Hospital Assistants for the southern districts on certain conditions. Proposals for the reconstitution of the school were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

(v) *Schools of Engineering.*

School department of the Madras College of Engineering.

97. The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering fell from 229 to 200, and the decrease extended to the Engineer Subordinate class and Surveyor and Draftsman classes. Of the pupils seven were Europeans or Eurasians, six Native Christians, six Muhammadans, 100 Brahmans and 80 non-Brahman Hindus. The Native Christian element was not adequately represented. Thirty engineer subordinates, 33 draftsmen and 25 surveyors appeared before the College Board of Examiners, of whom 19, 10 and 20, respectively, passed for certificates. The results secured by draftsmen were very poor, owing mainly to a change adopted by the Professor of Engineering in the method of awarding college marks. Twenty students passed the Intermediate Technical Examinations in engineering subjects. Ten engineer subordinates were in the second and 25 in the first year of their

practical course. Passed men from the college succeeded as usual in securing suitable appointments.

(vi) *Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of industrial and technical schools and classes.

98. Excluding the Reformatory School, Chingleput, twenty schools were returned in 1893–94 under the heads 'Schools of Music,' 'Schools of Industry' and 'other schools' and they contained 1,419 pupils. Nine new schools or classes for special and technical instruction came into existence, viz., Imperial Arts Institute, Vizagapatam, Surveying class, London Mission High School, Vizagapatam; Short-hand class, Wardlaw College, Bellary; Special classes, Young Men's Christian Association, Madras; Technical classes, Government Press, Madras; Drawing class, Presentation Convent, Vepery; Special classes, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Government School of Commerce, Calicut; Industrial School for Women, Tallapudi, Gódávari. Also the special classes attached to the undermentioned institutions were thrown open to outsiders and have, therefore, been correctly classed, for statistical purposes, as separate institutions: Presentation Convent, Black Town, Madras; H.L.G.M. High School, Tirupati; Kumbakónam College; Municipal School, Srírangam; S.P.G. Training School, Tuticorin. The Muhammadan Industrial School, Vizagapatam, was closed, and Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school is returned as a special school, owing to the abolition of the general education classes. The number of industrial and technical schools thus rose to 34 and their strength increased in consequence to 2,317. In four of the schools, viz., the Industrial School for Women at Tallapudi, the Industrial School, Masulipatam, the Industrial School for Muhammadan Women at Guntúr and Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage, Madras, instruction was given only in one or more of the four standards A, B, C and D; in all the others pupils were being prepared for the Government Technical Examinations of the Elementary or higher grades.

Of the 34 institutions, two with 211 pupils were managed by the Department and three with 205 pupils by local boards, 24 with 1,698 pupils were aided and five with 203 pupils were unaided. Two were preparing candidates up to the Advanced and 19 up to the Intermediate Examinations.

Particulars are furnished in the margin of the classes of the community to which the pupils belonged. There was a marked fall in the number of Muhammadan pupils, which was chiefly due to a decline in the strength of the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-i-Islam and the Industrial School for Muhammadan Women at Guntúr. The other classes were fairly represented. The number of Brahman pupils continued, however, to be small. Of the pupils 39 are returned as belonging to the richer, 653 to the middle and 1,625 to the poorer classes. Most of the pupils of the richer and middle classes were in the schools of music and commerce and the higher technical schools. The classification of pupils according to the occupation of parents or guardians is given as follows: officials 450, petty officials and menial servants 410, traders 237, landholders 394, artisans 212, coolies 235, mendicants and others 379. The artisan class was not sufficiently represented.

Classes.	1894.	1895.
Europeans and Eurasians	377	630
Native Christians	430	516
Muhammadans	344	216
Brahmans	105	400
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	152	534
Panchamas	11	20
Others	...	1
Total ...	1,419	2,317

The number of pupils in each industrial or technical school, as well as in the special classes attached to ordinary schools, is noted in Appendix L.

Information is given below as to the total number of pupils learning the different subjects:—

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Engineering	40	Type-writing	35
Earth-work and road-making ...	12	Carpentry	520
Surveying and levelling ...	29	Cabinet-making	40
Mensuration	139	Blacksmith's work	151
Telegraphy	85	Other metal work	15
Agriculture	84	Boot and shoe making ...	65
Book-keeping	218	Weaving	126
Commercial Correspondence ...	159	Lace-making	55
Banking	37	Hand-knitting	19
Commercial Geography ...	18	Rattan-work	85
Short-hand	251	Tailoring	160
Music	313	Embroidery	91
Drawing	1,401	Cookery	7
Printing	212		

Of the pupils in industrial and technical schools, 900 were learning Drawing. Managers of such schools are being constantly impressed with the necessity of instruction in the subject being given to every pupil. Many of the other subjects in the above list were being studied by a larger number of pupils than in the year previous. It is intended to affiliate as many of the schools in the mofussil as possible to the leading institutions in the town of Madras, so that all the institutions teaching the same subject may work in greater harmony and with a more definite purpose than heretofore. Mofussil schools will be benefited by the wide and varied experience of the older and central institutions, and will have the benefit of the general supervision of the staff of such institutions. This, which was part of Mr. Grigg's original plan, is the only way in which the technical education scheme can be worked as a consistent whole. Thus, just as it is proposed in the scheme now before Government that the mofussil medical schools should be under the general supervision of the Principal of the Medical College, so all mofussil schools teaching any of the subjects of the Civil and Mechanical Engineering group in the Technical Examination Notification would be connected with, and have the benefit of the advice and supervision of, the staff of the College of Engineering; those schools which are not themselves connected with a large mofussil college and which teach any of the subjects of the Electrical Engineering, Physical Science, Geology, or Biology groups would be connected with the corresponding chairs in the Presidency College or the Madras Christian College; those teaching agricultural subjects would look to the College of Agriculture; those teaching the subjects of the Drawing group, Jeweller's work, Wood-work and Metal work, and Pottery would be affiliated with the School of Arts; those teaching Printing and allied subjects would look to the Government Press. In this way the up-country schools would be benefited by connection with the better equipped institutions in the Presidency town, and technical education would have less of that isolated and disjointed character which it has at present.

99. In the margin will be found the qualifications of the staff in industrial and technical schools. There was an accession of 50 teachers to the list, chiefly in consequence of the increase in the number of such schools; but it will be noticed that 70 per cent. of the teachers had passed a technical examination. Information is not available as to how many had obtained technical teachers' certificates; but in future reports this will be given. Every practicable pressure is brought to bear upon managers to employ none but qualified men, and I hope it will not be long before every teacher on the staff of these schools is professionally qualified for his duties.

Qualifications of the staff.

Teachers.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Educated in Europe	3	8
Graduated in Science	...	1
Passed Advanced or Intermediate Examination	49	32
Passed Elementary Examination.	...	45
Hold no certificates	22	38
Total ...	74	124

100. One student from Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school passed the Advanced Examination in Commercial Correspondence. The results obtained by the industrial and technical schools at the Intermediate and Elementary Examinations in subjects other than Drawing are recorded in the subjoined statements:—

Work done by industrial and technical schools and classes.

Intermediate Examinations.

Institutions.	Civil Engineering.		Commerce.				Music.	Wood and Metal Work.	Textile Fabrics.
	Building drawing and Estimating.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Short-hand.		Blacksmith's work.	Lace-making.
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras.	...	2	44	30	1	2	...	...	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly ...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
The Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...
H.L.G.M. High school, Tirupati	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
S.P.G. Art Industrial school, Nazareth ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
S.P.G. Industrial school, Puttúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madras School of Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	2	3	52	33	3	2	1	2	4

Elementary Examinations.

Institutions.	Civil Engineering.					Mechanical Engineering.	Commerce.				
	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Carpentry.	Fitter's work.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school ...	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	25	5	3	7
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly ...	1	2	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
H.L.G.M. High school, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
The Young Men's Christian Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
The Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Abla-i-Islam, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Art Industrial school, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial school, Puttúr	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial school, Arni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras School of Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presentation Convent, Vepery	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. school, Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Press Technical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	5	14	4	6	4	14	31	5	3	11

Institutions.	Music.	Printing.	Wood and Metal work.		Textile Fabrics.		Tailoring &c.
		Letter-press Printing.	Cabinet making.	Blacksmith's work.	Cotton weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring.
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.L.G.M. High school, Tirupati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Young Men's Christian Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Abla-i-Islam, Madras ...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...
S.P.G. Art Industrial school, Nazareth	...	..	3	3	2	3	...
Technical Institute, Madura	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Weslyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr	...	...	5	1	8	...	...
Industrial school, Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
S.P.G. Industrial school, Puttúr	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
American Mission Industrial school, Arni	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madras School of Music	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presentation Convent, Vepery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. school, Tuticorin	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Press Technical school	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	24	21	8	10	4	1

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The increase in the number of successful candidates at the technical examinations is satisfactory. At the standard examinations 485 boys and 41 girls passed as against 486 and 37, respectively, in 1893–94, as per particulars furnished in the margin, though the number of male subject-candidates examined fell from 817 to 597. It is optional with managers of industrial schools to seek aid on the salary or on the results grant system; this accounts for fluctuations in the number presented for the standard examinations. The improvement in the proportion of passed to examined is satisfactory. Articles estimated to have cost Rs. 28,587 were sold during the year for Rs. 41,018. This also is satisfactory. The total value of the manufactured articles is returned as Rs. 43,263. It is encouraging to note that 162 students educated in the industrial and technical schools and classes are reported to have obtained employment during the year, including 68 from the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly and 48 from the Techincal Institute, Madura.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
A	264	11	201	11
B	215	21	183	21
C	78	7	65	7
D	40	2	36	2

Industrial and technical schools by districts.

101. Particulars of industrial and technical schools are given by districts in Appendix L. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in each district will be found below :—

Vizagapatam	23	Trichinopoly	332
Gódávari	13	Madura	182
Kistna	34	Tinnevelly	206
Bellary	7	Coimbatore	54
Madras	1,023	Malabar	121
Chingleput	118		
North Arcot	114	Total ...	2,317
Tanjore	90		

Thirteen as against nine districts in 1893–94 contained schools for technical or industrial education. As for three of the remaining districts, viz., Ganjám, South Arcot and Salem, carpentry classes were at work in connection with the Municipal High school, Chicacole, and the Board schools at Villupuram and Námakkal with, respectively, 40, 25 and 35 pupils. The carpentry class attached to the Rajahmundry College was 33 strong as against 56. I am making enquiries as to whether this class, which is now solely attended by college students, might not be constituted a separate institution and thrown open to outsiders like the Art class in the Kumbakónam College. At the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, 31 pupils were learning carpentry, 43 boot and shoe making, 63 tailoring, 33 music and 15 telegraphy; and 44 pupils were learning drawing. The instruction in the industrial subjects at the Asylum has not, however, proved a success, as it is rare for any pupil to learn a trade well enough to gain a living by following it. Particulars relating to special classes attached to institutions for general education are also furnished in Appendix L. The future of the Victoria Technical Institute was under the consideration of Government; but no definite decision had been arrived at before the close of the year under review.

(vii) *Reformatory Schools.*

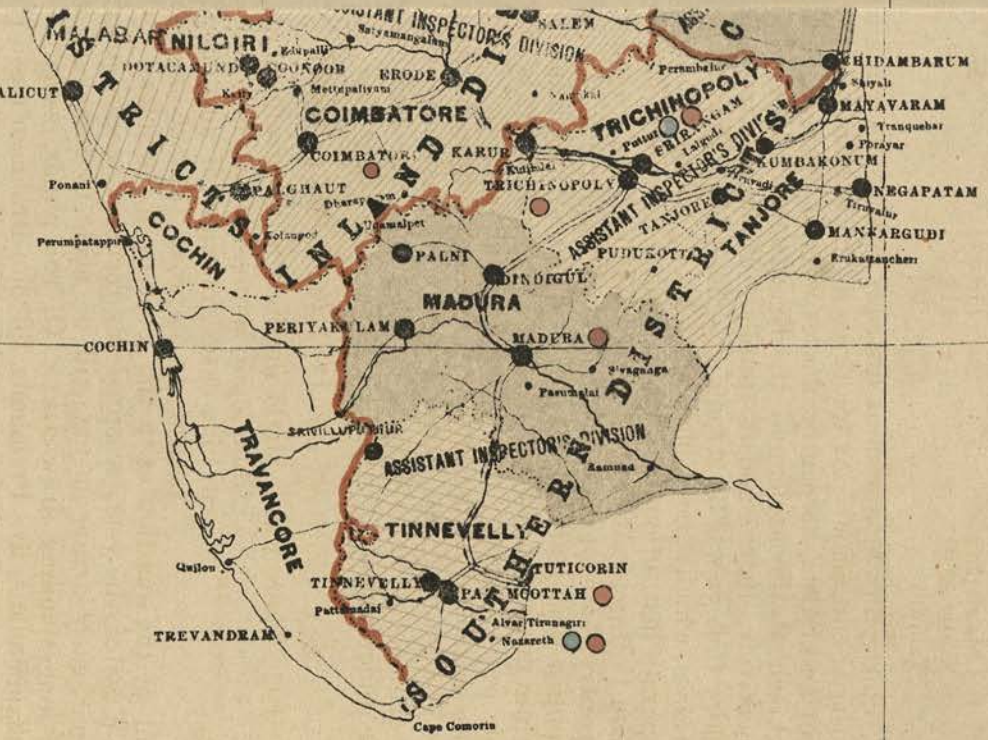
Reformatory School, Chingleput

102. There was a slight decline in the strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, admissions having had to be refused in as many as nine cases for want of accommodation. It was not found possible to improve the accommodation pending the settlement of the question as to the location of the school. Government having, since the close of the year, accepted my recommendation to retain the school at Chingleput, early arrangements will be made to remove some of the more serious of the long-standing drawbacks. Of the pupils, seven were Native Christians, 26 Muhammadans, five Brahmans, 76 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 12 Panchamas, and nine aborigines, and 10 were returned under 'others.' All the pupils came from the poorer classes. The health of the pupils was not so good as one might wish, and there was one death during the year. A marked improvement was noticed in the conduct of the pupils and a larger number of discharged pupils were favourably reported on. Instruction continued to be given in four industries—carpentry,

Madras Presidency : showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls.

Map IV.

1894-95.



INDUSTRIAL and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN. BLUE ●

MUNICIPALITIES _____ BLACK ●

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Seven Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction more than 25 per cent. of the Girls of School-going age _____

CLASS II., ____do between 10 & 15 p. c. do ____do ____

CLASS III., ____do do 7½ & 10 p. c. do ____do ____

CLASS IV., ____do do 5 & 7½ p. c. do ____do ____

CLASS V., ____do do 3 & 5 p. c. do ____do ____

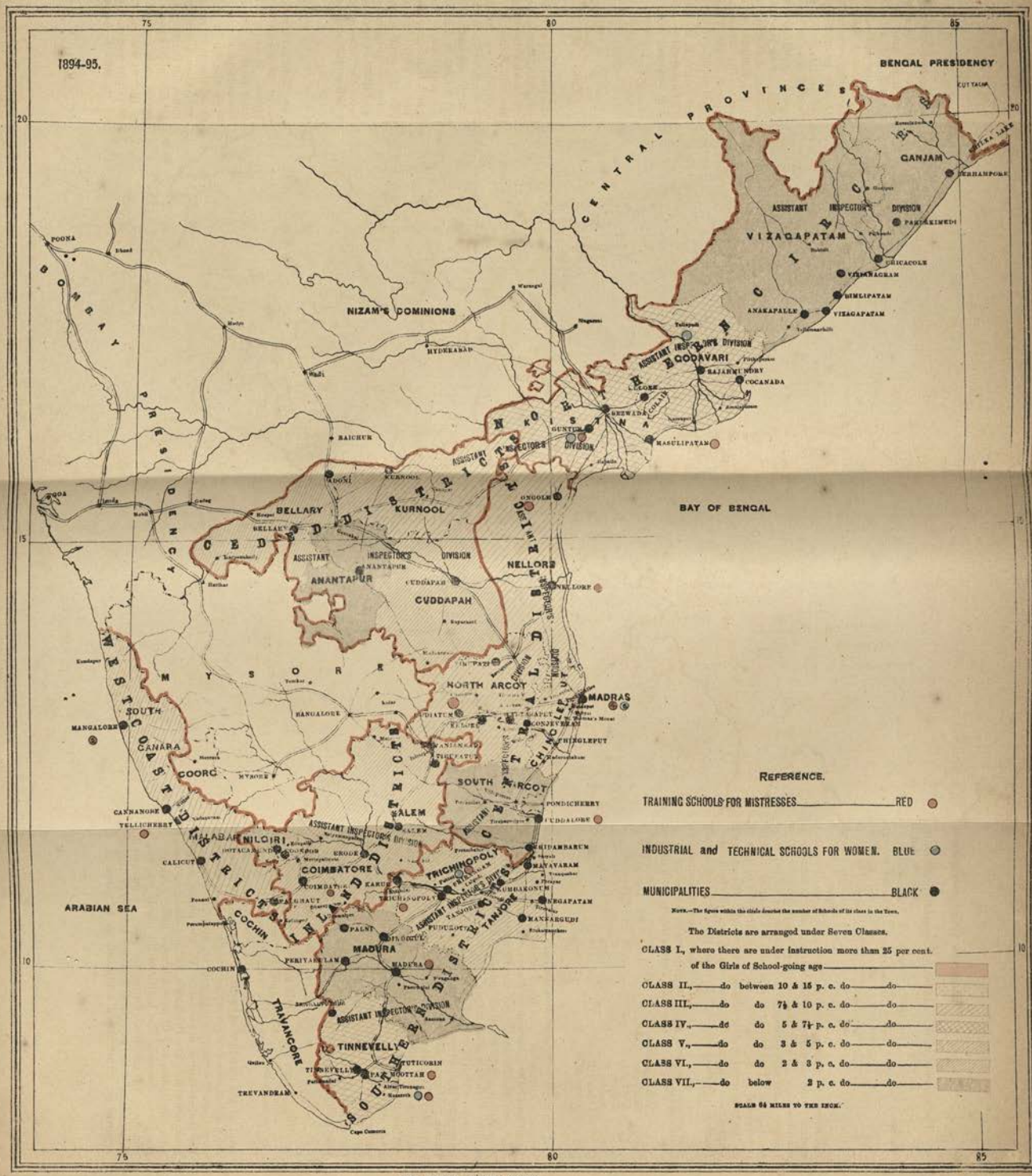
CLASS VI., ____do do 2 & 3 p. c. do ____do ____

CLASS VII., ____do below 2 p. c. do ____do ____

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

ALEX : BARREN, LITHOG : MADRAS.

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map IV.



ALEX: BARBEN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

blacksmith's work, tailoring and weaving, the respective sections being attended by 39, 23, 37 and 33 pupils; and 69 were learning drawing. The results of the several examinations were very satisfactory.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

General condition of female education.

103. Girls' schools were also affected by the operation of the Educational Rules, but not to the same extent as boys' schools, as they were generally better staffed and better equipped. The number of public girls' schools fell from 1,043 to 1,000, while private girls' schools had an accession of four to their number, which stood at 29 on the 31st March last, the net result on that date being a decrease of 39 girls' schools. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, there was a slight increase in the number of pupils in both public and private girls' schools, viz., from 52,556 to 52,654. The total number of girls under instruction in all classes of institutions on the 31st March last, rose from 106,775 to 107,823, but the rate of increase, viz., 1 per cent. was, as will be seen from the statement in the margin, the lowest during the past quinquennium. But as the Department has set apart for girls' schools and for girls in boys' schools as large a sum as practicable out of the allotment placed at its disposal for results grants, and as local and municipal bodies cannot, even if their funds permit, be called upon to bear any part of the cost of female education, no further improvement can reasonably be expected, unless Government is pleased to sanction a more liberal grant for the Department. Of the female pupils, 57,219 were reading in institutions for boys' and 50,604 in girls' schools.

Year.	Number of girls under instruction on 31st March.	Percentage of increase.
1890	78,344	...
1891	87,715	12·0
1892	98,471	12·3
1893	104,988	6·6
1894	106,775	1·7
1895	107,823	1·0

Information is furnished below as to the distribution of pupils in public girls' schools for general education according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.	Pupils in public girls' schools for general education.			Girls in all public schools.	
	1894.	1895.	Difference.	1894.	1895.
Upper secondary stage. Sixth form	71	113	+42		
Upper secondary stage. Fifth form	103	113	+10	314	362
Upper secondary stage. Fourth form ...	146	131	-15		
Upper secondary stage.	320	357	+37		
Lower secondary stage	2,651	2,800	+ 149	2,719	2,859
Primary stage	48,429	47,930	499	97,092	96,002

The increase in the number of pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages of instruction, especially in the latter, though slight, is satisfactory, but the fall in the strength of the fourth form is somewhat disappointing.

(b) *Public Examinations of high school or higher standard.*

Public examinations of high school or higher standard.

104. For the English Language division of the B.A. degree Examination two candidates, both Eurasians, appeared, and passed in the second class. The number of candidates presented and passed in the Second Language division was the same as above, one of them being placed in the first and the other in the third class. For

FEMALE EDUCATION.

the Science division four (three Eurasians and one European) appeared, but only one, viz., one of the Eurasians, came out successful in the second class. This is the only candidate who passed the recent B.A. degree Examination completely. Seven female candidates, therefore, have now passed the B.A. degree Examination since the founding of the University.

For the F.A. Examination three candidates—one Muhammadan, one Eurasian and one European—presented themselves, but the Eurasian candidate alone passed, securing a place in the first class. It is encouraging to note that a Muhammadan female candidate appeared for the F.A. Examination, and it is a pity she was not successful. The success of the Eurasian candidate referred to above raises the number of female candidates, who have up to date passed the F.A. Examination, to 16 (15 Europeans or Eurasians and one Native Christian).

No female candidate appeared for the last Upper Secondary Examination. The revised notification, which has been modified so as to suit the requirements of female candidates, should enable young women who do not care to study for the Matriculation Examination to prepare for the Upper Secondary Examination.

For the Matriculation Examination, 74 candidates presented themselves and 18 passed, with two in the first class. Up to date 217 female candidates (one Brahman, one Mahummadan, four Parsis, 43 Native Christians and 168 Europeans or Eurasians) have passed this examination.

(c) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public Upper Secondary or High Schools for girls.

105. There were in all 27 upper secondary schools for girls as against 25 in the year previous, and the strength of the upper secondary department had risen from 320 to 357. But some of the schools were upper secondary only in name, with but one pupil on the rolls of the upper secondary department. The increase in the number of schools appertained to both English and Vernacular schools, the former having risen from 24 to 25 and the latter from one to two. Three English schools, viz., the Christ Church Girls' school, Nellore, the Home Education Classes of the National Indian Association, Madras, and the Presentation Convent Orphan school, Black Town, entered the list of upper secondary schools during the year; the Free Church Mission Girls' Day school, Black Town, was transferred from the English to the Vernacular list; and another English Girls' school, viz., the Stanes' Day Poor school, Coonoor, has been transferred to the list of boys' schools, owing to the preponderance of boys. The Vernacular schools had a gain of two viz., the Free Church Mission Girls' Day school, Black Town, which, as stated above, was transferred from the list of English schools, and the Free Church Mission Home Education classes, Madras, and a loss of one school, viz., the Roman Catholic Cantonment Girls' school, Trichinopoly, which was reduced to the status of a lower secondary school. The sixth, fifth and fourth forms of English Girls' schools contained 112, 108 and 127 pupils as against 71,103 and 140 respectively on the 31st March 1894. The continued increase in the higher forms is encouraging. The Vernacular schools contained 10 pupils in the upper secondary department as against six on the 31st March 1894. From these High Schools 41 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 16 were successful. Full particulars regarding high schools for girls are given in Appendix M.

Pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction are classified in the margin according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. The only significant increase took place under Europeons and Eurasians, the other classes occupying much the same position as in 1893–94. The increase, under non-Brahman Caste Hindus and Panchamas, though very slight, is worthy of note. Only 29 of the pupils are returned as belonging to the richer classes, which is

	Number on 31st March.	
	1894.	1895.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	201	234
Native Christians	105	106
Brahmans	1	1
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	10	13
Panchamas	1	2
Others	2	1
Total ...	320	357

a clear proof of the conservatism of these classes in the matter of female education. Of the pupils, 166 were contributed by officials.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

106. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 475 pupil and 39 private candidates appeared, of whom 263 and 20 respectively passed, 167 and nine candidates qualifying for complete certificates. The increase in the number of examinees—both pupil and private—is encouraging, but the percentage of passes, especially in the case of pupil candidates, was much lower than in 1893–94. The classes of the community, to which the candidates who qualified for complete certificates belonged are shown in the margin. None passed under Brahmans and Parsis, and Native Christians and Other Hindus passed less than a third of their number for complete certificates. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	187	76
Native Christians	286	89
Brahmans	2	...
Other Hindus	38	11
Parsis	1	...
Total ...	514	176

Number and strength of Public Lower Secondary or Midd e Schools for girls.

107. The year witnessed a further decrease in the number of public middle schools for girls, viz., from 187 to 177 and in their strength from 16,343 to 15,891. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the lower secondary department in each class of schools, viz., Government, Board, aided and unaided, was stronger than in the year previous, having contained in all 117 pupils more than in 1892–93. Particulars as regards English and Vernacular middle schools appear in the annexed table:—

District Groups.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	39	229	3	40	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	228	1,174	12	151	655	...	...	...	1	3	28
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	217	454	6	361	523	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	101	3	16	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	366	6	108	524	1	3	40	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	565	2,355	30	676	1,957	1	3	40	1	3	28
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circars	12	34	865	13	33	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	75	524	11	65	515	2	9	186	2	10	171
Ceded districts	1	6	64	1	6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	136	3	13	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	12	28	1,128	12	47	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	490	3,894	38	487	3,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	3	19	299	3	17	310	2	18	338	3	29	386	36	485	2,481	33	486	2,323	2	15	120	1	33	26
Inland do.	4	31	450	4	40	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	72	582	9	57	613	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast do.	8	85	446	7	72	455	1	4	76	1	4	84	5	81	329	5	69	394	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	203	3,252	40	215	3,340	3	22	414	4	33	470	101	1,213	7,946	99	1,177	7,752	4	24	306	3	43	197
Grand Total ...	40	203	3,252	40	215	3,340	3	22	414	4	33	470	139	1,778	10,301	129	1,853	9,709	5	27	346	4	46	225

Both English and Vernacular schools fell in number and strength, the decrease being more marked in the case of the former, as will be seen from the marginally-noted figures. The English schools comprised aided and unaided schools only, and there were no Board Vernacular schools in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded, Central and Inland districts, the Board schools in them having been taken over by the Department during 1891–92. Government schools advanced in strength only and Board schools both in number and strength, while aided and unaided schools suffered a loss in both these respects. This is explained by the fact that weak and inefficient schools under private management kept up mainly for profit, could not hold their own under the existing rules of recognition and aid. The increase in the average strength of each school, viz., from 87 to 90, is, however, an indication of their consolidation.

	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English schools ...	39	2,963	31	2,664
Vernacular schools ...	148	13,380	146	13,227
Total ...	187	16,343	177	15,891

Information is furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the middle departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls. The bulk of the increase appertained to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians, both of which classes more than regained their strength during the year, whilst the Panchama community, which showed a decided advance during 1893–94, retrograded considerably in 1894–95. Brahmans made no progress, and Muhammadans have fallen off steadily during the past five years. The lack of interest on the part of this community is disappointing and is hardly consistent with the expressed views of some of its leading members that they would spare themselves no trouble in improving the educational condition of the young. The continued decrease in the number of pupils of the non-Brahman classes in the upper secondary and lower secondary departments is not a hopeful feature.

Classes.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	556	599
Native Christians	1,400	1,567
Muhammadans	21	18
Brahmans	92	93
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	474	444
Panchamas	107	73
Others	1	6
Total ...	2,651	2,800

(e) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary Examination results girls' schools.

108. The total number of female candidates at the Primary Examination rose from 1,617 to 1,765, and the increase wholly appertained to pupil-candidates, the other two classes of examinees being fewer than in the year previous. The examination of the fourth standard in girls' schools by Primary Examination Boards is encouraged as much as possible, and this probably accounts for the increase under pupil-candidates. In all 1,274 candidates (1,166 pupils, 55 teachers and 53 others) were successful as against 1,142 in the previous year, 947 (871 pupils, 38 teachers and 38 others) having qualified for complete certificates as against 814. The increase in the percentage of passes for complete certificates from 50 to 53 is very encouraging. Pupil-candidates fared better and private candidates worse than in 1893–94.

The examinees are arranged in the margin according to the classes of the community they belonged to. Europeans and Eurasians as well as Native Christians passed creditably, but the results obtained by Brahmans and Panchamas deteriorated. The optional subjects seemed generally to have been efficiently taught,

Classes.	Number examined.	Number passed for complete certificates.	Percentage of examined to passed in 1893–94.	Percentage of examined to passed in 1894–95.
Europeans and Eurasians	152	94	40·0	61·8
Native Christians	739	454	58·4	61·7
Muhammadans	48	21	40·0	43·7
Brahmans	166	80	55·0	48·2
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	597	273	44·9	45·7
Panchamas	60	22	55·2	36·6
Others	3	3	...	100·0

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Geography, Hygiene and Elementary Science being the most popular of the subjects brought up for the examination. As, under the revised Primary Examination scheme recently notified, Singing is to be included in the list of optional subjects, it will, I hope, be cultivated and encouraged in not a few girls' schools.

Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

109. Subjoined is a summary of public primary schools for girls classified according to the managing agencies :—

Classes of Schools.		1893–94.		1894–95.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public management.					
Government ...	Upper Primary	81	4,540	78	4,557
	Lower Primary	31	1,462	37	1,601
Board ...	Upper Primary	9	650	10	627
	Lower Primary	4	145	5	172
Under Private management.					
Aided ...	Upper Primary	219	11,692	242	13,456
	Lower Primary	321	9,647	279	8,630
Unaided ...	Upper Primary	18	601	17	810
	Lower Primary	124	3,639	99	2,701
Total ...	Upper Primary ...	327	17,483	347	19,450
	Lower Primary ...	480	14,893	420	13,104
Grand Total ...		807	32,376	767	32,554

Notwithstanding the fall in the number of public primary schools for girls, their aggregate strength advanced from 32,376 to 32,554 and the average strength of each school from 40 to 42. Upper primary schools had an accession of 20 schools and 1,967 pupils, so that the decrease noticed above was confined to lower primary schools. Almost the whole increase in the number and strength of upper primary schools appertained to aided schools, this being due partly to the reduction in the standard of some aided lower secondary schools.

Distribution of girls in primary schools and classes according to districts.

110. Girls in the primary stage of all grades of public institutions are distributed below according to districts :—

Districts.	Girls of school age.	Number of girls on 31st March in primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the primary classes of secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 1893–94.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,753	4,733	8,486	11·0	25·0	8,305	24·4
Nilgiris	6,546	443	297	740	6·8	11·5	679	10·4
Malabar	200,731	12,088	1,258	13,346	6·0	6·6	12,895	6·4
Kistna ...	137,585	8,249	385	8,634	6·0	6·3	9,015	6·6
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,037	1,195	8,232	4·7	5·6	8,863	6·0
Gódávari	157,747	7,250	1,221	8,471	4·6	5·4	8,513	5·4
Chingleput	84,623	3,424	234	3,658	4·0	4·3	3,705	4·4
Nellore	109,069	3,577	525	4,102	3·3	3·8	4,244	3·9
Kurnool	60,551	2,046	51	2,097	3·4	3·5	1,907	3·2
Tanjore	174,310	4,528	1,297	5,825	2·6	3·3	5,792	3·3
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,317	642	2,959	2·2	3·3	3,213	3·0
South Canara ...	81,772	2,154	471	2,625	2·6	3·2	2,547	3·1
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,161	419	4,580	2·6	2·8	4,998	3·1
Bellary	67,019	1,462	223	1,685	2·2	2·5	1,695	2·6
Salem	150,146	3,156	501	3,657	2·1	2·4	3,652	2·4
Coimbatore	153,471	2,732	649	3,381	1·8	2·2	3,348	2·2
Cuddapah	93,860	1,677	82	1,759	1·8	1·9	1,639	1·7
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,205	617	2,822	1·4	1·7	2,852	1·8
Anantapur	51,937	877	32	909	1·7	1·7	994	1·9
Ganjám	146,032	2,077	177	2,254	1·4	1·5	2,045	1·4
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,567	482	3,049	1·2	1·4	3,235	1·5
Madura	203,525	2,339	392	2,731	1·1	1·3	2,956	1·5
Total ... 1893–94	2,702,507	80,549	16,543	97,092	3·0	3·59	...	...
Total ... 1894–95		80,119	15,883	96,002	3·0	3·6	...	...

The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction to the female population of school age remained practically the same as in the year previous. In fourteen districts the percentage of girls in the above stage remained unchanged, five districts made a slight advance, and three retrograded. The highest percent-

age was, as usual, secured by Madras, and as in the previous two years, five districts excluding Madras had in the primary stage of instruction over 5 per cent., and eight districts between 2·5 and 5 per cent. of the female population of school age. Female education has not been progressing so rapidly as one would wish.

Primary schools for girls under departmental management.

111. The number of Government primary girls' schools rose from 112 to 115, of which 63 were situated in the Northern Circars. No Government primary girls' school existed in the four districts of Cuddapah, Madras, Tinnevelly and South Canara, though in the last-named district provision has been made in the budget for 1895–96 for a Muhammadan girls' school. Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Nilgiris contained, as in 1893–94, but one school each. The proportion of upper primary schools decreased, but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage remained almost the same, viz., 5·0, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 5·2. Taking upper primary schools alone into account, it will be noticed that 7·1 per cent. of the pupils in them were in the upper primary stage.

Primary schools for girls managed by local boards.

112. Local Boards had eight schools under their management as in the previous year. The Cuddapah, Anantapur, Nellore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Boards continued to maintain exactly the same number of schools as in 1893–94, viz., two in the case of Cuddapah and one each in the case of the other districts. The school managed by the South Arcot Board was closed, and an upper primary Board school sprung up in Kistna. Four of the schools were of the upper primary grade, containing 17 pupils in the upper primary and 194 in the lower primary department, and the remaining four were lower primary schools, containing 132 pupils. The falling off in the number of pupils in the upper primary stage is to be regretted.

Primary schools for girls managed by municipalities.

113. Seven primary girls' schools were being managed by municipalities as against five in the year previous. Of the six upper primary schools, two were maintained by the Municipal Council, Bellary, one by the Municipal Council, Vellore, and the remaining three by the Municipal Council, Kumbakónam. These six schools contained among them 416 pupils, of whom 33 were in the upper primary stage. The lower primary girls' school was maintained by the Municipal Council, Calicut, and it contained 40 pupils.

Primary schools for girls under private management.

114. Aided schools of the upper primary grade increased in number, and this was followed by an increase in the number of pupils in the upper primary stage from 1,121 to 1,325. Tinnevelly contained the largest number of aided primary schools, both upper and lower. Unaided primary girls' schools contained 71 pupils in the upper primary and 3,440 in the lower primary stage.

(f) *Results Standard Examinations.*

115. In the margin are compared the numbers of pupils presented and passed under the fifth, sixth and seventh standards during the past two years. A fall will be noticed in the numbers examined in each of the standards, but the proportion of passes was more satisfactory than in the previous year under the fifth and seventh standards. Of the pupils examined under the seventh standard, ten were examined by the Inspecting officers, of whom six passed; the rest were tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.

Results standard examinations.

Standard.	1893–94.			1894–95.		
	Number presented	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
Fifth	598	431	72	519	384	74
Sixth	347	246	71	293	200	68
Seventh ...	146	80	56	133	81	61

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	747	694
First	766	721
Second	723	685
Third	635	576
Fourth	279	255

The number of girls' schools that presented and passed pupils under the several primary results standards is given in the margin. Except under the second and third standards, a smaller number of schools than in 1893–94 presented pupils for the standard examinations. The percentages of schools that succeeded in passing pupils were also lower, except under the second and fourth standards as will be seen below :—

	Percentage.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.
Infant	96·6	92·9
First	95·6	94·1
Second	94·3	94·7
Third	92·2	90·7
Fourth	89·1	91·4

Appendix H shows, by districts, the number of girls that appeared and passed from boys' and girls' schools for the several primary results standards. The number of examinees varied in the several districts during the past two years. For the fourth standard 1,689 girls were examined—769 by the Inspecting officers and 920 by the Primary Examination Boards, and of these 531 and 619, respectively, passed. The results of the Primary Examination do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. From the marginal statement, comparing the results of the primary standard examinations during the past two years, it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of examinees in all the standards except the first, but that the results secured were comparatively poor except in the first standard. The total number examined under the several primary standards rose from 43,015 to 44,854 or by 4·3 per cent., but there was hardly any improvement in the number passed, the percentage of increase being ·06 only.

Standard.	Number presented.		Number passed.		Percentage of passed to the number examined.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Infant	14,693	15,376	10,130	9,577	69·0	62·3
First	13,382	13,300	9,567	9,565	71·5	71·9
Second	8,426	9,052	6,436	6,738	76·4	74·4
Third	4,887	5,437	3,541	3,821	72·5	70·2
Fourth	1,627	1,689	1,158	1,150	71·2	70·0

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

116. The number of institutions specially intended for Europeans (a term which throughout this chapter includes Eurasians) rose from 86 with 7,570 scholars to 88 with 7,836 scholars. The increase in institutions and most of the increase in scholars appertained to secondary and special schools. The advance of 2·3 per cent. in schools and of 3·5 per cent. in scholars compares favourably with the general average for the Presidency. The following is a summary of Appendix N, which classifies institutions according to grades :—

	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Colleges	3	29	3	26
Secondary schools	68	6,564	69	6,731
Primary schools	9	595	8	484
Special schools	6	382	8	595
Total ...	86	7,570	88	7,836

One school was transferred from the primary to the secondary list, and the list of special schools received two additions. The other fluctuations do not call for special remarks. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions increased from 7,204 to 7,623, or by nearly 6 per cent.

117. The distribution of European scholars in the different stages of instruction is given in the margin. Colleges, both Arts and Professional, sustained a fall in strength, which is somewhat discouraging. There was a substantial increase, however, in the number of boys and girls in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, while 777 boys and girls were attending special and technical schools as against 550 at the close of 1893–94.

European scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts Colleges	46	...	35	1
Professional Colleges ...	26	5	18	4
Upper Secondary stage.	275	195	296	235
Lower Secondary stage.	955	591	1,005	658
Primary stage	2,347	2,214	2,412	2,182
Special or Technical schools.	193	357	262	515
Total ...	3,842	3,362	4,028	3,595

Collegiate education.

118. In the three colleges for Europeans, viz., the Doveton, St. Mary's and St. Thomé Colleges, there were 26 students, of whom only 14, including one female student, were Europeans; Native Christians and Hindus numbered two and ten respectively. St. Mary's College contained only one student, who was in the Senior F.A. class. The Doveton College did exceedingly well at the F.A. Examination, passing all the five candidates it sent up, with two in the first class; none of the seven students presented by St. Mary's College met with success. For the English language, Second language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree Examination 13, 14 and 17 European candidates appeared, of whom 11, 12 and 8, respectively, passed; and of the 31 such candidates at the F.A. Examination 18 were successful. The results obtained in the Science division were below the average. Of the 25 candidates at the several University examinations in Medicine, 17, or 68 per cent. passed, which is a good proportion.

Secondary education.

119. Of the 69 secondary schools, 31 as against 30 were for boys and 38 for girls; and of the 31 boys' schools eight were of the upper secondary grade. There was an increase of 21 European boys in the upper secondary stage and of 50 boys in the lower secondary stage. At the Matriculation Examination 21 out of 147 European candidates were successful as against 29 out of 137. These results were much below the average and are very disappointing. The only candidate who appeared at the Upper Secondary Examination failed to pass. For the Lower Secondary Examination 227 male candidates appeared, of whom only 29 passed.

Primary education.

120. Four of the eight primary schools were for boys, and they contained 262 pupils on the rolls, all of whom were Europeans, 101 being girls. On the whole 2,412 European boys were attending primary schools and classes out of 3,224 boys of school age. For the Primary Examination 113 European male candidates appeared, of whom 69 passed.

Female education.

121. There were 38 secondary, four primary and six special schools for European girls with 3,194, 222 and 451 pupils as against 38, four and four such schools with 3,084, 199 and 261 pupils, respectively, in 1893–94. The drawing classes instituted in connection with the Presentation Convent schools, Black Town and Vepery, contributed to the increase in schools. The total number of European girls in all grades of institutions advanced from 3,362 to 3,595, and of the 2,785 girls of school age 2,182 were attending primary schools and classes. The success obtained by European female candidates at the different public examinations is noted below:—

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree Examination, English language division	2	2
Do. Second language division	2	2
Do. Science division	4	1
First Examination in Arts	2	1
Matriculation Examination	53	10
Lower Secondary Examination	187	76
Primary Examination	152	94

The results of the B.A. degree Examination in the Science division and of the Matriculation Examination cannot be considered satisfactory. There is much difficulty in arranging for the teaching of Euclid and Algebra, and Physics and Chemistry in girls' schools, which probably accounts for many of the failures at the Matriculation Examination. It was with a view to meet this difficulty that

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

in the revised notification of the Upper Secondary Examination, I have recommended alternative subjects for female candidates.

Special education.

122. Two of the eight schools for special education were industrial schools for boys, and of the six girls' schools, three were schools of music, two drawing schools, and one a singing school or rather class. The number of European male and female scholars rose from 193 and 357 to 262 and 515 respectively. The strength of the Madras Industrial school fell from 38 to 26, but the Adayar Orphanage was 118 strong as against 83. No decision was arrived at during the year regarding the proposal to remove the former school to Egmore. The results of the Technical Examinations have been noticed in Chapter VI and need not be adverted to here.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

123. Of the two schools in the Maisur territory which Government specially undertook to aid, the one at Sausmond, which was temporarily closed in 1893–94, was not revived last year. The school at Whitefield drew a grant of Rs. 45, but does not seem to have been in a prosperous condition.

The Madras Railway schools.

124. Seven schools continued to be maintained by the Madras Railway Company, with 412 pupils on the rolls—Perambúr 123, Raichur 32, Gooty 47, Pódanúr 100, Súramangalam 42, Jalarpet 48 and Rénigunta 20. The attendance at these schools is constantly affected by the movements of the railway employés. A sum of Rs. 2,281 was drawn from Provincial funds towards the upkeep of these schools.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

125. Public and private schools for Muhammadans received an accession of 38 and 109 to their number, and were attended by 47,669 and 23,051 pupils as against 46,949 and 18,582 on the 31st March 1894. The increase, though small, in the number of public schools is very satisfactory, considering that there was a fall of over 400 in the total number of such institutions for the whole Presidency. Taking public and private schools together, it will be found that schools rose by 8·2 per cent. and scholars by 7·9 per cent., the percentages of advance in public schools alone and in pupils therein being 3·4 and 1·5 respectively. Schools are classified in Appendix O according to grades and managing agencies, and the following is a summary thereof :—

	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public secondary schools	12	1,281	14	1,329
Public primary schools	1,094	45,259	1,131	46,052
Public special schools	9	409	8	288
Private schools	687	18,582	796	23,051
Total ...	1,802	65,531	1,949	70,720

The increase extended to all classes of schools, special schools excepted. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all public and private institutions rose from 86,911 to 92,570 or by 6·5 per cent.

126. The distribution, according to stages of instruction, of Muhammadan male and female scholars is noted in the margin. There was an increase in the number of boys in the secondary and primary stages of instruction and in training schools, and in that of girls in the primary stage. Under all other heads the numbers fell. It will be noticed with regret that fewer students were attending colleges, Arts and Professional, and schools for special education. The disproportion between the number of pupils in the secondary and primary stages is very striking and

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	31st March 1894.		31st March 1895.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges ...	49	...	42	...
Professional colleges.	14	...	12	...
Upper secondary stage	331	...	353	...
Lower secondary stage	1,153	21	1,238	18
Primary stage ...	53,121	11,208	54,206	11,475
Training schools ...	135	17	138	16
Special schools ...	369	48	261	3
Total ...	55,172	11,294	56,250	11,512

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

implies that very few Muhammadan parents care to keep their sons at school after they have completed the primary stage. The late age at which Muhammadan youths generally enter on their secular studies and their slow progress at school seem to have chiefly led to this result. I trust that the efforts of the Board of Muhammadan Education will bring about a much desired change in this direction. Muhammadan parents must realize the fact that secular and religious instruction should go hand in hand, and that the former should not be sacrificed to the latter. It is quite practicable to arrange for religious instruction being imparted in all Muhammadan schools without interfering with the programme for secular instruction.

Distribution of Muhammadan scholars by districts.

127. In the following table the proportion of Muhammadan boys and girls in all institutions to the respective population of school age is worked out for each district, the districts being arranged in the order of proportion of male pupils. The percentage of male pupils rose from 43·3 to 45·8 and that of female pupils from 8·7 to 9·5. The increase, though trifling, is hopeful :—

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school age.		Muhammadan pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,739	828	82·2	17·7
Ganjám	428	400	324	141	75·7	35·3
Coimbatore	3,129	3,463	2,303	150	73·6	4·3
North Arcot	7,160	7,276	5,173	1,324	72·2	18·2
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,773	521	70·0	13·0
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	5,418	656	69·9	6·4
Gódávari	2,993	3,163	2,028	726	67·8	23·0
Tinnevelly	6,480	7,912	4,258	376	65·7	4·8
Trichinopoly	2,800	2,941	1,684	224	60·1	7·6
Vizagapatam	1,680	1,703	998	320	59·4	18·8
Nilgiris	454	236	267	84	58·8	35·6
Chingleput	1,999	1,937	1,081	204	54·1	10·5
Madura	10,750	13,271	5,682	257	52·9	1·9
South Arcot	4,391	4,408	1,945	166	44·3	3·8
Kistna	8,238	8,047	3,427	959	41·6	11·9
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,606	198	38·9	3·2
Anantapur	3,963	3,737	1,542	117	38·9	3·1
Malabar	58,093	57,385	21,284	7,618	36·6	13·3
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,599	402	34·9	5·6
Cuddapah	9,276	8,659	3,075	463	33·2	5·3
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,902	171	31·7	3·0
South Canara	8,440	8,357	2,278	329	27·0	3·9
Total	166,667	170,891	76,336	16,234	45·8	9·5

Nine districts retained their position, six showed an advance and the remaining seven exhibited more or less retrogression. Coimbatore, Tanjore and Salem gained four, three and two places, while Madras, Gódávari and Tinnevelly lost four, two and two places respectively. It is encouraging to note that Salem, which is a backward district from an educational point of view, stands foremost in the above statement with 82·2 per cent. of its Muhammadan male children under instruction. Madras returned 2,773 male pupils as against 3,105 in 1893–94. In nine as against ten districts the percentage of male pupils was below 50, and in twelve as against thirteen districts the percentage of female pupils fell below 10. It will also be noticed that in as many as fifteen districts a larger number of girls than in the year previous were at school, Malabar being credited with the largest increase.

Collegiate education.

128. Twelve of the 42 students in Arts Colleges were attending the Presidency College and 13 the Madras Christian College. The results of the B.A. degree and F.A. Examinations for the past three years are compared below :—

	1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree Examination. English language division.	8	7	6	4	11	4
B.A. degree Examination. Second language division	6	6	8	7	12	10
B.A. degree Examination. Science division	9	2	12	7	11	5
The First Examination in Arts	34	14	36	14	25	9

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

That only nine Muhammadan students passed the F.A. Examination in the whole Presidency is very disappointing, especially when it is borne in mind that four of them belonged to Maisur and Haidarabad. The number of Muhammadan graduates is so small that for some years at least all Matriculates belonging to this class should be induced by all practicable means to proceed with their studies to the B.A. degree Examination.

Secondary education.

129. Of the fourteen secondary schools, seven were for boys and seven for girls, and of the seven boys' schools only two were upper secondary schools—the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the aided Harris' High School, Rayapet. The two schools contained between them 70 pupils in the upper secondary and 153 in the lower secondary forms, as against 74 and 168 on the 31st March 1894. The former school passed but one candidate out of five at the Matriculation Examination, while the latter did not succeed in passing even one pupil out of the eight sent up. This is hardly creditable to these institutions. The number of lower secondary schools for boys rose from three to five and their strength from 412 to 536. Upper secondary and lower secondary Muhammadan boys in all classes of institutions numbered 353 and 1,238, as against 331 and 1,153 respectively. For the Lower Secondary Examination 211 Muhammadan candidates appeared, of whom 36 passed, while of the four candidates at the Upper Secondary Examination none passed. Certain proposals of the Board of Muhammadan Education for the reorganization of the Madrasa-i-Azam, for the attachment thereto of a boarding house for Muhammadans, for the extension to them of the privilege of payment of half fees when attending Professional Colleges, and for an increase in the number of scholarships for Muhammadans were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Primary education.

130. Public primary schools for Muhammadan boys received an accession of 38 schools and 732 pupils, the increase being confined to Board and aided schools, of which there were, respectively, 34 and six more than in 1893–94. Over 48 per cent. of the primary schools were under the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. The number of Muhammadan candidates at the Primary Examination was 1,661, of whom 611 passed for certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,645 and 527; the improvement in the proportion of passed to examined is satisfactory.

Female education.

131. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 174 as against 172 schools for the general education of Muhammadan girls, and these were attended by 5,729 as against 5,590 pupils. The increase was thus inappreciable. But the total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes and grades of schools advanced from 14,794 to 16,234, of whom 5,475 were in girls' and 10,759 in boys' schools. It is matter for regret, however, that the number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction fell from 21 to 18. The only female candidate that appeared for the F.A. Examination was unsuccessful, and no candidate appeared for the Matriculation or the Lower Secondary Examination. For the Primary Examination 48 candidates presented themselves, of whom 21 passed for certificates, as against 22 out of 57 in 1893–94.

Special education.

132. In consequence of the abolition of the Industrial school, Vizagapatam, the number of special schools for Muhammadans fell from nine to eight. Their strength also fell from 409 to 288. The College of Agriculture and the Law and Medical Colleges had one, eight and three Muhammadan scholars, respectively; and 15 such pupils were attending the School of Arts, 27 the Schools of Medicine, and six the School of Engineering. Of the 138 male students under training, 27 belonged to the Branch Training school, Madras, 40 to the Mappilla Training school, Calicut, 34 to the three Preparatory Mappilla Training schools in Malabar, and 37 to training schools not specially intended for this community. Fourteen of the 16 female students under training were in the Hobart Training school, Madras, and two in the Moyan Training school, Calicut. There was a marked fall—from 316 to 216—in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending special schools, and of the 216 pupils, 169 as against 237 belonged to the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahla-Islam, three as against 48 to the Industrial school for

women at Guntúr, and 44 as against 23 to schools not specially intended for Muhammadans. The decrease in the strength of the two institutions mentioned above is really a matter for much regret and disappointment.

Education of Mappillas.

133. The education of Mappillas received much attention during the year. At the close of 1894–95, there were 327 public and 209 private schools for boys of this class, and they were respectively attended by 18,063 and 8,380 pupils; of whom 17,924 and 8,380 were Mappillas, including Muhammadans who are known as Patans. Of the public schools one, a practising school, with 74 pupils was managed by the Department, 162 with 9,888 pupils were managed by local boards, 115 with 5,614 pupils were aided from public funds and 49 with 2,487 pupils were unaided. There were, besides, 14 schools for Mappilla girls, seven of which with 393 pupils were managed by the Department and seven with 254 pupils were aided by Government. Proposals were under consideration towards the close of the year to strengthen the Mappilla Inspecting agency and to establish additional schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys, 494 teachers were employed, of whom 94 held trained and nine untrained teachers' certificates, 115 held general education certificates and 276 were unpassed. Of the certificated teachers, two held upper secondary, ten lower secondary and the rest primary grade certificates. The expenditure on Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 24,334, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,125, Local funds Rs. 10,231, and Municipal funds Rs. 3,917. For the first time in the annals of the University, one Mappilla graduated. He has since been awarded a Government scholarship in the Law College.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

134. Reference was made in paragraph 141 of the last report to the inspection by the officers of the Revenue Department of certain schools in the Malabar Laccadive Islands in December 1892. Almost at the same time Mr. Slight, Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, visited the Laccadive Islands attached to South Canara. In the four islands he has reported on, 26 teachers were employed in December 1892 and there were 520 pupils—314 male and 206 female. One of the teachers had been trained in the Calicut Training school and was very popular. I hope that when the Revenue officer next visits the islands arrangements will be made to send a few teachers to be similarly trained. In most of the schools only the Quran is taught, but when the teachers have been trained and the Laccadive readers have been published, they will be able to teach the three R's in Malayalam or Hindustani.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

135. Panchama schools, public and private, advanced in number from 1,805 to 1,968 or by 9 per cent., and in strength from 41,920 to 45,965 or by 9·6 per cent. The percentages of increase, though not so high as in the year previous, are satisfactory, compared with the average increase for the Presidency, and in view of the funds at the disposal of Government, of local boards and missionary societies for expenditure on education. Appendix P classifies schools according to grades and managing agencies, and the following is a summary:—

	1893–94.		1894–95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public secondary schools for boys	5	594	5	505
Public secondary schools for girls	8	924	8	790
Public primary schools for boys	1,753	39,530	1,913	43,695
Public primary schools for girls	24	651	20	661
Private elementary schools for boys	15	221	22	314
Total ...	1,805	41,920	1,968	45,965

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Of the public schools, one with 29 pupils was under the management of the Department, 273 with 7,894 pupils were managed by local boards, 1,049 were aided from public funds and 623 were unaided. The large increase, from 149 to 273, in the number of Board schools is very satisfactory. Local boards are uniformly advised to close schools at places where aided schools have sprung up and to utilize the savings in the establishment of schools for Panchamas in localities where they are much needed and where schools under private management are not at work. It will also be noticed with satisfaction that 125 more schools than in 1893–94 received aid during the year. The employment of a special Inspecting agency is not immediately required, and must at any rate stand over till Government is in a position to assign to the Department a much larger grant than at present.

It is to my mind quite evident that the main hope for any large extension of Panchama education in the near future is to be found in the efforts of missionary and philanthropic societies. Every possible encouragement and help should, therefore, be given to those who engage in this arduous work. I regret to say that, notwithstanding the orders of Government, the greatest difficulty is occasionally experienced in obtaining school sites even where land for the purpose is available. And if obstacles are placed in the way of Europeans when trying to obtain a site for a village school, it may be inferred that greater obstacles are laid on the path of the Paraiya who seeks to acquire a small bit of land for cultivation or in some other way to better his condition. But nothing is more certain than this that education, unaccompanied by improvement in their material condition, will not ameliorate the lot of these hitherto down-trodden classes. The two agencies must work side by side—must act and re-act on one another: education sharpening the people's wits and enabling them to look better after their own interests and to profit by every favourable turn in their external circumstances; improvement in their material condition and in the means of making a living placing them in a position to seek and obtain a still better education.

136. From the figures in the margin, distributing Panchama boys and girls according to stages of instruction, it will be seen that two students were reading in colleges as against none in the previous year. The decrease of boys and girls in the lower secondary stage and in special schools is discouraging, but I am not sure whether it is due wholly or partly to the classification of Panchama Christian pupils as Native Christians. Paraiya converts sometimes do not like to be classed as Paraiyas after their change of faith, and the Department cannot insist on this being done without offending the private feelings of the converts or of the missionary bodies engaged in philanthropic efforts to elevate the social and intellectual status of these classes. One of the two students in the collegiate stage belonged to the Presidency and the other to the Madras Christian College. It is somewhat disappointing that only 24 pupils were attending special schools. As most of the young of these classes will have to earn their livelihood by manual labour, the various missionary bodies would do well to establish industrial schools for them at populous and convenient centres. For the Primary Examination 60 Panchamas appeared, of whom 22 passed for certificates—a very good result.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges ...	...	...	2	...
Upper secondary stage	6	...	4	2
Lower secondary stage	183	108	177	71
Primary stage ...	25,642	4,099	28,523	4,342
Training schools ...	2	...	14	...
Special schools ...	35	...	24	...
Total ...	25,868	4,207	28,744	4,415

137. In the following table districts are arranged according to the proportion of Panchama male scholars to the Panchama male population of school age. Male scholars advanced from 26,791 to 30,608 or by 14 per cent. and female scholars from 4,211 to 4,534, or by 8 per cent. :—

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

Districts.	Panchama population of school age.		Panchama scholars under instruction.		Percentage of scholars to population of school age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,505	935	55·6	20·1
Nilgiris	1,187	853	324	85	27·3	10·0
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	3,880	339	15·3	1·2
South Canara	8,199	9,745	1,025	65	12·5	·7
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	2,666	568	11·5	2·5
Malabar	19,152	20,476	2,111	283	11·0	1·4
Kistna	25,686	24,929	2,571	612	10·0	2·5
Madura	30,531	33,455	2,366	132	7·7	·4
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	2,051	190	6·9	·6
Bellary	6,634	6,636	446	41	6·7	·6
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	638	18	6·2	·2
Gódávari	36,480	37,487	2,164	507	5·9	1·4
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	1,173	51	5·4	·2
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	899	96	4·5	·4
Salem	21,674	22,727	950	66	4·4	·3
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	1,579	150	3·9	·4
Nellore	20,672	19,963	720	166	3·5	·8
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	1,200	93	3·4	·2
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	646	37	2·9	·2
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	250	51	2·9	·6
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	300	36	2·3	·3
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	144	13	2·0	·2
Total ...	431,653	444,988	30,608	4,534	7·1	1·0

The percentages of total male and female scholars to the respective population of school age were 7·1 and 1·0 as against 6·3 and ·94, and eight districts as regards male and seven as regards female scholars secured a higher percentage than the average. Ten districts retained their position in the list, seven gained one or two places each, and five lost from one to three places. The low position occupied by Tanjore is not creditable. Four districts as regards male and seven as regards female scholars retrograded, the other districts having more or less advanced. Much remains to be done in the Ceded districts, and the local boards there should endeavour to establish a few new schools annually for the education of these classes, as private effort has not been forthcoming to any great extent.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill tribes.

138. In the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies there were 53, 50 and 46 Government schools for the education of the Hill tribes, as against 53, 48 and 48 such schools in 1893–94; and they were attended by 1,634, 1,400 and 1,170 pupils as against 1,917, 1,220 and 1,204 respectively. The decrease in pupils in Ganjám was due partly to the closing of the fifth standard classes in as many as 17 schools, while the fall in Gódávari was the result of the temporary closure of two schools. Vizagapatam had a net addition of two schools and 180 pupils.

Of the Government schools in the Ganjám Agency, seven as against 24 were of the lower secondary grade and the rest of the primary grade, their strength being respectively 262 and 1,372. There were, besides, the above schools, nine aided schools with 183 pupils and 15 unaided schools with 452 pupils. The total number of schools for which returns have been furnished was thus 77 as against 78 on the 31st March 1894, and the strength of the schools also fell from 2,580 to 2,269. But for the reduction in the standard of the schools, the strength would not have fallen so low. Of the pupils 456 belonged to the aboriginal classes. In this as in the other agencies the settlers from the plains made the most use of the schools established mainly for the benefit of the Hill tribes.

There were, in addition to the three lower secondary and 47 primary Government schools, 37 aided and 18 unaided schools in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts. All the aided and unaided schools were of the primary grade and they were, respectively, attended by 676 and 318 pupils. Returns have also been furnished for 38 indigenous schools with 434 pupils. The total number of all classes of schools in the agency advanced from 134 to 143 and their strength from 2,612 to 2,828, of whom 247 belonged to the aboriginal classes.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

The total number of schools in the Gódávari Agency fell from 64 with 1,506 pupils to 56 with 1,373 pupils. Of the 46 Government schools, only one, as in the previous year, viz., the school at Bhadrachalam, was of the lower secondary grade and it contained 72 as against 74 pupils. Aided schools fell from nine with 224 pupils to six with 120 pupils, and there were four unaided schools with 83 pupils as against five with 62 pupils. Of the entire number of pupils 262 were of the aboriginal tribes.

On the whole, education in the Agency tracts must be considered to have been almost in a stagnant condition during the year. The total number of schools remained the same as in the year previous, viz., 276, while the strength fell from 6,698 to 6,470. In all classes of schools in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari 1,115 pupils of the aboriginal tribes were attending school. The schools labour under several disadvantages, and the progress will necessarily be slow.

There were three schools for *Lambadies* in the Kistna district as against two in 1893-94. Two of these, at Budavada and Kristnarampalem, were under the management of the Board and the third at Vallampatla was unaided. The aggregate strength rose from 30 to 56, of whom 45 were Lambadies. The Vallampatla school has been taken over by the Local Board since the close of the year. It was under contemplation to open a Board school at Singiripadu in the Palnad taluk for the education of *Chenchus*. The Boards may be trusted to improve the facilities for the education of the backward classes, if the schools already established prove successful. For *Pallis* a municipal school was opened at Masulipatam and a results school at Lakshimipuram Pallipalem.

The boarding school at Birluti established by the Local Board for the *Chenchus* on the Nallamala and Yerramala Hills was 27 strong as against 15 on the 31st March 1894, and at the examination held in March 1895, eleven pupils passed out of twenty presented. The Assistant Inspector considers the work very fair and recommends the establishment of a similar school at Chintala,—a proposal which, I hope, the Board will approve in due course.

About *Oddars* and *Yenadis* in the Nellore district the Assistant Inspector writes: "There were 125 pupils under instruction and four special lower primary schools—one aided and three unaided. One of these for *Yenadis* in Ongole is self-supporting from the income derived from an endowment. The other unaided schools will be brought on the aided list during next year. That so many pupils were induced to attend school is a matter for congratulation, for Oddars and Yenadis are even poorer, more backward and conservative than Panchamas."

For *Badagas*, inhabiting the Nilgiris, there were 12 Board, 18 aided and four unaided schools with 458, 509 and 111 pupils, respectively, as against eight Board, 16 aided and five unaided schools with 356, 403 and 104 pupils in 1893-94. The net increase of five schools and 215 pupils is encouraging. As many as 1,032 pupils belonged to the aboriginal classes. For *Kotas* there was only one aided school with 16 pupils as against two such schools with 30 pupils. As in the previous year, there were two unaided schools for *Todas*, but they were attended by only 34 pupils as against 51. Of the 50 pupils in the schools for Kotas and Todas 45 came of the aboriginal tribes.

Public and private schools of all grades contained 2,414 boys, and 61 girls of the aboriginal tribes as against 2,197 boys and 93 girls in 1893-94. The increase in the number of male pupils is encouraging. Of the male pupils, however, only one was in the upper secondary and 25 in the lower secondary stage, and one was in a training school. The remaining male pupils and all the female pupils were in the primary stage of instruction.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

139. The number of indigenous and private schools advanced from 4,030 to 4,675, or by 16 per cent. and their strength from 77,062 to 93,634 or by 22 per cent., as against an addition of 17 per cent. in schools and scholars in the preceding year. The relatively large increase in scholars was due, as I have already mentioned, to the relegation to the list of private schools of a number of public schools which failed to fulfil the conditions of recognition. Malabar returned

the largest number of indigenous schools (535) and pupils (18,822). North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly had, respectively, 436, 425, 417 and 402 schools with 8,244, 8,944, 8,883 and 9,044 pupils. It will be noticed that the Ceded Districts returned the lowest number of indigenous schools, the Nilgiris excepted, which implies that the inhabitants of these districts are comparatively indifferent whether their children receive even the most rudimentary knowledge of the three Rs. in their mother-tongue. This is the main reason why the grant-in-aid system which, by improving indigenous schools, has developed elementary education in most other districts, has done so little in these districts.

Of the indigenous and private schools, 177 were high-class indigenous schools in which Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature were taught, 4,084 were *pial* schools in which elementary instruction was given only or mainly in a vernacular language, 402 were Quran schools in which the recitation of the Quran in Arabic by rote was taught along with some instruction in secular subjects, and 12 were schools which did not come within any of the above groups, and in which the departmental standards were not followed. A few of the high-class indigenous schools were aided by Government under the Grant-in-aid Code or were supported from endowments; the Quran schools were maintained generally from the funds of the mosques to which they are attached; and the teachers in the other schools supported themselves from fees, paid in cash or in kind, from occasional presents from the parents or guardians of pupils and from sundry receipts.

High-class indigenous schools.

140. Seven of the 177 high-class indigenous schools—five Sanskrit and two Arabic—are returned as of high school standard, and 170 (132 Sanskrit and 38 Arabic) as of middle school standard. The strength of the Sanskrit high schools was 265 as against 225 on the 31st March 1894, as per particulars given below :—

	1894.	1895.
Sri Raja Gajapathi Rau's High School, Anakápalle	...	19
Sanskrit High School, Sríperumbúdúr, Chingleput district	69	63
Sanskrit Vidyakalpaveli Patasala, Tirupati	56	65
Ponnambala Pillai's Sanskrit School, Chidambaram	13	19
Sanskrit High School, Tiruvádi, Tanjore district	87	99
Total ...	225	265

The first school was newly admitted to the list. A revised curriculum of studies was sanctioned during the year for this class of institutions. Both the Arabic high schools were in Vellore and contained 204 students as against 157.

The Sanskrit middle schools were distributed over the several districts as shown below :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám ...	7	87	Chingleput ...	2	113	Salem ...	1	12
Vizagapatam.	9	175	North Arcot.	1	9	Malabar ...	9	140
Kistna ...	5	58	South Arcot.	11	228	South Canara.	35	595
Bellary ...	6	61	Tanjore ...	21	384			
Anantapur ...	2	22	Madura ...	10	163	Total ...	132	2,257
Cuddapah ...	2	29	Tinnevelly ...	5	99			
Nellore ...	4	52	Coimbatore ...	2	30			

Five districts returned no schools of the kind. South Canara contained the largest number of such schools and pupils. Tanjore ranked next as regards schools and scholars and was followed by South Arcot. Six districts returned Arabic middle schools :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
South Arcot	18	341	Nilgiris	4	165
Tanjore	1	45	Malabar	6	652
Coimbatore	3	62			
Salem	6	430	Total ...	38	1,695

South Arcot returned the largest number of Arabic schools and Malabar the largest number of pupils. The fluctuations are great, as these schools are mostly without a definite organization, and the Department has never been able to get a complete list of them.

Books. The undermentioned nine schools received aid from Government in the shape of salary and special grants :—

		Rs.
Sanskrit School,	Bobbili, Vizagapatam ...	33
Do.	Kollur, Kistna ...	220
Sanskrit Bhasha	Manjam school, Bellary	132
Sanskrit School,	Malayanur ...	55
Do.	Sríperumbúdúr, Chingleput	270
Do.	Tiruvisanallur, Tanjore	87
Do.	Injikollai, Tanjore	120
Do.	Thukili, Tanjore	50
Govindappan Chattram Sanskrit School,	Alwartirunagari, Tinnevelly.	60
	Total ...	1,027

Seven of the schools received aid in 1893–94 also.

Elementary indigenous and private schools.

141. In the following summary particulars by districts will be found of elementary indigenous and private schools for boys and girls :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.			*Boys' Schools*—cont.		
Ganjám	107	2,185	Madura	407	8,720
Vizagapatam	130	1,625	Tinnevelly	397	8,945
Gódávari	111	1,765	Coimbatore	147	2,550
Kistna	172	2,290	Salem	187	2,941
Kurnool	30	291	Malabar	530	17,830
Bellary	55	945	South Canara	145	2,920
Anantapur	87	923	Total ...	4,469	88,498
Cuddapah	63	883	*Girls' Schools.*		
Nellore	196	2,496	Ganjám	1	46
Madras	143	2,855	Kistna	1	10
Chingleput	206	3,417	Cuddapah	7	129
North Arcot	413	7,481	North Arcot	19	485
South Arcot	281	4,822	South Arcot	1	45
Tanjore	402	8,416	Total ...	29	715
Trichinopoly	260	4,198	Grand Total ...	4,498	89,213

The above statement does not stand in need of any comment. The variations that will be noticed are such as occur from year to year.

XIII.—BOOKS.

The Text-book Committee.

142. The preparation and publication of school-books having for the past seven years been left almost entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Department has been to make selections from the very large number of publications offered for approval. Text-books, however, continued to be prescribed by the Department till about the beginning of 1891, when the committee appointed to revise the standing orders of the Educational Department recommended the entire exclusion from the curricula of specific text-books and their relegation to a special list of text-books approved by the Department, "to which new books may from time to time be added and from which books deemed no longer suitable may, with equal facility, be removed." Government fully approved of the principle of excluding specific text-books from the

Books.

curricula, and sanctioned in its order No. 152, Educational, dated 18th February 1892, the formation of a standing Text-book Committee, the most important function of which was to recommend suitable text-books on all subjects for the several classes and forms in recognised schools. The prescribing of text-books was no doubt useful and necessary years ago; but it has ceased to be necessary, and as for its utility, while ill-qualified managers and teachers may still think it would be advantageous to be relieved of the responsibility of selecting the books to be used in their schools, those better qualified would find the old restrictions to be a great impediment. "The best conceivable book," says Dr. Fitch, "was not suited for all places and for all learners. That book was best for each teacher from which he could teach most effectively, which corresponded to his ideal, and fitted the special character of his own lessons. To force upon all teachers alike the use of a good book would be to repress originality, to stereotype mere routine, and to deprive the best teachers of much of their interest in their work." The Text-bock Committee, as originally constituted, was composed of 26 members, including the President and the Secretary. There were seven vacancies in the *personnél* of the committee during the year under report, but, in view of the proposed reconstitution of the committee, none of these vacancies were filled up. The committee thus consisted of only 19 members on the 31st March last, with Mr. G. H. Stuart of the Presidency College as President, and the Special Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction was appointed Secretary. It was divided into 14 sub-committees to deal with books on different subjects and in different languages. During the year, 249 publications were referred to the committee for examination, and 922 books awaited disposal at the close of the preceding year. Of these 1,171 books, 211 were rejected without detailed examination by the committee as not meeting the requirements of the Educational Rules or as being otherwise unsuitable, and 514 were examined and reported on as against a total of 209 during the previous two years. There was, thus, a balance of 446 books left undisposed of on the 31st March 1895 as shown below:—

Subject.	Number of books referred to the committee up to 31st March 1895.	Number of books examined by the committee				Total examined up to 31st March 1895.	Balance.
		Up to 31st March 1894.	During 1894-95.				
			Approved.	Rejected.	Total.		
English	467	92	56	201	257	349	118
Mathematics	165	42	53	59	112	154	11
History and Geography ...	130	27	19	46	65	92	38
Tamil	67	17	17	23	40	57	10
Telugu	55	9	15	22	37	46	9
Malayalam	34	5	9	3	12	17	17
Canarese	27	6	7	6	13	19	8
Arabic, Hindustani and Persian.	67	...	42	20	62	62	5
Sanskrit, Marathi and Uriya ...	66	...	19	5	24	24	42
Latin and Greek	99	...	47	...	47	47	52
French and German	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Miscellaneous	151	11	15	41	56	67	84
Total ...	1,380	209	299	426	725	934	446

It is hoped that a considerable portion of this balance will be disposed of during the current official year.

Educational Library and Museum.

143. As stated in previous reports the want of accommodation has rendered it impossible to arrange the educational library so that it can be used to good purpose by the educational public. The preparation of the catalogue has not yet been begun, as it is useless to attempt it until the books can be properly arranged. Authors and publishers continue to send specimen copies. Such of the books as are class books are referred to the Text-book Committee for opinion, and the rest are put

Books. away wherever space can be found and are advertized in the Gazette for the information of persons interested in education. The show cases received from Messrs. Macmillan and Company, and Messrs. George Bell and Sons have been, with some difficulty and inconvenience, placed in a screened-off space in the Central hall, together with a complete collection of specimen copies of approved text-books. They are open to inspection by the public between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. on all days except Sundays and other public holidays. The show cases contain a collection of school-books, maps, charts, and other educational appliances, and the collection continues to grow too rapidly for the available accommodation.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

144. The Oriental Manuscripts Library continued to be well appreciated by the public, the number of visitors having risen from 1,164 to 1,484. Of these 618 were readers, 710 copyists and 156 mere visitors, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 579, 525 and 60 respectively. The number of manuscripts transcribed and restored increased from 23 to 42. Seventy-three manuscripts were purchased during the year as against 104 in 1893–94. Though the number purchased was smaller, the amount expended was larger, being Rs. 199–8–0 as against Rs. 158–12–0. There was also a decrease from 204 to 133 in the number of manuscripts acquired by gift. The duty of searching for and discovering Sanskrit manuscripts has since 1886 devolved on the Government Epigraphist as per G.O., No. 2827, Public, dated 4th December 1885. The descriptive catalogue has not yet reached a stage fit for publication.

Registration of books.

145. The number of publications registered rose from 798 to 928, which was the figure for 1892–93. The increase was due partly to the delivery of certain numbers of serial publications which should have been presented for registration in the previous year, and partly to the publication of a few new periodicals in English, Tamil and Telugu. Of the registered publications, 728 were books and 200 periodicals, thus showing an increase of 95 and 35 respectively over the figures for 1893–94. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars for the past two years of original works, republications and translations brought out in English, in the Vernacular languages of Southern India, and in the Indian classical languages :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Original works ...	164	188	328	486	33	33	90	93	615	800
Republications ...	10	11	76	54	26	16	9	4	121	85
Translations ...	2	2	52.	37	...	...	8	4	62	43
Total ...	176	201	456	577	59	49	107	101	798	928

Of the registered publications, 311 dealt with Religion, 100 with Language, 26 with Law, 19 with Medicine, 52 with Science, and 44 with Biography, Fiction and History; 111 were Poems, 26 Dramas, and 239 works of a miscellaneous nature. The corresponding figures for the year 1893–94 were 289, 75, 29, 14, 36, 52, 94, 22 and 187. Classified according to languages 201 of the publications were English, 230 Tamil, 260 Telugu, 42 Malayalam, 30 Canarese, nine Hindustani, 48 Sanskrit (in Grantha or Nágari characters), three Uriya, one Konkani, one Marathi, one Badaga (in Canarese characters), one Arabic and the rest bi-lingual or trilingual. Two hundred and thirty-two of the registered publications, or 25 per cent. of the total, were educational in their aim. The number of works, the copyright of which was registered, was 288, the corresponding figure for the year preceding being 235.

Book Department.

146. The number of private firms engaged in the publication of Government copyright books and the number and value of books sold by them during the year are noted below :—

Books.

Societies or Presses.	Number of books published.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			Rs.
Madras School Book and Literature Society	46	180,788	22,490
Empress of India Press	23	187,783	18,586
Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.	2	1,309	1,958
Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	2	20,704	1,823
Graves, Cookson and Co.	1	25,000	781
Cuttack Printing Co.	1	566	177
Total ...	75	416,150	45,815

The National Press, Tanjore, has not submitted a return.

The value of Government books dealt with during the year by the S.P.C.K. and Basel Mission Book and Tract depositories is given in the following abstract stock account:—

S.P.C.K. Depository.	Rs. A. P.	Basel Mission Depository.	Rs. A. P.
Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1894	420 1 0	Value of stock on hand on the 1st April 1894	7,452 6 0
Deduct—		*Deduct*—	
		Value of books sold by retail	6 4 0
Value of books sold	25 2 0	Value of books withdrawn and sold by tender	7,446 2 0
Value of stock on the 1st April 1895 ...	394 15 0	Value of stock on the 1st April 1895 ...	*Nil.*

The stock that remained at the S.P.C.K. depository on the 1st April 1895 consisted of unsaleable Uriya books which have since been disposed of.

The books withdrawn from the Basel Mission depository realized Rs. 693-12-0. This, being the highest tender, was offered by the Madras School Book and Literature Society.

The receipts from the sale of books amounted to Rs. 993-2-9 as shown below:—

S.P.C.K. Depository.

	Rs. A. P.
Sale-proceeds	321 5 8
Commission and discount	51 14 11
Net amount ...	269 6 9

Basel Mission Depository.

Sale-proceeds	37 8 0
Commission	7 8 0
Net amount ...	30 0 0
Add net value of books sold by tender	693 12 0
Total ...	993 2 9

During the year 500 copies of the Uriya translation of Section V of the Educational Rules were printed at the Cuttack Press at Government expense, and placed in charge of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Ganjám for sale.

A sum of Rs. 1,400 was expended during the year in the form of remuneration for translating the *First Book of Agriculture* and *Domestic Economy*, and of Rs. 1,631 in the purchase of periodicals and books for distribution. M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai also received a special bonus of Rs. 450 for his work as Secretary to the Text-book Committee.

147. After an inspection of the existing Readers in Malayalam, it was decided during the year to bring out a special series of bilingual Readers in Malayalam and Arabic characters for use in the Laccadive Islands. The first of the series, the Primer, is just being completed by my special assistant with the help of the islanders whom he

Preparation of text-books for use in the Laccadive islands.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

met at Calicut last spring and certain Arabic and Malayalam munshis, and will soon be issued. The first standard Reader in the same series will be published as soon as I learn how the islanders accept the Primer.

XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Government Scholarship Notification.

148. The Government Scholarship Notification was thoroughly recast during the year, chiefly with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Government of India that a larger number of scholarships should be instituted in connection with secondary schools. The rates of scholarships awardable on the results of the various public examinations were reduced in order to find funds for increasing the number of scholarships awardable on the results of the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations. Opportunity was taken to insert a condition as to poverty in determining the eligibility of candidates for scholarship, and the definition of 'poor' student in the Grant-in-Aid Code was amended slightly for the purposes of scholarships tenable in the collegiate and upper secondary departments. This new condition has not met with the approval of some whose opinions are entitled to great weight; but I am convinced that, in view of the limitation in the amount of public funds available for scholarships, the money should, as far as possible, be devoted to help poor and deserving in preference to rich and deserving students. The age limits were also modified and the provisions of the scholarship notification and the chapter of the Grant-in-Aid Code bearing on scholarship grants have been made to run on parallel lines as far as practicable. The standard scale of fees in Government colleges has been raised, with effect from 1st January 1896, so as to yield an additional income to cover the increased expenditure on scholarships which the amended scheme is expected to involve.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

149. Six as against five scholarships were awarded on the results of the B.A. degree Examination—five to students who passed in Branch II-A (Advanced Physics) and one to a student who passed in Branch III-C (Biology and Zoology). Four of these were made tenable in the Presidency College, one in the Madras Christian College and one in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Nine scholarships were awarded on the results of the First Examination in Arts—four to Muhammadans, two to Uriyas, one to a Panchama, one to a Jain and one to a Thiyan.

Eleven scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination—two to girls, three to Muhammadans, one to a Mappilla, one to an Uriya, and four to poor students who passed the examination with great credit.

Scholarship grants at varying rates and amounting to Rs. 3,229 were drawn by seven colleges under Chapter V of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The condition of poverty was not insisted on in the case of scholarships sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1895. The Madras Christian College drew Rs. 2,107, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Rs. 537, and the Church of Scotland Mission College, Rs. 248.

The expenditure on scholarships in all Arts Colleges was Rs. 23,487, of which Rs. 11,185 were borne from Provincial funds.

Scholarships in Professional Colleges.

150. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,019 and Rs. 3,408 were paid from Provincial funds in the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, respectively. The expenditure on scholarships in the Law College from the Morehead Law Scholarship endowment amounted to Rs. 240.

Scholarships in schools for general education.

151. The expenditure from Provincial funds on scholarships awarded on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations amounted to Rs. 4,420, of which Rs. 1,305 were drawn in Government, Rs. 56 in Board, and the balance in aided institutions. Scholarship grants of the aggregate value of Rs. 625 were drawn from Provincial funds by 12 aided institutions.

Of the entire expenditure of Rs. 8,874 on scholarships in secondary schools, Rs. 5,045 were met from Provincial and Rs. 10 from Local funds.

Scholarships in schools for special education.

152. There was a slight increase in the expenditure on scholarships or rather stipends in the school department of the Madras Medical College. But a smaller sum was expended in this shape in the School of Engineering and the School of Arts. The Victoria Technical Institute, which spent Rs. 1,009 on stipends in the last-mentioned institution in 1893–94, spent only Rs. 37 during the year under report.

The expenditure on scholarships in Board institutions was Rs. 5,040 as against Rs. 4,942 in the previous year.

The aided institutions received Rs. 4,826 from Provincial funds, of which Rs. 4,099 were drawn as scholarship grants. The Art Industrial school, Nazareth, had the largest share of the grant, viz., Rs. 2,894. The Madras School of Music received a grant of Rs. 780.

Of the entire expenditure of Rs. 22,584 on scholarships in schools for special education, Rs. 14,429 were contributed by Provincial funds, Rs. 3,796 by Local funds and Rs. 60 by Municipal funds.

Full particulars of the outlay on scholarships will be found in Appendix Q.

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Summary of progress.

153. The year under report was one of continued educational activity, and the statistics embodied in the previous chapters fully bear out that progress was made in several directions, though, here and there, the results compared unfavourably with those of 1893–94 and were not in all cases unexpected. Arts colleges suffered a further loss in strength; but this was entirely due to the changes in the by-laws regulating the Matriculation Examination which came into operation in 1892. As the college course extends over four years, the college population can only be expected to begin to emerge from this depression in 1897. For the various examinations held by the University, 9,351 candidates appeared, of whom 3,651 (39 per cent.) passed as against 8,224 examined and 3,104 passed (38 per cent.) in 1893–94. A larger number of pupils, male and female, were reading in the upper secondary, lower secondary and upper primary stages of instruction, and the increase in each of the above stages during the last quinquennium was substantial, as will appear from the figures furnished below :—

On the 31st March	Upper secondary.		Lower secondary.		Upper primary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1890	6,927	176	24,043	2,156	24,511	3,240
1891	8,051	228	21,833	2,395	27,598	3,502
1892	8,594	200	22,248	2,514	32,228	3,884
1893	10,076	273	23,423	2,717	35,825	4,071
1894	10,086	314	25,336	2,719	36,913	4,464
1895	11,884	362	27,537	2,859	38,376	4,889

Fewer pupils were reading in the lower primary classes, but this was due to the fall in the number of such schools as explained already. The number of candidates that passed for complete certificates at the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations also advanced, though fewer candidates presented themselves for the former test. Progress was not confined to the literary side of education. Professional colleges were better attended, excepting the L.M.S. section of the Medical College, which has been dwindling down in consequence of the qualification for admission having been raised from the Matriculation to the F.A. standard. Schools for special and technical education had, on the whole, an appreciable accession to their number and strength, and the number of successful candidates at the Government Technical Examinations of all grades also increased. The education of Muhammadans, Panchamas and other backward classes received greater attention, and further progress is expected under the liberal provisions of the revised Grant-in-aid Code.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Statistics have been obtained of the number of boys and girls in each form and class from the sixth form down to the infant standard, and are noted in the margin. The wide difference in the number of boys attending the third and fourth standards, the fourth standard and the first form, and the third and fourth forms, which mark the lower primary, upper primary, lower secondary and upper secondary stages of instruction is noteworthy. It is interesting to note that a large portion (42 per cent.) of girls at school were in the infant standard, that the number of girls fell in greater proportion than in the case of boys at each higher standard, and that a very small proportion of girls reached the lower secondary stage. Female education must be considered to be still in a very elementary stage, and it will require the continued, vigorous, and earnest co-operation of all classes of the community and of all educational agencies before the education of women reaches that condition of stability and progress which its vital importance demands.

Form or class.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	4,815	117
Fifth do.	3,113	111
Fourth do.	3,956	134
Third do.	7,737	654
Second do.	8,746	813
First do.	11,054	1,392
Fourth standard	38,376	4,889
Third do.	88,392	10,047
Second do.	114,413	15,368
First do.	140,693	24,195
Infant do.	141,070	41,503

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

154. The fluctuation in the number of schools did not affect the number of villages with a population of 200 or more provided with one or more public or private schools. From the annexed statement it will be seen that 18,140 such villages were provided with schools as against 18,169 villages in the year previous, the percentage of villages provided with schools to the total number of villages remaining unaltered at 57. There was a decrease of 300 in the number of villages with less than 200 inhabitants and provided with schools. This is discouraging—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, having a population of		Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 3.
	200 and more.	Less than 200.	200 and more.	Less than 200.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kistna	1,593	245	1,281	88	80	36
Chingleput	1,458	530	1,166	306	80	58
Tinnevelly	1,258	249	928	52	74	21
Bellary	733	53	541	...	74	...
Coimbatore	1,295	175	946	71	73	41
North Arcot	2,541	1,912	1,803	514	71	27
Kurnool	724	75	502	64	69	85
South Arcot	2,421	467	1,570	169	65	36
Gódávari	1,555	1,032	1,001	38	64	4
Cuddapah	1,072	193	632	39	59	20
Tanjore	2,564	967	1,432	123	56	13
Salem	2,232	1,568	1,177	193	53	12
Anantapur	734	197	386	27	53	14
Nilgiris	50	...	26	...	52	...
Trichinopoly	1,280	217	645	31	50	14
Nellore	1,434	351	707	22	49	6
Madura	2,140	1,948	1,007	181	47	9
South Canara	1,071	215	424	22	40	10
Ganjám	2,694	3,336	969	179	36	5
Vizagapatam	2,982	9,061	997	62	33	1
Total ...	31,831	22,791	18,140	2,181	57	10

Local boards and the Inspecting officers should, as opportunities offer, endeavour to transfer to villages without schools the establishment employed in villages possessing one or more aided schools. Funds are not available for the establishment of new schools, and the only way, therefore, in which elementary education can be extended to the masses is to help localities which are in absolute need of such help.

Extent of primary education of boys in proportion to population of primary school age.

155. The number of boys under instruction in all public and private primary schools and classes rose from 515,736 on the 31st March 1891 to 604,627 on the corresponding day in 1895, so that the increase of 17 per cent. in boys during the four years that intervened was nearly three times as large as the increment to population, taking the average annual increment at 1·5 per cent., the average for the decade ending with February 1891. This is satisfactory. It will be found that, if the increment to population be taken into account, 23·4 per cent. of the boys of primary school age were at school as in 1893–94. The ground yet to be covered thus remains the same; but much cannot be done, as the Government is aware, unless the local boards and municipalities can see their way to sanction an additional grant every year to assist in bringing more schools into existence.

Development of Elementary education.

156. Under the Acts and Codes in force in this Presidency, the liability for the primary education of boys in municipalities rests with municipal bodies except in the town of Madras, in which the duty of aiding the education of poor boys in the lower primary standards devolves on the Municipal Commission. The liability for the lower primary education of boys in non-municipal areas devolves on the local bodies known as District and Taluk Boards, except in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars to which the Local Boards' Act has not been extended. In the case of municipalities, Government has ruled that ordinarily 15 per cent. of the income from taxation, markets and rents, together with the educational receipts proper, be devoted to education, and care is taken, in formulating proposals for the annual budgets, that the expenditure does not generally exceed the above limit, unless a municipality is prepared to spend more of its own accord. But in the case of local funds, no definite proportion of the general income from taxation has been fixed as the limit up to which educational expenditure can be incurred, and, consequently, this Department has to base its proposals for the budget on the actuals of the previous years and the demands of the year for which the budget is drawn up. No doubt, most of the local boards have been spending on education as much as could reasonably be expected of them; but education is progressive in its character and the demand must grow year by year. It seems, therefore, necessary that a definite proportion of the general revenues should be fixed for expenditure on education, it being left to local boards to increase the assignment, if necessary and whenever practicable, without encroaching upon or starving the other services. This Department will then be in a position to know what funds are available, and will endeavour to make the best use of them. In the local budgets for 1895–96, Rs. 2,31,750 are provided for results grants as against Rs. 2,33,480 entered in the budget of 1894–95. There was thus a net reduction of Rs. 1,730 in the aggregate provision for results grants. The total allotment for results grants in the municipal budgets for 1895–96 was Rs. 76,130, or Rs. 2,180 less than in 1894–95. Such reductions cannot but check the progress of education and even lead to retrogression in certain cases. Primary education has been and can only be developed through the results-grants system, and any retrenchment on this item of expenditure must, therefore, operate against the extension of primary education and tend to bring the educational operations in certain localities to a dead-lock.

The agency of Inspecting schoolmasters was further strengthened during the year, as I have noticed in Chapter II. No relief can be given to the Sub-Assistant Inspecting agency, there being absolutely no funds available for the purpose.

Teaching staff employed in public primary schools for boys.

	1893–94.	1894–95.
Hold trained teachers' certificates ...	4,093	4,172
Hold untrained teachers' certificates.	442	699
Hold general education certificates ...	7,332	8,751
Hold no certificates whatever ...	11,844	10,176
Total ...	23,711	23,798

157. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of public primary schools for boys, noticed in Chapter I, the number of teachers employed in such schools rose from 23,711 to 23,798 as per particulars recorded in the margin. The fall in the percentage of unpassed teachers from 50 to 43 is very satisfactory. Certificated teachers rose in number from 4,535 to 4,871, or by 336 only. But it should be borne in mind that many teachers holding general education certificates and many unpassed teachers have a record of long and efficient service, and are to

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be reckoned as qualified teachers under the Educational Rules. Thus, of the 20,176 teachers employed on the general staff of public primary schools, excluding headmasters, pandits and special instructors, 2,783 held trained teachers' certificates, 395 held untrained teachers' certificates and have had two years' approved service in recognized schools, 4,488 held general education certificates and have had five years' approved service in recognized schools, and 4,973 had passed no public examination, but have had five years' approved service in recognized schools, while only 7,537 teachers, or 37 per cent. of the total number of teachers, were not qualified either by certificates or service. I hope that, in the course of the next three or four years, the proportion of unqualified teachers will show a material reduction. Though the Educational Rules require that one-half of the teachers on the general staff of a school shall be qualified for the purpose of recognition, the Department has, as a matter of fact, been urging that every teacher should qualify for his profession; but no school is refused recognition, because it does not come up to this ideal.

Of the 13,622 teachers holding trained or untrained teachers' certificates or general education certificates, five held second-grade collegiate, 189 upper secondary, 1,376 lower secondary and 12,052 primary certificates. The decrease in the number of teachers holding secondary certificates cannot be satisfactorily explained. If the returns have been correctly made out, the decrease is probably to be attributed to the transfer of teachers possessing higher qualifications to secondary schools.

There was an increase during the year of 1,419 in the number of teachers holding general education certificates. A portion of this was due to the working of sessional schools. Reports have not been received for Bellary, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nilgiris. In the remaining districts, 88 sessional schools were held and 1,000 teachers were admitted to them. Of these, 828 appeared for the complete test at the Primary Examination and 12 for a portion of the test, and 516 passed for complete certificates, while 142 passed a portion of the test. The unpassed and uncertificated teachers who are young or have not put in five years' service are being required to join the sessional or training schools with a view to qualify for their work.

Night schools.

158. The year was not favourable to night schools, the number of which fell by 75 and their strength by 1,549. The decrease extended to as many as 16 districts, as will be seen from the table appended, the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot and Nilgiris alone showing an improvement in the number of such schools :—

Districts.	Schools.						Scholars.					
	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.
Ganjám ...	...	...	41	25	...	66	...	...	863	492	...	1,355
Vizagapatam ...	...	9	5	10	1	25	...	275	113	160	3	551
Gódávari ...	2	41	28	52	...	123	41	962	615	952	...	2,570
Kistna	...	7	47	67	...	121	...	169	791	1,112	...	2,072
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	56	12	68
Bellary ...	...	2	20	32	...	54	...	64	402	532	...	998
Anantapur ...	...	...	17	4	...	21	...	...	264	58	...	322
Cuddapah ...	...	...	45	22	...	67	...	...	598	224	...	822
Nellore ...	...	...	51	40	...	91	...	...	696	490	...	1,186
Madras ...	...	...	7	3	...	10	...	...	184	60	...	244
Chingleput ...	...	2	22	24	...	48	...	50	379	343	...	772
North Arcot ...	...	...	26	21	...	47	...	...	408	327	...	735
South Arcot ...	...	...	37	49	...	86	...	...	731	995	...	1,726
Tanjore ...	...	2	20	19	...	41	...	91	427	335	...	853
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	9	20	...	29	...	...	168	362	...	530
Madura ...	...	13	16	34	2	65	...	283	266	542	38	1,129
Tinnevelly ...	...	5	23	21	...	49	...	98	462	329	...	889
Coimbatore ...	...	...	3	3	...	6	...	...	32	47	...	79
Salem	...	...	7	20	...	27	...	...	168	241	...	409
Nilgiris ...	...	...	3	3	...	6	...	...	48	65	...	113
Malabar ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	30	30	...	60
Total ...	2	81	428	473	4	988	41	1,992	7,645	7,752	53	17,483
Total, 1893-94...	*2*	*70*	*406*	*575*	*10*	*1,063*	*33*	*2,064*	*7,468*	*9,359*	*103*	*19,032*

Unaided and private schools alone were fewer than in the previous year, while Board and aided schools received an accession of 11 and 22 schools respectively. The inability of the managers of weak unaided and private schools to fulfil the conditions of recognition so as to render themselves eligible for aid must have

induced them to close their schools. On a reference made to this office as to whether results grants may be given in night schools for the infant standard, I decided that they cannot be given, inasmuch as Chapter IV of the Grant-in-Aid Code clearly lays down that, to be eligible for a grant, male pupils in the infant standard shall not exceed eight years of age, while the minimum age of persons attending a night school is fixed at ten. Night schools which had no higher standard than the infant have probably ceased to exist. If this was the case it is not a matter for regret, inasmuch as to pay grants on account of boys of ten years of age or upwards for the infant standard cannot be considered the best use to make of public funds.

Schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes.

159. The three schools for the blind established in the Tinnevelly district continued to work well and results grants amounting to Rs. 275 were drawn by them during the year. They were attended by 29 boys and 11 girls on the 31st March last. The readers for the blind in Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani have been published by Mr. Garthwaite with the financial help of this Department, and a Canarese edition has been brought out under the auspices of the Maisur Government. It now devolves on the benevolent public to devise means to open one or two boarding schools for the maintenance of the blind youth and for their literary and industrial education.

According to the census of 1891, there were about 27,000 deaf-mutes in this Presidency. If we take the usual percentage as the population of school age, this would give about 4,000. But the Census Commissioner points out that there is reason to believe that, under the head of deaf-mutes, were included many who were deaf solely from advancing years. Making due allowance for this there must be a very large number of deaf-mute children of school age. How many of these are receiving instruction I have at present no means of knowing; but I propose to issue instructions with a view to show in future reports what is being done for the young who are destitute of the great blessing of hearing and speech. Like the blind, they deserve sympathy and every assistance that can be rendered them. And, considering what results have been achieved in Europe and America both by the French method of signs and by the German oral or lip-reading method, one need not despair of being able by means of education to ameliorate the condition of these afflicted members of the community. The Grant-in-Aid Code allows the same favourable rate of results grants for deaf and dumb children as for the blind, namely 150 per cent. higher than the standard scale.

Extent of secondary education of boys.

160. The number of boys in the lower secondary stage of instruction advanced from 25,336 to 27,537, and the number of boys in the upper secondary stage from 10,806 to 11,884. This has raised the percentages of such pupils to the total number of boys of an age to attend the lower secondary and upper secondary forms from 1·3 and ·7 to 1·4 and ·8 respectively. The rate of increase was small, as might be expected from the limited demand for men who have received secondary education. I am not quite satisfied, however, with the general condition of lower secondary schools, especially of those in the rural tracts working on the results system, as they do not employ such a staff of qualified teachers as is necessary for their efficient working. With a view to induce managers to improve their schools, I have offered them the option of seeking aid on the salary-grant system, and I think it is expedient and advantageous to aid all the lower secondary departments on the salary instead of on the results system.

161. In public secondary schools for boys, 3,116 teachers were employed on the 31st March 1895, of whom 23 were educated in Europe and 289 were unpassed teachers, mostly consisting of pandits and munshis teaching oriental languages. Of the remaining teachers, 888 held trained and 673 untrained teachers' certificates as against 855 and 628 respectively in the previous year, while 1,243 held general education certificates; the grade of certificates held by them is noted in the margin. The

Teaching staff employed in public secondary schools for boys.

Grade of certificate.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	92	86	142
Second-grade do. ...	96	103	151
Upper secondary ...	297	295	419
Lower do. ...	166	120	256
Primary	237	69	275

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decrease in the number of teachers of the collegiate grades from 713 to 670 is an unsatisfactory feature; but there were 24 more teachers of the upper secondary grade and 28 more of the primary grade. This is probably due to the supersession of superior by inferior men with a view to curtail expenditure. This tendency is being checked, and, when lower secondary schools begin to be aided on the salary-grant system, there will be no such temptation held out to managers.

Extent of collegiate education.

162. From the institutions borne on the departmental returns, 431 passed the F.A. and 662 the Matriculation Examination held in December 1894, and the Junior B.A. and Junior F.A. classes contained, on the 31st March last, 385 and 540 students who passed the late F.A. and Matriculation Examinations. This would imply that about 89 per cent. of those who passed the F.A. Examination and 82 per cent. of the Matriculates were continuing their studies as against 90 and 84 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. The difference is insignificant. In his convocation address delivered in March 1895, His Excellency the Governor refuted the statement now and then made that there is over-production of graduates in the Presidency. No doubt when vacancies occur a number of graduates rush forward with applications even though the emoluments are paltry. But this must not be taken to signify that graduates have become such cheap articles. There are some graduates who are not well-circumstanced in life, and they offer their services for small salaries simply as a temporary measure till something better turns up or till they complete their law studies. When people tell me that they can obtain as many graduates as they like for the wages of an ordinary cook, I always request that such cheap graduates may be sent to me for inspection.

Kindergarten training.

163. The progress made in the introduction of Kindergarten into primary schools is disappointingly slow. In boys' schools it is hardly taught at all; and in only the very best of girls' schools is it carried on systematically and with lasting results. Yet Kindergarten training as an educative agent is of supreme importance and prepares the way for the manual training of the secondary school and the technical education that follows. The greatest hindrance is the want of teachers trained in Kindergarten methods. The training schools for female teachers provide for instruction, theoretical and practical, in Kindergarten methods and aims; but in primary and lower secondary training schools for male teachers, little has been or can be done for want of experience on the part of the headmaster and his assistants. Moreover, public opinion has yet to be educated to appreciate the value of Kindergarten teaching as a substitute for the more bookish subjects of instruction. Another difficulty lies in the ignorance of the majority of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors as to the methods to be followed and the ends to be aimed at in the Kindergarten and their consequent inability to examine the pupils satisfactorily. With the Kindergarten are closely associated Object lessons. The Kindergarten occupations, stories and action songs should be connected or interwoven with the Object lessons, and a unity of purpose should never be lost sight of in this part of the work of the infant, first and second standards.

The fostering of these important branches of the lower primary school curriculum should be the constant care of the higher Inspecting officers, so that year by year the number of parents who appreciate the value of this kind of teaching, of teachers capable of imparting it effectively, and of Sub-Assistants able to examine pupils in Kindergarten and Object lessons may increase. The progress made during the last five years is shown in the margin. The figures are far from being encouraging, but in the circumstances we must hasten slowly; for in the Kindergarten, where the very foundations of future culture are

Years.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.
	Passed in Kindergarten.		
1890–91 ...	2,846	2,278	1,368
1891–92 ...	4,443	3,327	1,946
1892–93 ...	3,863	2,871	1,641
1893–94 ...	3,130	2,784	1,571
1894–95 ...	3,605	2,695	1,481
	Passed in Object Lessons.		
1890–91 ...	3,575	3,553	2,724
1891–92 ...	4,342	4,897	3,167
1892–93 ...	3,419	4,193	3,164
1893–94 ...	3,092	3,838	3,316
1894–95 ...	2,109	1,979	1,500

laid, more perhaps than in the higher classes of the school, bad teaching does irreparable harm and may spoil the pupil for serious work in future. In a German journal devoted to Froebelism, it is said: "If we inquire of elementary teachers "who are in the habit of getting pupils direct from the Kindergartens how they "like them, their answer is mostly both favourable and the reverse. They praise, "in such pupils, their intelligence, the ease with which they grasp a subject, their "fluency of speech, their correct singing, and their skill in drawing and dexterity "of hand; but, on the other hand, they complain of having to contend with their "restlessness, their absent-mindedness, their inclination to play during lesson-time, "their incapacity for steady work, and mostly find them old and wise-looking "children. These statements are exaggerated, but there is some truth underlying "them." This shows the mischief that may be done by placing an important subject in the hands of an unintelligent and unskilled teacher, and justifies my statement that the want of trained Kindergarten teachers is the greatest hindrance. The untrained Kindergarten teacher will tell the child what to observe instead of surrounding it with interesting and simple objects, and leaving its mind free to observe their qualities and relations. Such a teacher will not rest satisfied until the occupations, stories and action songs have been tied down by hard-and-fast regulations and routine, under which everything is done to order, instead of being left as much as possible to the child's spontaneity. The Kindergarten in the hands of a teacher who does not understand the principles on which the various occupations are based is thus apt to become a dry mechanical thing, destitute of any power to stimulate the opening faculties of the child. The fact is that only trained teachers of intelligence, skill, tact, and sympathy with infants should be selected for Kindergarten work and object lessons.

Manual training.

164. The Kindergarten and Object lessons of the infant and primary school prepare the way for the manual training of the secondary school. This manual training, with which drawing should be associated, is really a development of the Kindergarten to suit the needs of pupils, whose powers of body and mind have outgrown the infant stage. Some sort of manual training has long been recognized to be an integral part of ordinary school education, and the best schools in Great Britain have a workshop attached to them, in which wood-work and metal-work are carried on. Some years ago Mr. Grigg was able to induce many managers to open a carpentry class, but most of these classes have now disappeared. The reason for their almost total disappearance is that they were afflicted from the first with the inherent weakness that they were taught by the ordinary bazaar artisan or maistry instead of by a trained teacher. Besides the fact that such an instructor was skilled only in the antiquated ways of doing things, there was the further drawback that he could only instruct by example. Young people like to understand the reasons for the various processes and not merely to have the processes shown them. But the ordinary artisan is himself unacquainted with principles, and is therefore quite unable to explain why one way of doing a thing is better than another. It, consequently, soon came to be seen that the cost of maintenance was incommensurate with the small amount of benefit received. It is true that such classes, even when inefficiently taught, are of value to pupils belonging to those sections of the community which look upon all forms of manual labour as undignified; and for the sake merely of teaching the pleasure and the dignity of manual work, they might, if funds were plentiful, be kept up. They also afford recreation to the pupils. But as a training for the hand and the eye, as contributing to the growth of character and intelligence and the general education of the pupil, or as a preparation for the technical school, these carpentry classes have little or no value. The aim of manual training is not to afford instruction in a trade. The constant repetition of some single operation, with the view of acquiring mechanical dexterity, is the business of a trade school. To go through a systematic course of hand work purposely designed to bring into play some faculty of the mind and to form some intellectual or moral habit, is the true function of manual training. Manual training does not seek to turn out carpenters or blacksmiths or fitters, but to educate the hand and the eye, to form habits of observation, judgment and accuracy, to cultivate the sense of proportion, to make the pupil ready, resourceful and self-reliant. It has been well said that the training

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is not in the *use* of tools, but by means of the use of tools. The interest of the pupil is kept up by seeing a useful, and it may be a beautiful, object developing under his hands, and he is thus taught betimes how much the attainment of a desirable end depends on his own exertions and skill. Instead of being a hindrance to the ordinary work of the school, it is, says Mr. Struthers, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, precisely in those schools where manual training has been most developed that the work in ordinary subjects is found to be most efficient.

In respect of manual training girls have been better off than boys. The former have had at least their needle-work, which, though some think it of inferior educational value, has nevertheless helped to give something of a practical turn to their school life and to relieve the tedium of purely literary studies. The value of needle-work from an educational point of view has thus been summed up by a recent writer: (i) As a regular form of handwork, it trains the muscles and renders the nerves obedient; (ii) it encourages habits of observation, accuracy, self-reliance, industry, order, neatness, and economy; (iii) it engenders a respect for work, and particularly that kind of work which must come into every woman's life as a domestic art; (iv) it affords plenty of variety, the drawing of simple patterns on chequered paper, reducing patterns, cutting out paper patterns, and making up paper models, besides the actual use of the needle in the various stitches, and the placing and fixing of the work. Thus the eye is trained to accuracy and a sense of proportion, and the hand to skill and dexterity. But the teaching of needle-work in school is not to turn out finished dress-makers. Instrumental music has also its manual side, and in this respect again girls have been more fortunate than boys. But in girls' schools as well as in boys' schools, there is need for manual training taking a recognized place in the ordinary curriculum of the secondary school.

The two principal systems of manual training in vogue in Europe are: (i) Sloyd, either as carried on by Herr Abrahamson and subsequently by his nephew Herr Salomon at Nääs, in Sweden, or as adapted to English conditions under the name of English Sloyd, and (ii) the system of Dr. Götze of Leipzig. When I acted as Director in 1886, I thought of requesting Government to indent on the Secretary of State for a complete set of Sloyd models and tools, with a view to starting a Sloyd training class at the Teachers' College; but various causes prevented that intention from being carried out. Clay-modelling, basket-work and card-board work begun in the Kindergarten should be carried on in upper primary and lower secondary schools. Wood-work could be begun in the third standard and carried on according to the Sloyd or some other system adapted to India, until the instruction merged into that of the elementary technical syllabus in carpentry and cabinet making for those who intend to take up those branches as a trade. Metal-work Sloyd might also be tried in selected localities where the metal industries are carried on. But until such time as Sloyd, pure or modified, can be introduced, pupils in upper primary and lower secondary schools, where good teaching is available, may be carried through the industrial standards A to D laid down in Chapter V (iii) of the Educational Rules. It should however be borne in mind that these standards have been drawn up more from the point of view of teaching the trade concerned than from an educational point of view. The former aim should be chiefly kept in view in the majority of what we call industrial schools, and the latter in schools for general education. The crying want is skilled teachers. The ordinary native artisan is not equal to teaching the industry even as a trade, except by imitative and rule-of-thumb methods; as for teaching the industry as a part of manual training in such a way as to call forth and develop the intelligence of the pupil, he is an utter failure. Even the highly-skilled artisan is apt to do the work himself instead of, as he thinks, wasting time in explanations and precepts. In this way the power of initiative on the part of the pupil is not brought into play, individuality is not encouraged, and the educational value of manual training is diminished.

Technical education.

165. It is not uncommon to hear the remark that university education is a literary education as contrasted with technical education, and in estimating what is being done for the advancement of technical knowledge, the work and influence of the University is put on one side.

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While I recognize in the abstract the distinction between the scientific courses pursued in colleges with an immediate view to the university degree and those pursued in a technical school with a direct view to manufacturing pursuits, I also hold that the Physical and Natural science courses in our first-grade colleges play an important part in the general movement known as technical education. Even assuming that the majority of those who graduate in one of the Physical or Natural sciences do not engage in pursuits in which their scientific knowledge can be applied, it is surely of great importance that an increasing proportion of the educated members of the community are men who have gone through a course in Physical or Natural science, have become familiar with scientific facts, methods and laws, and with the general results of scientific research. On the 31st March last five colleges provided instruction in Advanced Physics to a total of 207 students; two colleges gave instruction in Advanced Chemistry to 28 students; two colleges afforded instruction in Biology and Zoology to 70 students; and one college provided instruction in Biology and Geology to 15 students. In other words, 320 students were receiving instruction, practical as well as theoretical, in sciences which lie at the foundations of the more important arts. As for Mathematics, without which few branches of technical education can proceed very far, six colleges provided instruction in that subject up to a very high standard to 152 students. Out of a total of 1,306 studying in the science division of the B.A. classes, not less than 472, or 36 per cent., were engaged in non-literary studies, that is, in studies which supply the principles, the application of which to arts, industries and manufactures is the question with which technical education concerns itself. If all these young men, as they spread themselves over the face of the land, would set themselves to turn their scientific knowledge directly to practical pursuits tending to promote the material good of the country, it would be well; but without that, it is, I hold, no small thing that year by year the University is sending out young men imbued to some extent with the scientific spirit and more or less familiar with scientific facts, laws and methods. It is, however, by no means the fact that the scientific acquirements of our graduates exert only this unseen and indirect influence. Early in the present year the Government of Maisur set itself to organize a geological department. For appointments in this department there were, Mr. Cook of the Central College, Bangalore, informs me, 74 candidates, 42 of whom were graduates of the Madras University and fairly qualified; and he adds, "twelve years ago there would hardly have been any." When the three new laboratories of Physics, Chemistry and Biology at the Presidency College are fitted up, it is intended to admit students who wish to pursue particular branches of these sciences not with a view to a degree, but with a view to their applications to the Arts and Industries. The college will afford instruction in the principles of those branches of science which are peculiarly applicable to industrial pursuits, and acquaintance with which is an indispensable preliminary to the higher departments of technical education. It will also give instruction in special branches of technical education proper.

As regards the qualifications of the teachers of industrial and technical subjects, the department is fully alive to the indispensableness of improving them. It is a work of time and, I may add, of money. Except in the case of the teacher of a class preparing for the highest technical examination, the rules require that the teacher of an industrial or technical subject shall have passed in that subject at the Technical Examination, in at least one standard higher than the highest he professes to teach. To ensure that he not only knows his subject, but also knows how to teach it he is required to possess a technical teachers' certificate in that subject. To obtain this certificate he must give evidence of his ability to teach a class in the presence of members of the Board of Examiners for Teachers' certificates assisted by an expert in the particular technical subject. The presence of the members of the Board of Examiners is intended to make sure that the candidate shows sufficient knowledge and ability in respect of the methods of teaching and class management which are more or less common to the teaching of all subjects; the presence of the expert is intended to secure that the candidate knows how to apply his knowledge of principles and his skill to the particular subject in hand. In the case of those technical subjects the treatment of which approximates to the treatment of the ordinary subjects of school education, it is

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desirable that the teachers should go through a short course at a training school. As for the technical teacher of subjects which are more manual in their character, probably the best training would be a short course in a workshop. I may add that the difficulty of obtaining a supply of qualified teachers for technical schools is not peculiar to the Madras Presidency. It is a difficulty which has not yet been entirely overcome in Great Britain. During the year under review the number of individual candidates registered for the several technical examinations were for the Elementary 938, for the Intermediate 440 and for the Advanced 27, making a total of 1,405. Three institutions sent up in all 22 pupils for the Advanced examination, 24 sent up 374 pupils for the Intermediate examination and 45 sent up 760 pupils for the Elementary examination. The rest of the candidates were classed as private. The examinations are both theoretical and practical, and a high standard is maintained. Judged by the percentages of passed to examined, there was an improvement over the previous year, and one is entitled to infer that the teaching was on the whole sound. Copies of the reports of the examiners are sent from the Commissioner's office to that of the Director, and are communicated by me to the heads of all the institutions which sent up candidates. In this way the managers and teachers are made acquainted with the points in which their pupils showed weakness and with the suggestions which the examiners sometimes make for the improvement of the teaching.

In previous reports I have referred to the criticisms that have been passed on Mr. Grigg's scheme of technical instruction in this presidency, and I have pointed out the groundlessness of the charge that it was a system of examination unsupported by instruction. The Technical Examination notification and the syllabuses if looked at by themselves give a very one-sided view of what is being done. They should be looked at in connection with the institutions scattered over the presidency in which industrial and technical training is being imparted,—institutions which year by year are growing in efficiency. Of the 1,405 candidates who came up for the technical examinations during the year, as many as 82 per cent. were pupils of schools recognized as fitted to impart instruction in the subjects brought up. No one who has been at the trouble to acquaint himself with what is being done can with fairness characterize the Madras scheme of technical education as a system of examinations merely. It is, as Mr. Grigg intended it to be, a system of technical instruction steadied and guided by a scheme of examinations. In support of my contention that the course we are pursuing is the right one, I may here quote the words of one of the greatest living authorities on technical education in England, Sir Philip Magnus: "In this country," he says, referring to Great Britain, "we have been obliged to recognize that teaching can be best improved "through examination"; and he goes on to say that this conclusion has been forced upon the educational public by many years' experience.

In my opinion the technical education movement is proceeding on right lines. The progress may not be so rapid as it should be, and the subjects embraced may not be so numerous and well chosen or so closely adapted to the wants and conditions of the respective localities as they might be. With more funds all this could be improved without in any way modifying the plan on which we have hitherto been proceeding. Some people seem to think that every industry and every branch of commercial enterprise should be embraced in a scheme of technical education. But there are two sides to technical training: one side is educational, the other is direct preparation for work. We should not aim solely at practical results and overlook educational results. If a trade or an industry has little educational value, it should give place in a scheme of technical education to one which is more valuable from an educational point of view. In the present state of society the only school in which certain trades and industries can be learnt is the workshop, or the factory, or the counting house.

Those who speak as if the scope and aim and organization of technical education had already all been settled might be referred to the chaotic state of opinion as expressed in educational and periodical literature. Professor Hicks of Sheffield says that technical instruction is a perfectly definite idea; the late Professor Huxley said that it passed the wit of man to define it. Some define it as special instruction in a scientific, artistic, or mechanical process or handicraft, as distinguished from

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purely literary instruction; others say that the conception of technical education as non-literary is theoretically too vague and is consequently of no practical value. Some say that technical education is in part identical with the physical and natural science side of university education; others hold that the two are quite different. One maintains that secondary education with a scientific and industrial side is technical education; another denies this. Some write as if it consisted mainly in training boys and girls to acquire manual skill or handicraft and thus the more readily to gain a livelihood; while others think that the acquisition of manual skill is not technical education, since this skill may exist without technical knowledge, as in the case of the mere rule-of-thumb workman, and that improvement in the processes and the products of manufacture—better workmanship, greater economy in production, greater adaptability to the purpose in view, and greater tastefulness in design—are the main aims. To one the training of the artisan or ordinary workman is the first consideration, to another this should give way to the training of the captains of industry, of the capitalist and the manager of large manufacturing concerns. According to two high authorities, Professor Hicks of Sheffield and the late Professor Carnelly of Aberdeen, technical education is the training for a trade or a profession "just as the professional education of a doctor or "surgeon prepared him for the profession of medicine or surgery, or as that of the "student of law prepared him for a solicitor or barrister;" equally high authorities maintain that the trade school is quite distinct from the technical school—that technical education should be *disciplinary* rather than *professional:* while it prepares the pupil for becoming a skilled and intelligent workman in whatever trade or occupation he may afterwards be engaged, it does not propose to teach him any trade. In conformity with his idea of the nature of technical instruction, Professor Hicks holds that it should be given in a separate institution; others think that technical and general instruction should be carried on side by side in the same institution. Those who agree with Professor Hicks say that the attempt to construct pseudo-trade schools, that is, to give trade instruction in ordinary secondary schools, is sure to fail; others think that this connection is the only way of ensuring that technical instruction shall rest on a basis of sound general education and that the humanistic side of school life shall be properly attended to. The general opinion is that the technical school should have a workshop attached to it; the late Mr. Pearce, the well-known ship-builder of Glasgow, advocated the bringing of the school into the workshop. Some hold that the technical or trade school should execute no orders for the public so as to avoid the complaint of interfering with private enterprise; others hold that, unless the school workshop is carried on as nearly as possible on the lines of an ordinary workshop, the pupils lose half the benefit they might derive from their training. Some think that technical instruction as far as the school is concerned should be theoretical merely, that the school need not have a workshop annexed to it, but should send its pupils for practical instruction to the nearest commercial workshop, just as medical students are sent to a hospital; others think that the students would not get that close attention in an ordinary workshop which is bestowed on them in the school workshop, there being no organization in the factory or workshop under which a student can learn intelligently the practical side of his business. In 1888, Professor Huxley said: "All methods of technical education are at present tentative." In 1895 the necessity of retracing some of their steps is admitted by those engaged in the work in Great Britain. Looked at from all sides the subject seems to be one in which irresponsible dogmatism should be made to give way to the guidance of experience. I shall close this long paragraph with an apt quotation: "It must clearly be "recognized that the mere organization of educational institutions is not sufficient "to make technical and scientific education a real success. It must be supported "by the action of the employers of labour, and by the force of public opinion. "If the employers had a real appreciation of the need of improved education, and "if the public, instead of hunting after cheap bargains, encouraged the production "of good work, the schools and colleges would be in little danger of want of "support. This is especially true of those connected with art. We may rest "assured that, so long as the public are content with cheap imitations, so long will "speculators meet their demand, and real craftsmanship will be impossible."

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166. The improvement in school hygiene has been very marked in recent years. Among the conditions of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules a prominent place is given to those which provide for school being carried on amidst healthy surroundings. When new school buildings are to be erected, the proposed site is examined with respect to drainage, water-supply and the surroundings generally. The size of the building, with reference to the number of pupils to be taught in it, the arrangement and size of class-rooms, the ventilation and the lighting are carefully considered before the plans are approved. In most large towns the utmost difficulty is experienced in obtaining a site, two or three years being in some cases spent in vain endeavours. For all but primary schools, latrines constructed on sanitary principles are insisted on, and here again it is very difficult in a crowded town to make satisfactory arrangements. But the greatest difficulty of all is to deal with schools (and they form the large majority) held in ordinary dwelling houses or in other buildings never intended for school purposes. The lighting in such houses exhibits almost every possible defect. In the outer rooms, perhaps only a verandah opening into the street, the pupils and the teachers are almost blinded by excess of light; in the inner rooms the light is hardly sufficient for reading to be carried on even with large clear type. In one room the sunlight strikes almost vertically, in others it enters almost horizontally through a low verandah or doorway. Instead of falling on the left side of the pupils, it comes into the room from all sides. Here the teacher is in the light and the pupils in the dark, there the reverse is the case. Sometimes it comes in only from behind the teacher so that the pupils see neither him nor what is written on the black-board; at other times it comes in behind the pupils so that the teacher cannot see them. Brought up for years in such conditions, is it small wonder that eye ailments and near-sightedness are common? The most that can be done to ameliorate such a state of things is to open out a new door or window. The ventilation also in such houses is almost invariably bad and injurious to health; some of the rooms being so planned and constructed with respect to other rooms that a free current of air can never pass through them.

School Hygiene.

Of no little importance in school hygiene is the matter of seats and desks. When a grant is sought for new seats, one of the conditions is that they shall be provided with backs. Where practicable old seats have by many managers been so provided. In rural lower primary schools a bit of clean matting placed on the floor is probably as good a seat as is necessary; it is at least quite as much as the managers of such schools are as a rule able to afford. Inspecting officers are also enjoined to see that the seats and desks are suitable to the size of the pupils and to the kind of work that is to be done at them whether reading, writing, drawing, or Kindergarten work.

Another point to which more attention has been given of late years is the typography of school books. The vernacular text-books have too frequently been so badly printed as to be most injurious to the eye-sight of the pupils—all the more injurious because they had to be read in badly-lighted school houses. Better paper, larger type, and a better-spaced page are now being insisted on.

Among the points which the Inspecting officer is called upon to report are the cleanliness and tidiness of the school house, the latrine, the school compound, the furniture and appliances, and the person and dress of the pupils.

In the arrangement of the work of the school regard is had to the health of the pupils. In the case of schools under private management, the action of the officers of the Department takes more the form of counsel; but in the case of schools under public management, more direct influence can be used. The number of school hours per day is laid down; intervals for relaxation are insisted on, especially in the case of primary schools; and frequent changes in the subjects of instruction are enjoined, so that by a due alternation of difficult and easy subjects, the strain on the young may be relieved. In primary classes drill and other forms of physical exercise are encouraged at intervals during school hours, and attention is paid to out-door exercises of various kinds. But this trenches on the subject of physical education about which I have something to say in the next paragraph.

Before concluding the subject of school hygiene I gladly acknowledge the help which this Department receives from the Sanitary Department and from District Medical officers. The reports drawn up by these officers upon the schools they visit in the course of their tours enter minutely into the sanitary condition of the school and the appearance of the pupils as healthy looking or otherwise. On receipt of these reports, a copy is sent to the manager whose attention is specially called to important defects. Expert opinion like what is found in these reports is of the utmost value not merely in the direct benefit which accrues to the particular school reported on, but in training the officers of this Department to know what the points are which ought to be attended to in the matter of school hygiene and what remedies should be applied for the removal of defects. I shall be glad if such assistance can be rendered in every district, instead of its being confined, as at present, to only a very few districts.

Physical education.

167. The most casual observer cannot fail to be struck with the change that, in recent years, has taken place among the school population in the matter of athletics and out-door games and exercises. No college or secondary school is now considered to be properly equipped without a gymnasium; the best of them have also a badminton or tennis court, and not a few have a cricket field, or a field for that latest addition to the list of out-door games in this country—foot-ball. Most colleges and a few high schools have their separate clubs for each of the games they patronize, or a single sports club for the better organization of all games. The effect of all this on the physique of the students and on their social and moral tone may not yet be very apparent, but in the end it is sure to tell for good. With improved physique there will come improvement in the tone of mind and character. Along with the more personal qualities of attentiveness, method, precision, patience, coolness, courage, and self-restraint, there will grow up the more social qualities of willing recognition of constituted authority, readiness to give and take, co-operation, *camaraderie*, and those other desirable attributes of character which organised union for common ends brings in its train. A close and sympathetic observer of school and college young men will not fail to note that some progress in these directions has already been made.

In these respects out-door games have an advantage over the more or less formal lessons of the gymnasium. Gymnastic exercises have the advantage that, when carried out on an approved plan and under careful supervision, they develop in due proportions all parts of the bodily system. They also cultivate attention, patience, coolness, determination and courage. But they call forth the self-regarding rather than the social virtues, whereas out-door games bring into prominence those characteristics which are essential for social life. Probably the best course to pursue is to combine the two—to provide for the regular systematized exercises of the gymnasium and also for the less constrained and more exciting exercises of field games. On the 31st March last of the 36 Arts colleges, and 128 upper secondary schools, and 400 lower secondary schools for boys, 15, 114, and 194, respectively, were provided with a gymnasium and a gymnastic instructor. Government has taken upon itself the task of training gymnastic instructors at Saidapet, and there are not wanting indications that the supply of trained instructors is overtaking the demand.

I wish I could see more attention paid to drill, than which no physical exercise is more suitable for primary schools. It requires only the simplest and cheapest appliances if performed without the accompaniment of music; but the value and the pleasure of it are greatly enhanced when it is accompanied by instrumental music. There are many systems of physical drill; but one of the best, in my opinion, is what is known as the Swedish system. I was much pleased to see that Swedish drill had been introduced into the girls' branch of the Lawrence Asylum by the new headmistress, and it was most gratifying to see what progress the children had made in so short a time.

At the Teachers' College the students go through a course of drill, and judging from the reports of Captain Hitchins, I conclude that they attain to a considerable degree of proficiency. When these young men go out into the districts as teachers, they will find the course they have gone through at Saidapet of the utmost value, and I trust they will not be slow to introduce a similar course into their schools.

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168. In the last paragraph I adverted to the influence which gymnastics, field games, and drill had upon the character of the young: how they tended to restrain certain natural tendencies, to call forth others, and thereby to fit the individual to take his place as a useful member of society. As far as this means of moral training is concerned, I think there is every reason to be satisfied with what is being done.

Moral education.

The Government of India has recently requested that fuller information should be given in the annual report regarding the extent to which their wishes have been carried out in the matter of providing text-books having a direct bearing on conduct. With regard to the provision of specially prepared moral text-books, I have to say that I continue to have small faith in the efficacy of any such means. This was also the opinion of the Government of Madras (G.O., No. 426, dated 16th July 1889, and paragraph 10 of my letter read in the order). It is not therefore necessary to recapitulate the arguments against the introduction of special moral text-books into schools and colleges. Enough to say that no steps have been taken by the Department to inculcate morality through the instrumentality of specially prepared moral text-books; but that every care is taken to secure that the text-books approved for use in schools have a healthy moral tendency and that they contain abundant lessons in which the virtues and the duties are inculcated and exemplified. The constitution and functions of the Text-book Committee have been adverted to in Chapter XIII. This committee, to which is referred all text-books sent by authors or publishers, consists of representatives of the principal agencies engaged in educational work, and contains nine missionaries or representatives of missionary bodies. The committee is fully alive to the responsibilities laid upon it and it may be trusted to see that only books of a pure moral tendency are recommended to me for a place on the list of approved books. Vernacular literature is surrounded, it is true, with special difficulties owing to the difference between the oriental and the occidental standards in ethical matters. But I have great faith in the healthy influence of public criticism; and it will be difficult for a piece of unhealthy literature, even if it should pass the Text-book Committee, long to go unchallenged. Moreover, it is a mistake to suppose that moral lessons are not inculcated in school because a text-book written with the direct and express purpose of inculcating morality is not prescribed. The best thing that can be done is to provide the young with text-books and library books containing healthy literature. If their minds are stored with pure and lofty ideas and images, there will be a powerful safe-guard against what is pernicious. "The more we awaken intellectual activity, the more do we eliminate prejudice and passion and the more effectually do we guard the character against the temptations of life." In his address delivered more than twenty years ago at a convocation of the University of Madras, the late Mr. W. A. Porter said: "I wonder when I hear the strange limitation sometimes placed upon the moral power of what is called secular literature. We have in our service that vast literature of power whose influence on the character by acting on the emotions none can measure. Who has not felt it? A new current given to the thoughts, a new purpose implanted. It is often as it was with the Antony of our great dramatist when in the company of the Egyptian Queen he was giving a kingdom for pleasure.

'He was disposed to mirth, but, on the sudden,
A Roman thought hath struck him.'

"Thus often some noble thought, a note flung from the harp of some mighty singer, strikes across the pettiness of our lives and sets us on a path of a new endeavour." Literature seldom preaches; it simply expresses in manifold forms the moral ideas, sentiments, and judgments of the community. This constitutes its power over the young, who resent the direct moral lesson. Of course, I do not overlook the indispensableness of the precept and example of the teacher, and of the means adopted by him for the maintenance of discipline in the school. The examples of the great and good of all ages and countries, whose lives and deeds are narrated in the books read in the class, will be of little avail, if the life and character of the teacher are despicable or immoral. The precepts inculcating cleanliness, order, regularity, punctuality, obedience, which the pupil meets with in his lessons will bear no fruit if the school house is dirty and disorderly, if there is no

fixed time or place for anything, and if authority is set at defiance with impunity. The lessons, or courses of instruction, at present carried on are sufficient, if properly used, for the teaching of morality; and there is absolutely no reason why the moral lesson should not be enforced by appeal to the religious sentiments of the pupils. There is not a virtue or a duty that will not be met with in the ordinary course of school work, and if the teacher is both conscientious and wise, he will not fail incidentally to impress it on his pupils. If he is neither conscientious nor wise, a moral text-book will be of no avail.

In their reports on secondary schools Inspecting officers are required to state definitely the opinion they have formed of the cleanliness and order of the school premises, the cleanliness and dress of the pupils, their manners and bearing, and the tone of the school. The operation of the Educational Rules, especially of what are known as the inter-school rules, is gradually removing some of the more glaring anomalies of the school life of former days. Discipline and moral training form an important part of the written examination for teachers' certificates, and is a special subject of instruction in all training institutions above the primary grade.

There is an opinion that the manners of the students of the present day show deterioration when compared with those of a preceding generation. In the course of my tours I am constantly on the watch for any indications of this and make enquiries of those best able to judge, and the conclusion I have come to is that, taken all in all, the manners of the students of the present day are not deteriorating. Allowance must be made for the more independent bearing which educated young men naturally acquire and also for the fact that Hindu society is in a sort of transition stage at present, the inherited manners of the East and the acquired manners of the West not having had time to adjust themselves to one another. Almost all the cases of breaches of discipline which have come to public notice in this part of India in recent years have been the result of mischief-makers outside working on the minds of the students. From the information at my disposal and from my own observations, I consider myself justified in reporting that the means at the disposal of managers and teachers for discipline and moral training are sufficient, that they are, as a rule, used with discretion, that in manners the students of the present day are not behind their predecessors, and that a healthy tone pervades the school population of this Presidency.

School Libraries and Museums.

169. If the remarks made in the foregoing paragraph as to the connection between healthy literature and morality are correct, it is of the utmost importance not only to see that the books placed in the hands of the young for class purposes contain matter fitted to train the intelligence, to cultivate the taste and the moral sentiments, and to lay the foundations on which the civic virtues may in after-life be built up, but also to create a taste for general reading and to guide the inexperienced mind in its attempts to find out from among the bewildering mass of books and periodicals what is best worthy of selection. For this purpose the formation of school libraries is essential. The Grant-in-aid Code provides for payment of half the cost of library books. The revised Educational Rules make the possession of a library one of the conditions of recognition in all schools above the primary and the lowest class of industrial schools. Moreover, the Inspecting officer at every annual inspection is required to examine and report on the school library as to the number of books it contains, their condition, the suitability of the books for the grade and character of the institution and the acquirements of the pupils, the extent to which it is provided with books for general reading as distinguished from books bearing directly on the work of the several classes, and the use which has been made of it throughout the year by both masters and pupils. In this way the importance of the subject is kept constantly before the minds of managers and teachers, and I am kept informed of what is being done.

School museums are gradually being formed in all the better-managed schools. And here it is interesting to note that primary schools are comparatively further advanced in this respect than secondary. The reason is not far to seek. Primary schools in which instruction is given in Kindergarten work and Object lessons accumulate, in course of years, a small store of materials, manufactured articles and natural objects. The few simple specimens used this year for a lesson in the

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infant class are put away for use next year: thus becoming the nucleus of the future school museum. In secondary schools, where the instruction is more bookish than in the primary school, it is rare to find a museum; but there are several notable exceptions, as, for example, the Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale. For a school museum to have the highest educational value, the teacher and the pupil must co-operate. If the specimens for the museum are purchased for or given to the museum, and are arranged and labelled by the teacher independently of the help of the pupils, its value is comparatively small. But if the pupils themselves help to collect the specimens and assist in mounting and arranging them, they soon come to have an absorbing interest and pride in the museum, and, at the same time, their love of nature is growing stronger day by day. The teacher will find that he has enough to do in supervising the work of the youthful collectors, whose eagerness to add something to the museum tends to make them somewhat indiscriminating. In this as in other matters they require the guidance of superior wisdom to help them to discriminate the valuable specimens from the worthless.

Hardly anything, I regret to say, has been done, except in some Mission schools and schools for Europeans or under European management, to adorn the walls of primary school rooms with pictures. The unsuitable character of school-houses, lack of means on the part of managers, and the want of appreciation of the value of this means of education stand in the way of improvement. And yet the importance of surrounding the child with objects of beauty during school hours is unquestionable. It will not produce direct results which can be appraised by an examination; but if it adds anything to the pleasure of school life, if, unconsciously to the child, it elevates and refines his taste in ever so small a degree, it is a means of education which ought not to be so much neglected as it has been.

Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.

170. A fairly large number of educational associations were at work during the year and showed signs of increasing usefulness. Of the various societies, the Association of Women Teachers, the Trichinopoly Teachers' Association and the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association deserve special mention. A proposal to form a Teachers' Guild began to be mooted towards the close of the year. Should this prove a success, it is probable that all the other Teachers' associations will, in course of time, be affiliated to it.

The Madras Hindu Social Reform Association arranged with the help of Mrs. Brander for a course of lectures to be given to grown-up Hindu women. The lectures were attended solely by women and children. During the year, six lectures were delivered, the subjects being: the solar system, the life of Queen Victoria, the anatomy of the human body, the circulation of the blood, respiration, food. The second lecture was prepared by Mrs. Arundel, the four last by Mrs. W. H. Wilson. The lectures, which were illustrated by means of the magic lantern or by models and specimens, were originally written in English and were afterwards translated into Tamil. Miss Shunmugam of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses translated and delivered all of them except the first. The attendance averaged 20. A small remuneration was paid to the lecturer from subscriptions raised by the members and their friends. The lectures have proved interesting and instructive, and the association will, it is hoped, continue them. Similar associations are springing up all over the country. Appendix R contains a list of nearly 200 reading-rooms and literary societies which furnished returns, and some of which have been registered and are in receipt of aid from public funds. Reading-rooms have been opened in connection with most of the colleges and some of the high schools. Such associations and reading-rooms judiciously managed form useful adjuncts to the school and college.

Service Registers and inventory of valuable stock.

171. The service registers are reported to be maintained correctly. Cases of miscarriage and loss of such books having been recently brought to my notice, I am issuing a circular to the effect that true copies of all service registers, prepared as manuscript copies, should be opened and kept corrected to date and that every head of an office should see on the 1st April that the copies exactly agree with the entries in the service register and initial them in proof of such verification. If this be done, there will be no difficulty when a service register is lost from accident in pre-

paring a fresh one. An inventory of valuable stock is maintained in all institutions; but I find that a complete inventory has not been prepared of the apparatus, &c., in the chemical and physical laboratories of the Presidency College. Steps are being taken to rectify this.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

172. The Department continued to give effect to the important recommendations of the Education Commission, and lost no opportunity of impressing on local boards and municipal councils the necessity and expediency of moving on the lines laid down by the commission. Madras has more than once been blamed for the inadequacy of the scholarships provided in secondary schools. With a view to remove this reproach, a revised scheme of Government scholarships was formulated and was approved by Government; the chapter on the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to scholarship grants has been revised so as to allow of such grants being paid in secondary schools and departments. Want of funds has been the main obstacle, and at the suggestion of Government the standard scale of fees prescribed in the Fee Notification of 1892 has been raised with effect from 1st January 1896, with a view to bring in additional receipts to cover the increased charge. The education of Muhammadans, Panchamas and the aboriginal classes has continued to receive attention, and several local boards were pleased to open schools for the special benefit of Muhammadans and Panchamas. As I have already remarked, the assignment system, under which results grants are now given, is based on the recommendation of the commission to aid schools with reference to their needs. The inter-school rules were rigorously administered, and in doing so this office has had its work much increased in instituting enquiries about complaints, often very petty, preferred by managers or parents or guardians of pupils as to real or alleged grievances in respect of the grant of acquittance certificates. Much improvement has been effected in the accommodation and sanitary arrangements of important schools. The hostels which it has been decided to erect in Madras for the benefit of students from the mofussil will I trust soon be realities. Since the close of the year the subscribers to the Tanjore Jubilee funds have resolved to utilize the money subscribed and the accumulated interest in establishing a hostel in Kumbakónam. Rajahmundry and Vizianagram will, I believe, soon be provided with suitable hostels.

The Grant-in-Aid Code.

173. The revised Grant-in-aid Code, sanctioned by Government and promulgated in November 1893, came into effect on the 1st April 1894 and was thus in operation throughout the year. No hitch was experienced in the administration of the code, except in the case of the assignment system of fixing results grants and in the regulation that scholarship grants in technical institutions should be awarded only to candidates passing the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations in the first-class. The working of the assignment system has been fully adverted to elsewhere and needs no repetition here. As for scholarship grants, the Rev. Mr. Margoschis of Nazareth considered it a hardship to confine the technical scholarships to students passing in the first class, and Government has, on the recommendation of this Department, been pleased to hold the condition in abeyance for two years. A goodly number of schools availed themselves of the new provision according to which grants for furniture and apparatus for village schools up to the limit of Rs. 25, are sanctioned without requiring the manager to contribute one-half of the cost. The annual publication of the Code I look upon as one of the most important and useful measures of recent years, though many managers do not realize the advantage of it. It practically means that the Code is continually under revision, in other words, that it is continually open to the suggestions and criticisms of all interested in education. In this way the Department and Government are in a position to modify the provisions of the Code from year to year in the light of the experience gained and the representations made during the previous twelve months.

Madras Educational Rules.

174. In the notification promulgating the Madras Educational Rules, Government exempted all lower primary schools from fulfilling the conditions of recognition as to staff and accommodation until the first day of January 1895. But, as the above-mentioned

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date fell in the course of the official year and as much inconvenience would have been felt, if it were strictly adhered to, Government was pleased, on my recommendation, to extend the exemption to 1st April 1895. The various provisions of the rules, especially those relating to inter-school rules, were rigorously enforced. The first edition of the Educational Rules having been exhausted, I undertook, towards the close of the year, to revise the rules where necessary, and, for this purpose, invited the Inspectors and Inspectresses and the two Senior Assistant Inspectors to meet in my office and to suggest such alterations as seemed to them expedient or necessary from the experience they have gained of the working of the rules during the past four years. Several representatives of missionary societies were also invited to join the conference. I am about to submit a revised draft of rules embodying most of the recommendations of the conference and of the managers and heads of schools and colleges who were consulted. In the margin I have given the number of recognized secondary and primary, training and technical schools on the 31st March last. In the case of primary schools, the number given in the annual returns has been adopted. It will be seen that 20 per cent. of public primary schools for boys and girls have yet to be recognized. The conference having strongly expressed themselves in favour of relaxation of the conditions as to staff and accommodation for a further period on behalf of lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and of all primary schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities, I am recommending their exemption till the 1st April 1898.

	Number of schools.	Number recognized.
Upper secondary schools for boys	128	125
Upper secondary schools for girls	27	24
Lower secondary schools for boys	400	288
Lower secondary schools for girls	177	144
Primary schools	19,619	15,904
Training schools for masters	38	37
Training schools for mistresses	19	18
Technical schools	39	30

175. Most of the officers of the European and Provincial Educational services have been kept in a state of anxious suspense in consequence of the long and unexpected delay in the receipt of final orders on the proposals for the re-organization of the Department, which were first submitted to Government three years ago. As for myself, I have occasionally found extreme difficulty in proposing acting arrangements, and the refusal of Government to consider my recommendations for the re-organization of the subordinate educational service pending orders on the main scheme has increased my difficulties. The subordinate service comprises nearly 500 appointments and is divided into three distinct branches—scholastic, inspecting and clerical—promotions in each of which have now to be made mainly from among officers in that branch, irrespective of the claims of senior officers in the other branches. Acting promotions from grade to grade may be given up, but the consideration of the scheme need not, I think, be deferred any longer. If permitted I propose to submit revised proposals, so that the subordinate service may be re-organized at least with effect from the 1st April next. As the scheme has been drawn up so as not to add any additional burden on the State, its acceptance will not land Government in future difficulty, while the administration of the Department will be greatly simplified.

Re-organization of the Educational Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1894–95.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
First Division.								
Raghunatha Das	Russellkonda ...	381	7,066	198	165	2	230	1,835
Sasibhushana Palit ...	Berhampur ...	121	2,004	61	96	3	81	753
Babu Prophullow Kumara Mullik.		206	4,010	99	103	3	108	1,269
Babu Prophullow Kumara Mullik.	Chicacole. The Assistant Inspector was in charge of the Range for 54 days.	35	608	14	97	7	42	424
Sasibhushana Palit ...		95	2,397	45	45	11	61	765
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.		144	3,108	58	22	12	62	770
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagram ...	160	3,695	95	171	7	143	1,796
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.		202	3,262	67	23	2	67	800
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Anakápalle	342	7,298	145	191	29	236	3,018
	Total ...	1,686	33,448	782	913	76	1,030	11,430
Second Division.								
B. Kamesvara Rau Pantulu.	Cocanada	277	7,373	144	209	12	199	2,072
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu.	Ellore	234	6,353	110	116	29	157	1,639
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.		...	...	...	4	...	4	...
P. Bhimasena Rau Pantulu.		46	957	23	61	1	73	331
K. Sadasiva Rau Pantulu.		19	337	13	6	2	19	139
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Narsapur	339	10,051	145	170	9	258	1,468
P. Ramanujachari ...		47	992	28	12	1	38	210
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Bandar. No Sub-Assistant for 16 days.	135	3,265	75	85	25	89	1,159
P. Bhimasena Rau Pantulu.		14	442	13	14	5	...	...
V. Balaramayya Sastri ...		154	4,013	80	49	3	99	972
V. Kamesvara Rau Pantulu	Bezwada	249	5,816	116	109	56	139	1,925
N. Pitchu Aiyar		89	1,925	37	44	3	40	361
C. Subbarayudu Pantulu...	Bapatla. No Sub-Assistant for 6 days.	12	232	5	51	4	55	179
D. Venkata Rau Pantulu.		78	1,484	28	4	...	31	175
P. Bhimasena Rau Pantulu		74	1,174	30	51	14	65	339
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...		212	4,900	123	38	11	157	1,205
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Markapur	138	2,766	73	13	...	86	1,110
	Total ...	2,117	52,080	1,043	1,036	175	1,509	13,284
Mir Tahir Ali Saheb ...	Muhammadan. Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	64	1,703	48	38	1	73	1,187
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Saheb.		97	2,237	51	201	26	79	3,216
	Total ...	161	3,940	99	239	27	152	4,403
	Total, Northern Circle.	3,964	89,468	1,924	2,188	278	2,691	29,117
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Third Division.								
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...	Bellary	294	6,971	147	180	38	168	2,395
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Hospet	359	9,689	215	129	21	237	2,662
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Anantapur ...	166	4,386	121	197	15	182	2,348
S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		16	472	11	21	...	21	113
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Penukonda ...	185	4,318	129	218	18	197	3,096
J. Vittal Pant	Cuddapah	382	6,088	171	182	12	187	2,279
P. Kishnamachari ...	Madanapalle ...	39	1,031	34	77	11	38	1,172
A. S. Nagesvara Sastri ...		75	1,651	48	24	1	48	906
K. Singarachari		97	1,884	88	57	25	102	1,308

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1894–95—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Third Division—cont.								
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri...	Nandyal	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
S. Hanumantha Rau ...		102	2,464	81	93	3	115	1,790
K. Singarachari		141	2,030	65	89	9	76	944
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Markapur	128	2,617	88	163	28	123	2,317
	Total ...	1,984	43,601	1,198	1,455	181	1,494	21,330
Fourth Division.								
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Nellore	107	2,032	48	107	8	62	693
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		217	5,247	108	74	20	129	1,731
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Ongole	323	6,549	141	170	24	177	1,764
C. Mulliah Pantulu ...		46	697	15	15	...	21	201
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...	Madras	352	17,591	236	103	26	48	1,123
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Chingleput	317	9,092	194	148	23	222	3,081
C. N. Subramaniya Aiyar.	Saidapet	...	...	...	61	14	3	36
N. Pitchu Aiyar		144	4,487	116	65	15	127	1,480
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...		76	1,752	36	40	18	53	749
	Total ...	1,582	47,447	894	783	148	842	10,858
Khaja Khan Saheb ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	168	5,658	122	165	48	148	5,211
Muhammad Abdul Khaleck Saheb.		25	687	13	17	...	30	901
	Total ...	193	6,345	135	182	48	178	6,112
	Total, Central Circle.	3,759	97,393	2,227	2,420	377	2,514	38,300
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Fifth Division.								
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Chittoor	128	3,121	60	93	8	71	1,334
C. M. Srinivasachari ...		171	4,166	96	86	19	137	2,133
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Vellore	247	8,691	123	173	25	151	2,045
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...		90	2,291	30	12	2	36	495
C. Kodandarama Nayudu...	Wálajáh	199	7,102	127	207	31	196	3,656
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.	Cuddalore	33	553	21	105	2	18	371
P. A. Krishnamachari ...		279	7,120	132	86	19	147	1,967
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Vriddhachalam ...	168	4,539	87	210	39	133	1,237
S. Duraswami Aiyar ...		54	1,518	22	6	1	28	308
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar.	Tindivanam ...	310	7,032	153	187	25	181	2,629
	Total ...	1,679	46,133	851	1,165	171	1,098	16,175
Sixth Division.								
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Tanjore. No Sub-Assistant for 3 days.	35	1,404	36	31	5	35	389
L. A. Ganapathy Aiyar ...		201	6,455	134	127	29	143	1,263
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Kumbakónam ...	217	5,745	163	109	10	203	1,387
E. N. Ramachendra Aiyar.		95	2,338	56	19	7	63	544
P. S. A. Sundaram Aiyar.	Negapatam ...	38	1,607	50	90	8	64	930
T. Amaldas Pillai ...		184	4,116	118	55	44	139	1,123
	Total ...	770	21,665	557	431	103	647	5,636
Seventh Division.								
P. Krishna Aiyar ...	Madura. No Sub-Assistant for 1 day.	26	421	20	77	3	27	232
E. N. Ramachandra Aiyar.		29	618	10	7	1	10	118
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		169	4,788	128	45	40	127	877
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		14	297	8	22	3	7	104
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Dindigul. No Sub-Assistant for 3 days.	162	4,053	93	146	19	113	973
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		9	430	8	6	13	14	343
T. Amaldas Pillai ...		3	86	6	14	1	9	133
T. Krishna Rau		64	1,514	27	28	1	41	489
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Ramnad	38	915	19	110	5	45	295
T. Srinivasa Rau ...		128	3,011	70	64	22	103	553
K. Duraswami Aiyar ...		70	1,606	34	36	4	37	725

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1894-95—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Seventh Division—cont.								
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.	Tinnevelly	175	4,767	90	146	48	109	1,527
K. Duraswami Aiyar ...		105	2,056	44	37	...	49	759
T. Krishna Rau	Tuticorin	279	6,332	114	151	46	178	1,476
T. Amaldas Pillai		60	1,061	26	22	6	20	212
V. S. Narayana Rau ...	Shermadevi ...	217	4,513	109	147	3	119	1,178
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		94	2,366	55	38	13	70	589
	Total ...	1,642	38,834	861	1,096	228	1,078	10,583
Maulvi Sayid Hasan Raza Saheb.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	206	9,585	187	127	51	251	7,064
	Total, Southern Circle.	4,297	116,217	2,456	2,819	553	3,074	39,458
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Eighth Division.								
T. Srinivasa Rau	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	40	1,311	36	80	8	40	413
T. K. Venkata Rau ...		195	5,377	162	68	11	173	5,096
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Erode	315	6,229	176	121	61	197	1,757
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Pollachi	233	5,962	153	164	48	187	1,383
G. S. Abboyi Nayudu ...	Salem	187	6,353	152	182	31	172	2,303
R. Krishnamachari ...	Namakkal	215	5,147	145	206	14	187	1,616
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosur	151	5,473	160	195	10	192	1,940
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly ...	37	899	22	82	2	31	345
S. Gopala Aiyar		179	6,317	157	74	28	137	2,175
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Perambalúr. No Sub-Assistant for 34 days.	54	1,071	39	64	12	47	530
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...		160	3,359	103	88	25	129	1,544
	Total ...	1,766	47,498	1,305	1,324	250	1,492	19,102
Ninth Division.								
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Calicut	174	5,647	113	145	29	133	1,682
M. I. Mathu		38	1,646	14	15	2	20	188
T. Mathai		20	468	12	28	7	15	191
T. Mathai	Palghat	207	7,733	136	125	52	154	3,437
V. Kesava Menon ...		44	1,770	21	29	2	33	664
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi	225	6,768	154	180	31	189	1,669
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod	252	7,597	181	179	5	201	2,236
	Total ...	960	31,629	631	701	128	745	10,067
M. Muhammad Khan Saheb.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools.	289	9,135	182	140	43	195	3,262
	Total, Western Circle.	3,015	88,262	2,118	2,165	421	2,432	32,431
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	First Range	94	5,813	120	236	9	210	4,569
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Second Range ...	...	...	...	46	...	4	187
P. Ramanujachari ...		106	4,090	111	156	...	234	5,020
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		15	558	16	36	...	35	955
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Third Range ...	91	5,844	81	133	9	96	1,842
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...		63	3,946	59	54	19	59	1,398
Miss. S. Govindarajulu ...		2	263	1	7	2	...	...
Miss J. Patterson ...	Fourth Range ...	170	5,441	140	121	73	154	3,036
P. Krishna Aiyar		41	725	21	7	3	26	473
G. S. Raghunathacharlu ...	Fifth Range. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	2	88	2	8	6	1	59
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		29	983	26	67	7	41	700
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...		60	2,570	49	33	16	69	919
P. Krishnamachari ...		45	1,372	35	15	24	41	736
L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar ...		32	1,276	26	41	8	39	1,192
S. Selvanayagam	Sixth Range	99	5,612	131	164	70	210	5,155
	Total ...	849	38,581	818	1,124	246	1,219	26,241

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges: Strength and Examination Results for 1894–95.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1894–95.												F.A. Examination, 1894–95.		
	1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
First-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	180	155	219	152	313	114	333	94	345	89	124	...	28	49	124	4	48	56	155	4	38	48	37	6	13
Kumbakónam College	63	148	67	182	94	133	92	105	84	85	57	...	7	24	53	5	20	22	46	1	8	13	73	3	25
Rajahmundry College	27	70	45	97	47	57	38	50	41	46	19	...	2	7	17	1	11	4	14	1	3	7	40	1	11
Aided.																									
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	45	...	58	8	50	23	37	21	40	9	...	3	3	8	...	7	1	4	...	3	...	14	...	10
Madras Christian College	312	363	385	382	483	318	544	312	546	282	244	3	43	125	203	8	95	78	241	13	72	82	205	7	96
Pachaiyappa's College	44	100	67	128	77	83	88	54	82	53	51	...	7	31	35	...	15	16	38	...	9	20	23	4	11
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	26	78	30	88	38	65	41	57	34	53	22	...	2	12	16	1	8	4	19	...	3	12	39	...	12
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	82	225	121	268	131	185	169	159	166	154	72	1	11	17	55	3	26	19	62	2	16	15	96	...	32
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	52	141	70	142	92	104	90	80	68	87	60	...	9	31	45	1	24	19	34	2	11	7	56	1	14
Caldwell College, Tuticorin (closed)	14	23	7	25	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	16	35	17	60	33	31	33	17	28	22	21	...	6	10	19	...	10	8	16	...	3	8	7	...	4
Unaided.																									
His Highness the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.	25	57	39	70	43	53	48	41	61	42	19	...	1	13	18	1	10	7	16	1	8	4	24	1	10
Total	841	1,440	1,067	1,652	1,368	1,203	1,499	1,006	1,476	953	698	4	119	322	593	24	274	234	645	24	174	216	614	23	238
Second-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Calicut College (closed)	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore do.	...	74	...	54	...	47	...	44	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	5
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	28	...	27	...	18	...	21	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	83	...	124	...	96	...	54	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	16
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	44	...	62	...	52	...	39	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	8

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges : Strength and Examination Results for 1894–95—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1894–95.												F.A. Examination, 1894–95.		
	1890–91.		1891–92.		1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.		English Language Division.				Second Language Division.				Science Division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.					
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—*cont.*																									
Aided.																									
Kallikota College, Berhampur	...	12	...	21	...	17	...	18	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	27	...	48	...	37	...	27	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	6
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	33	...	32	...	31	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr ...	...	24	...	27	...	26	...	25	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	6
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras ...	...	62	...	92	...	104	...	122	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	3	38
Doveton Protestant College	...	17	...	23	...	20	...	15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	23	...	28	...	22	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	...	33	...	39	...	35	...	32	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	3
St. Thomé College, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	13	...	34	...	17	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	76	...	77	...	64	...	56	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	9
Town College, Cuddalore	..	16	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2
Coimbatore College	...	75	...	59	...	55	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	9
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	23	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	...	22	...	26	...	28	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
Native College, Madura	...	67	...	75	...	49	...	43	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	6
Pasumalai College	...	29	...	35	...	34	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	50	...	37	...	43	...	42	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	8
Hindu College, do.	...	52	...	83	...	80	...	70	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	15
Unaided.																									
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	52	...	5	...	45	...	33	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	7
Total ...	...	924	...	1,099	...	966	...	825	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	13	157
Grand Total ...	841	2,364	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	1,499	1,831	1,476	1,709	698	4	119	322	593	24	274	234	645	24	174	216	1,143	36	395

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Ganjam.	BOARD.																					
	Chicacole Municipal High School.	33	17	18	38	...	...	...	27	12	25	27	...	...	...	20	23	8	6	19	16	1	10
	AIDED.																					
	Berhampur Kallikóta High School.	41	23	27	17	20	18	...	43	27	29	31	20	19	...	20	29	6	8	13	12	1	1
	UNAIDED.																					
	Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	29	16	14	16	28	29	127	23	14	10	27	26	51	164	10	15	4	1	12	12	4	5
	Total ...	103	56	59	71	48	47	127	93	53	64	85	46	70	164	50	67	18	15	44	40	6	16
Vizagapatam.	BOARD.																					
	Yellamanchili Board High School.	14	6	9	15	26	23	...	20	9	11	16	17	23	...	11	3	...	1	6	5	1	2
	AIDED.																					
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School.	22	12	25	33	36	41	...	34	22	42	40	37	46	...	11	18	2	6	16	14	2	1
	Do. London Mission High School	37	22	38	58	53	59	...	40	27	42	52	60	56	147	24	24	2	3	23	13	3	3
	UNAIDED.																					
	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	42	43	65	73	83	76	95	48	45	74	72	92	78	100	16	28	3	11	10	26	5	7
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	20	10	26	26	35	40	55	23	21	27	38	43	39	58	11	12	1	1	4	4	...	2

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	UNAIDED—*cont.*																						
	Vizianagram Lord Ripon's High School	58	20	29	25	40	50	...	59	10	20	25	45	35	...	19	23	...	7	22	10	3	...
	Total ...	193	113	192	230	273	289	150	224	134	216	243	294	277	305	92	108	8	29	81	72	14	15
Gódávari.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Practising School attached to the Training College, Rajahmundry	91	46	42	71	61	76	99	100	45	44	70	63	63	99	...	64	...	17	...	22	...	10
	BOARD.																						
	Amalápuram High School	19	9	20	38	44	41	54	25	17	26	42	49	52	57	12	14	3	5	21	39	12	11
	AIDED.																						
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	43	29	35	50	50	54	...	51	23	37	45	87	58	...	8	33	3	6	19	28	2	14
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	27	15	19	30	24	40	...	26	14	19	23	23	34	...	14	22	2	2	17	12	...	6
	Narsapur Taylor High School ..	21	20	18	31	24	20	...	18	12	9	38	32	35	...	26	16	3	4	19	23	3	3
	Rajahmundry Union High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	7	...	33	...	5	...
	Total ...	201	119	134	220	203	231	153	220	111	135	218	254	242	156	123	149	18	34	109	124	22	44
Kistna.	AIDED.																						
	Masulipatam Noble High School.	35	20	36	50	56	17	...	44	23	40	74	47	17	...	22	22	5	11	14	17	4	6

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Kistna —*cont.*	AIDED.																						
	Masulipatam Hindu High School.	35	33	32	53	57	46	...	49	30	44	49	45	60	...	11	22	4	3	22	23	5	5
	Bezwada C.M S. High School ...	10	5	12	18	20	27	...	8	9	16	16	36	42	...	15	9	2	1	8	12	2	3
	Guntúr Sanskrit High School ...	18	17	14	26	30	45	...	31	16	25	33	45	65	...	10	12	5	5	5	11	5	5
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. High School ...	22	22	24	...	...	...	...	36	23	31	...	...	...	...	10	12	5	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	120	97	118	147	163	135	...	168	101	156	172	173	184	...	68	77	21	24	49	63	16	19
Kurnool.	BOARD.																						
	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	5	9	13	28	26	31	...	10	12	21	27	25	38	...	5	6	3	...	22	24	1	5
	AIDED.																						
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	12	5	12	23	33	14	26	10	9	17	15	22	26	32	5	8	...	1	13	17	6	5
	Total ...	17	14	25	51	59	45	26	20	21	38	42	47	64	32	10	14	3	1	35	41	7	10
Bellary.	BOARD.																						
	Bellary Municipal High School ...	22	23	17	19	50	55	...	22	22	16	49	56	48	...	28	29	3	6	26	10	3	2
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	7	10	6	13	12	27	...	6	5	4	14	15	24	...	5	5	...	...	9	11	3	4
	AIDED.																						
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	32	37	30	39	63	39	68	44	25	47	39	46	65	76	23	27	2	4	23	15	1	3
	Total ...	61	70	53	71	125	121	68	72	52	67	102	117	137	76	56	61	5	10	58	36	7	9

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examiaed.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Anantapur.	BOARD.																						
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	9	7	11	12	21	25	...	14	10	10	17	21	28	...	5	...	2	...	10	2	4	...
	Total ...	9	7	11	12	21	25	...	14	10	10	17	21	28	...	5	...	2	..	10	2	4	...
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																						
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	15	6	14	16	24	30	...	17	9	20	21	24	30	...	9	13	3	2	11	12	1	1
	AIDED.																						
	Madanapalle Hindu High School.	18	10	8	24	13	22	...	16	4	14	19	15	31	...	11	16	...	6	14	12	3	2
	Total ...	33	16	22	40	37	52	...	33	13	34	40	39	61	...	20	29	3	8	25	24	4	3
Nellore.	AIDED.																						
	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	30	21	29	34	46	38	19	38	28	29	33	40	22	18	19	18	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Nellore F.C.M. High School ...	45	33	29	35	44	34	57	50	28	33	37	47	45	65	25	31	4	10	11	...	4	...
	Ongole A.B.M. High School ...	40	24	29	48	71	91	...	27	22	35	62	70	92	...	13	20	3	4	4	11	1	1
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Venkatagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	10	17	11	132	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...
	Total ...	115	78	87	117	161	163	76	115	78	105	142	174	170	215	57	69	11	18	15	16	5	1
Madras.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Madrasa-i-Azam	6	9	16	37	32	34	63	8	8	17	27	31	38	71	8	5	2	1	18	19	3	3

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	AIDED.																					
Madras—*cont.*	Doveton Protestant High School ...	12	13	17	30	26	31	62	18	13	13	29	29	35	68	12	8	4	4	15	20	1	5
	St. Mary's High School	23	27	30	35	39	40	54	33	19	36	36	37	42	31	23	13	2	3	1	1	...	...
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	18	22	29	30	29	34	77	20	26	30	35	38	35	77	11	12	6	3	13	8	5	2
	Harris' High School, Rayapet ...	14	12	17	21	16	28	71	9	14	14	16	19	22	92	3	8	1	...	13	13	4	5
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	42	35	39	58	55	66	148	61	25	39	66	52	64	151	27	34	7	11	14	38	2	8
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	119	45	80	75	66	57	124	165	88	113	108	92	63	156	50	77	9	25	27	4	...	3
	London Mission Institution ...	10	15	13	10	25	12	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free Church Mission Institution	203	93	105	100	98	132	326	209	89	110	99	96	116	365	116	121	38	36	...	...	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. High School ...	32	24	29	35	42	52	91	32	17	26	40	48	49	103	...	16	...	2	20	12	2	4
	Pachaiyappa's High School ...	83	87	86	...	...	...	...	112	91	148	...	...	...	...	40	44	19	21	...	...	...	...
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	23	17	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	18	2	...	...
	St. Thomé Seminary, Mylapur ...	23	16	23	38	31	34	105	39	16	37	38	32	15	115	10	14	3	3	13	11	4	1
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	17	13	18	12	8	14	102	13	10	16	12	16	32	...	12	9	1	2	7	...	...	...
	Black Town High School	20	25	9	22	28	34	74	42	25	16	29	35	25	103	16	24	1	...	10	6	1	...
	UNAIDED.																						
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	20	11	31	27	29	31	119	17	12	24	22	32	25	138	5	13	1	2	8	14	1	1
	Hindu Theological High School ...	18	17	25	47	46	59	...	17	24	29	49	39	58	...	10	10	3	1	15	19	4	2
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	91	67	58	56	60	88	...	105	55	53	84	81	79	...	77	80	14	29	18	34	2	13
	Hindu Union High School, Purasaippakkam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	774	548	635	648	630	746	1,472	916	544	738	690	677	698	1,470	430	495	111	144	210	201	29	47

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	GOVERNMENT.																					
Chingleput.	Practising School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	21	26	25	37	32	43	140	29	23	26	26	28	64	125	11	12	3	1	26	22	5	2
	AIDED.																					
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	16	14	29	27	35	44	50	21	25	24	32	41	46	63	14	18		4	1	...	...	...
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School.	12	21	22	23	24	21	6	19	25	23	20	18	42	14	8	9	2	2	5	1	1	1
	Chingleput do. do.	12	5	10	18	22	28	83	8	7	9	22	20	26	92	13	15	...	4	7	8	3	3
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	27	9	11	9	16	16	90	20	14	12	13	9	16	90	9	18	3	5	11	5	2	2
	Madurántakam Wesleyan Mission High School	6	2	6	13	3	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	3	...
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	6	11	6	10	11	50	76	4	3	9	7	7	32	91	1	4	...	...	8	11	3	4
	Madurántakam Hindu High School.	13	16	10	12	17	19	62	18	10	10	8	10	13	56	...	7	...	2	10	2	1	1
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tiruvallúr Native High School ...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput do. do. ...	7	11	15	15	21	17	...	15	12	14	...	...	...	...	11	7	2	...	10	7	...	2
	Total ...	120	119	141	164	181	241	533	134	119	127	128	133	239	531	73	90	18	18	85	56	18	15
	BOARD.																						
North Arcot.	Chittoor Board High School ...	12	18	16	24	31	53	20	21	15	24	23	38	31	...	10	6	2	1	10	10	4	5

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
North Arcot—*cont.*	AIDED.																						
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	7	7	8	17	21	29	68	12	7	12	27	21	32	92	6	7	3	1	11	9	7	4
	Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	37	21	42	45	71	80	185	51	41	42	74	111	92	182	12	26	5	7	18	20	9	5
	Ranipet American Mission High School	5	10	10	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	11	3	...
	Punganúru American Mission High School	11	6	6	10	22	15	18	12	4	5	20	16	15	26	5	5	1	2	6	4	1	1
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tirupati Sri Mahant's High School.	10	6	6	13	15	16	38	10	5	11	20	18	27	49	5	7	1	2	8	11	3	9
	Total ...	82	68	88	130	177	193	329	106	72	94	164	204	197	349	39	51	12	13	61	65	27	24
South Arcot.	AIDED.																						
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	83	39	48	48	52	41	108	100	52	58	66	48	57	88	53	54	17	14	27	31	16	12
	Cuddalore Town High School ...	48	25	29	28	15	19	...	50	22	30	29	33	22	...	27	33	6	8	5	4	2	2
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	23	25	29	27	24	20	68	32	26	31	31	19	26	85	11	16	4	3	...	5	...	3
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tiruppáppuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	23	19	24	33	19	36	...	31	22	23	31	35	30	..	...	19	...	4	16	21	7	6
	Total ...	177	108	130	136	110	116	176	213	122	142	157	135	135	173	91	122	27	29	48	61	25	23

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Board.																						
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	34	34	51	56	63	79	...	30	42	61	60	72	96	...	21	22	6	7	...	34	...	13
	Tiruválúr Board High School ...	21	17	20	39	53	71	...	27	15	27	42	77	62	...	14	21	9	6	15	25	7	16
	Pattukóttai Board High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	22	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7
	Aided.																						
	Kumbakónam Town High School.	95	84	101	83	82	71	...	127	89	84	107	80	62	...	61	80	24	19	47	38	12	18
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	25	24	34	36	49	50	...	27	18	35	48	47	51	...	12	11	...	3	10	1	2	...
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	17	20	24	24	51	48	10	21	17	32	35	56	60	8	10	8	6	4	1	2	1	...
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	14	14	19	21	16	30	...	15	16	26	25	23	24	...	3	9	...	4	10	16	5	11
	Kumbakónam Native High School.	60	47	45	57	36	53	...	64	49	49	35	59	40	...	35	45	9	8	19	23	8	13
	Shiyali Pennington High School ...	10	12	9	20	21	27	...	14	10	9	30	34	49	...	5	7	3	2	5	12	2	6
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School ...	73	63	50	...	...	...	...	59	44	45	...	...	...	...	36	53	14	13	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High School	26	23	38	46	41	43	...	46	27	40	36	49	43	...	23	14	9	3	12	8	3	5
	Unaided.																						
	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	48	32	41	...	...	...	...	79	49	50	33	15	24	...	29	38	6	11	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School ...	18	11	17	...	...	...	...	20	15	20	...	...	...	...	10	13	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore Central High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	441	381	449	382	412	477	10	529	403	514	473	526	524	8	259	321	88	82	119	170	40	89

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	AIDED.																						
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	188	114	180	152	152	157	216	249	184	201	209	193	173	249	78	146	26	22	...	5	...	2
	Trichinopoly National High School.	64	58	65	43	51	51	...	58	52	49	48	53	61	...	32	42	3	7	13	10	5	6
	UNAIDED.																						
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School.	78	90	92	99	97	75	...	96	85	88	107	78	77	...	3	36	5	6	44	35	13	10
	Total ...	330	262	337	294	300	283	216	403	321	338	364	324	311	249	145	224	34	35	57	50	18	18
	BOARD.																						
Madura.	Dindigul Municipal High School...	11	5	11	12	21	24	...	5	7	12	17	18	18	...	10	6	1	2	8	7	6	2
	AIDED.																						
	Madura American Mission High School	36	21	25	29	20	19	70	45	23	30	32	24	26	42	19	26	4	2	4	10	2	2
	Madura Native High School ...	77	36	50	57	70	58	139	77	48	59	66	75	70	136	43	53	15	12	23	36	9	12
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	13	15	9	19	29	24	54	21	12	10	27	25	28	55	7	7	1	...	14	9	5	...
	Madura Setupati do. ...	37	22	29	24	12	...	...	49	17	25	31	47	...	...	7	23	...	8	...	12	...	3
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	19	30	25	54	102	...	13	...	3	...	15	...	2
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	21	24	30	22	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Madura —*cont.*	UNAIDED.																						
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	29	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School	13	12	14	28	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	216	137	163	169	178	152	263	230	135	176	227	244	218	335	120	135	24	31	49	89	22	21
Tinnevelly.	AIDED.																						
	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	75	34	41	47	26	42	87	81	33	62	44	40	37	91	29	37	2	4	16	25	10	9
	Do. Hindu do. ...	121	62	82	48	53	51	35	106	67	83	60	51	47	47	64	64	13	13	22	15	6	4
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	22	10	14	29	38	24	30	20	16	21	36	32	23	45	8	12	4	10	8	22	8	11
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	26	25	30	17	33	32	...	36	23	28	28	40	37	141	13	16	3	2	9	8	1	3
	Tuticorin Caldwell High School ...	30	23	27	...	...	...	...	41	29	24	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	13	22	23	23	31	...	15	...	3	...	14	...	...
	Srivilliputtúr Hindu High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	12	17	32	25	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	5	11	11	15	62	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High School.	24	21	21	...	...	...	...	33	18	31	...	...	...	...	22	20	4	5	...	...	...	...
	Srivilliputtúr Hindu High School.	14	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	16	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School ...	23	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram High School ...	17	9	10	11	18	22	35	17	6	8	12	14	19	41	7	16	1	1	10	10	7	7
	Total ...	368	218	267	152	168	171	187	382	233	287	230	243	226	458	182	213	30	42	65	101	32	36

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Coimbatore.	BOARD.																					
	Karúr Municipal High School ...	...	...	7	69	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	18	29	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	1	3
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	19	7	14	21	23	27	...	15	13	17	25	33	27	...	7	13	3	3	15	13	4	5
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	11	9	10	20	11	27	...	19	7	13	12	22	15	...	9	9	3	2	11	7	2	1
	AIDED.																						
	Coimbatore High School	58	34	27	52	46	53	80	96	41	66	60	59	104	95	30	36	19	18	8	20	6	15
	Coimbatore Roman Catholic High School	51	28	28	62	55	34	184	35	31	33	58	42	55	208	28	27	4	4	19	22	6	6
	UNAIDED.																						
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	39	25	45	38	44	71	...	33	31	34	46	70	55	...	17	17	4	4	18	13	...	2
	Satyamangalam Native High School	...	10	7	15	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	178	113	138	277	192	228	264	198	123	166	218	244	285	303	91	102	33	31	80	84	19	32
Salem.	BOARD.																						
	Salem Municipal High School ...	29	18	24	27	48	86	...	25	19	24	46	65	76	...	21	19	7	4	9	7	2	1
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	10	13	17	29	56	...	...	10	20	24	38	48	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	4	3
	Námakkal Board High School ...	14	17	17	19	24	35	63	18	13	12	30	29	25	...	13	11	1	5	20	13	2	5
	Hosúr Board High School ...	6	3	10	11	13	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	17	4	...	1

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Salem —*cont.*	AIDED.																						
	Salem London Mission High School	26	15	6	24	24	29	...	27	13	16	29	26	33	...	25	17	4	5	19	9	1	5
	Total ...	75	63	70	98	138	220	91	70	55	72	129	158	182	...	66	49	12	14	77	47	9	15
Nilgiris.	BOARD.																						
	Ootacamund Breeks' Memorial High School	1	4	7	13	7	...	29	...	4	3	5	3	...	31	3	1	...	...	7	9	3	3
	AIDED.																						
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys' School	7	...	3	13	5	10	24	3	2	7	18	6	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stanes' Day School, Coonoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	7	5	12	46	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	8	4	10	26	12	10	53	9	6	14	30	14	28	100	3	4	...	...	7	10	3	3
Malabar.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Practising School attached to the Training College, Calicut ...	12	13	15	12	9	14	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	2	2	4	5	...	...
	BOARD.																						
	Tellicherry Brennen High School.	47	29	27	18	19	19	...	44	28	31	35	28	28	...	19	29	5	7	12	16	4	2
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	111	71	73	57	27	42	...	104	48	54	59	32	45	...	61	63	18	18	25	34	8	7
	Cannanore Municipal High School	16	18	21	32	24	24	...	26	21	23	28	33	21	...	10	13	4	4	26	21	14	9

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.							1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Malabar—*cont.*	AIDED.																						
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	26	22	26	30	24	66	...	33	22	29	37	36	56	...	13	22	3	3	17	23	5	5
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	31	22	21	29	23	24	66	32	17	23	38	20	30	71	18	24	4	6	14	30	2	2
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	17	9	7	18	24	29	130	13	6	9	19	24	24	123	17	5	3	...	11	13	4	7
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	15	14	15	12	29	38	...	24	22	14	31	42	38	...	6	12	3	4	13	8	2	2
	Nittur B.G.M. Christian do. ...	9	6	12	15	11	10	75	6	5	10	16	6	17	81	5	4	3	1	16	8	5	3
	UNAIDED.																						
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	25	22	36	35	32	51	79	39	30	48	35	50	53	90	14	19	5	7	28	24	7	9
	Palghat Native High School ...	29	23	15	19	18	11	23	48	34	32	27	19	27	25	29	22	5	3	21	20	2	1
	Calicut Native do. ...	22	20	24	29	20	25	...	50	23	33	29	22	33	...	16	14	5	2	13	12	1	6
	Total ...	360	269	292	306	260	353	415	419	256	306	354	312	372	390	218	237	60	57	200	214	54	53
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Mangalore High School ...	93	38	16	...	...	...	...	92	23	24	...	...	...	...	43	53	10	6	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																						
	Coondapoor Board High School ...	14	22	20	19	28	26	60	18	18	18	23	24	34	41	10	12	4	4	14	23	3	5
	AIDED.																						
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School.	43	35	55	52	75	70	...	52	50	52	56	94	74	...	22	34	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Do. B.G.M. High School ...	22	30	32	31	33	35	58	37	19	30	32	33	33	54	17	12	6	2	22	17	5	2
	Do. Canara do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	39	36	51	47	59	102	...	24	...	8	...	16	...	7
	UNAIDED.																						
	Mangalore Canara High School ...	34	35	49	26	42	42	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	12	...	20	...	10	...
	Total ...	206	160	172	128	178	173	210	251	149	160	162	198	200	197	116	135	41	29	56	56	18	14
	Grand Total ...	4,187	3,020	3,593	3,869	4,026	4,471	4,819	4,819	3,111	3,959	4,387	4,577	4,848	5,511	2,314	2,752	579	664	1,540	1,622	399	507

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1894–95.

Districts.	1893–94.						1894–95.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Ganjám.													
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular...	24	...	23	77	93	739	7	...	...	31	31	210	...
Board ... ... English ...	5	77	113	192	58	25	5	91	155	183	50	16	5
Board ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	18	19	87	...
Aided ... ... English ...	2	14	20	30	18	17	2	20	26	41	40	22	2
Aided ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	7	91	133	222	76	42	7	111	181	224	90	38	7
Total ... Vernacular...	24	...	23	77	93	739	9	...	...	49	50	297	...
Vizagapatam.													
Government ... English ...	1	...	5	112	15	37	1	...	5	10	17	35	1
Government ... Vernacular...	3	...	...	21	24	128	2	...	...	19	22	99	1
Board ... ... English ...	8	93	115	120	32	16	7	89	98	126	17	17	6
Board ... ... Vernacular...	6	...	...	49	73	332	11	...	...	99	120	575	5
Aided ... ... English ...	1	9	13	14	25	48	1	14	20	20	38	67	1
Aided ... ... Vernacular...	1	...	...	8	8	40	1	...	...	13	10	43	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	12	29	...
Total ... English ...	10	102	133	146	72	101	9	103	123	156	72	119	8
Total ... Vernacular...	10	...	...	78	105	500	15	...	...	136	164	746	6
Gódávari.													
Government. ... English ...	1	3	6	8	12	45	1	3	9	11	12	37	1
Government. ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	10	103	98	148	141	40	12	146	164	198	179	63	10
Board ... ... Vernacular...	11	...	...	108	161	863	13	...	...	91	226	1,138	5
Aided ... ... English ...	1	8	29	36	56	102	4	28	57	59	95	322	3
Aided ... ... Vernacular...	1	...	3	3	18	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English ...	4	30	45	68	43	79	1	...	18	17	12	25	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular...	1	..	...	5	10	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	16	144	178	260	252	266	18	177	248	285	298	447	14
Total ... Vernacular ...	13	...	3	116	189	974	13	...	...	91	226	1,138	5
Kistna.													
Government ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	9	84	97	124	84	114	5	66	63	93	117	81	5
Board ... ... Vernacular ...	8	...	...	50	89	450	13	24	49	77	156	664	5
Aided ... ... English ...	3	38	57	64	34	87	2	51	64	92	15	77	2
Aided ... ... Vernacular...	6	3	28	88	52	186	4	...	19	71	66	156	3
Unaided ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular...	2	...	11	3	20	77	2	...	...	19	6	20	1
Total ... English ...	12	122	154	188	118	201	7	117	127	185	132	158	7
Total ... Vernacular...	16	3	39	141	161	713	19	24	68	167	228	840	9
Kurnool.													
Government ... English ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... Vernacular...	5	...	...	31	89	440	5	...	12	46	88	478	1
Aided ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided .. ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided .. ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Vernacular...	5	...	...	31	89	440	5	...	12	46	88	478	1

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	1893–94.						1894–95.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Bellary.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	15	22	31	10	53	2	20	21	22	11	21	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	6	10	44	1
Aided ... English	3	9	11	13	27	102	2	11	6	16	14	82	2
Aided ... Vernacular	1	7	15	11	19	...	1	7	16	13	20	...	1
Unaided ... English	3	4	4	23	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	1
Total ... English	8	28	37	67	43	174	5	42	32	44	35	147	5
Total ... Vernacular	1	7	15	11	19	...	2	7	16	25	20	...	2
Anantapur.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	1	9	11	23	23	...	1	8	11	22	18	...	3
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	13	...	1
Aided ... English	1	...	...	3	8	39	2	3	2	8	11	55	...
Aided ... Vernacular	5	16	24	61	29	14	6	17	33	63	22	33	5
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	...	13	2	7	2	...	4	18	8	9	1
Total ... English	2	9	11	26	31	39	3	11	13	30	29	55	3
Total ... Vernacular	7	16	24	74	31	21	9	17	37	90	43	42	7
Cuddapah.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board .. English	2	13	21	30	30	31	2	17	24	17	43	27	2
Board .. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Aided ... English	6	22	37	63	106	283	3	20	15	19	42	120	3
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	23	46	112	3
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...		2	5	8	8	31	93	1
Total ... English	8	35	58	93	136	314	5	37	39	36	85	147	5
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	20	31	77	205	4
Nellore.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Board ... English	1	2	7	15	16	41	2	15	22	27	28	71	2
Board ... Vernacular	2	5	9	16	25	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	1	6	8	21	14	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular	2	...	...	36	20	111	3	...	8	35	82	192	2
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	9	12	...	...	...
Total ... English	2	8	15	36	30	111	2	15	22	27	28	71	2
Total ... Vernacular	4	5	9	52	45	176	4	6	17	47	82	192	2
Madras.													
Government ... English	1	4	24	27	52	60	2	11	20	37	49	103	2
Government ... Vernacular	1	...	...	15	13	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	17	339	410	519	537	1,597	20	395	482	587	625	1,928	18
Aided ... Vernacular	3	...	7	46	56	426	5	5	15	42	73	498	3
Unaided ... English	3	52	60	87	104	263	3	36	77	117	90	350	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	40	57	59	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	21	395	494	633	693	1,920	25	442	579	741	764	2,381	20
Total ... Vernacular	6	...	47	118	128	744	5	5	15	42	73	498	3

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	1893-94.						1894-95.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Chingleput.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	7	50	59	71	97	248	6	53	47	63	74	212	5
Aided ... Vernacular	11	12	44	99	129	424	9	41	58	90	71	293	6
Unaided ... English	1	9	11	15	19	48	2	18	22	27	29	83	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	12	20	86	...
Total ... English	8	59	70	86	116	296	8	71	69	90	103	295	5
Total ... Vernacular	11	12	44	99	129	494	10	47	58	102	91	379	6
North Arcot.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	6	60	73	143	89	122	5	63	92	128	96	109	5
Board ... Vernacular	3	...	15	38	64	69	3	...	21	36	67	69	2
Aided ... English	4	43	38	71	81	90	3	35	46	65	92	58	3
Aided ... Vernacular	4	...	24	34	63	223	3	16	11	28	34	158	1
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	22	31	1	16	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	10	103	111	214	170	212	10	107	160	224	189	183	9
Total ... Vernacular	7	...	39	72	127	292	6	16	32	64	101	227	3
South Arcot.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	7	45	70	96	135	64	7	51	88	126	175	77	7
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	46	41	61	83	59	3	44	49	65	100	65	3
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	3	32	28	67	...	...	2	23	28	39	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	20	...	...	...
Total ... English	13	123	139	224	218	123	12	118	165	230	275	142	12
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	20	...	...	...
Tanjore.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	15	12	12	44	1
Government ... Vernacular	1	31	15	12	16	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	45	41	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	4	8	20	41	58	209	5	29	66	71	61	239	4
Aided ... English	22	359	385	428	123	298	19	311	319	318	101	223	18
Aided ... Vernacular	3	13	14	33	15	40	6	104	71	99	46	73	6
Unaided ... English	4	85	79	98	...	...	10	96	107	164	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	8	12	44	65	...	...	1	5	...	6	...	...	...
Total ... English	28	489	505	558	123	298	30	432	441	494	113	267	21
Total ... Vernacular	16	64	93	151	89	305	12	138	137	176	107	312	10
Trichinopoly.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	31	27	48	...	...	2	27	35	54	...	...	1
Board ... Vernacular	1	16	5	9	15	65	1	15	10	11	21	83	1
Aided ... English	6	68	61	67	46	149	5	34	29	27	38	120	5
Aided ... Vernacular	1	...	5	6	14	45	1	4	7	7	17	39	1
Unaided ... English	4	55	97	81	...	...	5	66	102	129	...	...	3
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	3	1	22	...	...	4	10	26	45	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	154	185	196	46	149	12	127	166	210	38	120	9
Total ... Vernacular	4	19	11	37	29	110	6	29	43	63	38	122	2

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	1893–94.						1894–95.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Madura.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	7	118	118	134	76	110	8	86	108	203	71	152	8
Aided ... Vernacular	4	10	19	43	37	76	2	...	...	11	30	34	3
Unaided ... English	1	8	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	3	...	15	20	13	59	4	...	23	35	7	65	...
Total ... English	8	126	127	146	76	110	8	86	108	203	71	152	8
Total ... Vernacular	7	10	34	63	50	135	6	...	23	46	37	99	3
Tinnevelly.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	26	405	388	442	282	366	23	319	304	409	300	203	22
Aided ... Vernacular	10	47	44	103	103	223	11	49	41	139	130	422	8
Unaided ... English	1	10	7	12	...	...	2	35	36	49	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	5	28	13	54	8	19	2	...	...	15	10	39	...
Total ... English	27	415	395	454	282	366	25	354	340	458	300	203	22
Total ... Vernacular	16	75	57	177	111	242	13	49	41	154	140	461	8
Coimbatore.													
Government ... English	1	8	7	11	26	117	1	2	5	7	31	109	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	3	28	44	44	59	136	2	32	36	56	27	64	1
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	20	13	24	92	1
Aided ... English	4	24	37	43	50	152	2	7	22	32	20	62	2
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	22	17	23	37	65	3
Unaided ... English	1	14	29	22	...	...	1	29	29	32	...	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	9	74	117	120	135	405	6	70	92	127	78	235	5
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	37	36	61	157	4
Salem.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	7	24	51	86	136	331	8	48	73	113	168	421	7
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	4	12	22	32	44	155	4	19	17	45	34	163	4
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	3	12	...
Unaided ... English	2	5	6	16	8	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	7	...	...	...
Total ... English	13	41	79	134	188	524	12	67	90	158	202	584	11
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	12	3	12	...
Nilgiris.													
Government ... English	1	51	33	60	75	114	1	55	38	65	60	111	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	8	27	38	79	102	524	7	31	57	79	101	487	6
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	14	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	9	78	71	139	177	638	9	93	101	158	161	598	7
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	1893-94.						1894-95.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of Lower Secondary department.			Strength of Upper Primary department.	Strength of Lower Primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Malabar.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	16	15	18	50	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	10	135	184	202	207	206	10	161	188	225	249	212	10
Board ... ... Vernacular	2	...	...	14	13	110	2	...	...	13	11	81	...
Aided ... ... English	15	110	159	250	216	616	14	87	154	218	231	591	12
Aided ... ... Vernacular	1	...	...	21	12	35	1	...	...	18	12	76	...
Unaided ... ... English	1	...	...	6	5	69	3	42	48	78	37	80	2
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English		245	343	458	428	891	28	298	406	536	535	933	25
Total ... Vernacular	3	...	...	35	25	145	3	...	...	31	23	157	...
South Canara.													
Government ... English	1	...	...	13	16	73	1	...	...	16	17	97	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	4	69	62	86	107	100	4	44	60	109	115	137	4
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English	3	47	40	76	77	248	2	42	26	44	45	170	2
Aided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English	2	8	23	37	...	...	3	23	26	38	...	...	1
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	10	124	125	212	200	421	10	109	112	207	177	404	8
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... English	259	2,965	3,480	4,612	3,610	7,601	251	2,987	6,314	4,823	3,775	7,679	213
Grand Total ... Vernacular	150	211	438	1,332	1,420	6,030	149	370	562	1,428	1,652	6,362	75

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Local Boards for 1894–95.

Districts.		1893–94.			1894–95.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	69	336	2,112	77	426	2,165
	L.P.	53	...	1,190	43	...	998
Vizagapatam	U.P.	106	649	3,648	100	584	3,363
	L.P.	32	...	818	29	...	695
Gódávari	U.P.	301	1,503	10,121	282	1,478	10,336
	L.P.	121	...	3,406	189	...	4,875
Kistna	U.P.	214	1,185	7,277	208	1,103	7,043
	L.P.	56	...	1,660	48	...	1,279
Kurnool	U.P.	105	426	3,002	105	507	3,315
	L.P.	21	...	430	17	...	462
Bellary	U.P.	31	248	1,577	37	290	1,881
	L.P.	19	...	548	26	...	851
Anantapur	U.P.	47	336	1,702	47	289	1,636
	L.P.	7	...	230	10	...	306
Cuddapah	U.P.	63	361	2,130	82	448	2,693
	L.P.	36	...	993	21	...	565
Nellore	U.P.	85	483	2,796	105	622	3,480
	L.P.	78	...	1,790	76	...	1,727
Chingleput	U.P.	18	129	720	20	126	862
	L.P.	10	...	377	13	...	425
North Arcot	U.P.	113	857	4,918	117	901	5,408
	L.P.	35	...	1,446	42	...	1,440
South Arcot	U.P.	124	877	5,281	128	888	5,430
	L.P.	32	...	1,108	34	...	1,145
Tanjore	U.P.	110	610	4,586	110	665	4,765
	L.P.	20	...	746	27	...	970
Trichinopoly	U.P.	62	347	2,322	59	367	2,265
	L.P.	16	...	563	22	...	739
Madura	U.P.	72	348	2,400	82	399	2,728
	L.P.	66	...	2,022	62	...	1,941
Tinnevelly	U.P.	33	253	1,435	34	286	1,390
	L.P.	28	...	1,051	27	...	990
Coimbatore	U.P.	96	618	3,689	97	678	3,989
	L.P.	11	...	328	15	...	465
Salem	U.P.	83	516	3,760	103	715	4,528
	L.P.	126	...	3,893	111	...	3,351
Nilgiris	U.P.	7	35	278	7	43	246
	L.P.	1	...	43	5	...	169
Malabar	U.P.	135	995	7,038	121	903	5,869
	L.P.	162	...	8,836	182	...	9,658
South Canara	U.P.	91	616	2,540	98	612	2,816
	L.P.	47	...	1,432	43	...	1,474
Total ...	U.P.	1,965	11,728	73,332	2,019	12,330	76,208
	L.P.	977	...	32,910	1,042	...	34,525
Grand Total ...		2,942	11,728	106,242	3,061	12,330	110,733

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1894–95.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1893-94. Number of schools.	1893-94. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1893-94. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1893-94. Total.	1894-95. Number of schools.	1894-95. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1894-95. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1894-95. Total.
Ganjám ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	5	139	106	245	5	126	107	233
		L.P.	2	...	70	70	2	...	85	85
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	3	31	216	247	3	27	220	247
		L.P.	1	...	44	44	2	...	62	62
	Berhampur ...	U.P.	4	49	76	125	4	52	146	198
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	64	64
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram...	U.P.	2	22	86	108	3	19	104	123
		L.P.	2	...	50	50	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	3	13	170	183	4	17	184	201
		L.P.	1	...	42	42	1	...	40	40
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	1	29	77	106	2	24	110	134
		L.P.	3	...	83	83	2	...	54	54
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	33	44	77	1	37	49	86
		L.P.	9	...	239	239	9	...	232	232
Gódávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	7	43	374	417	8	76	442	518
		L.P.	2	...	88	88	2	...	85	85
	Ellore ...	U.P.	1	8	21	29	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	3	...	79	79	4	...	94	94
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	4	64	189	253	4	43	172	215
		L.P.	1	...	50	50	1	...	71	71
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	U.P.	2	15	85	100	5	31	173	204
		L.P.	3	...	83	83	1	...	30	30
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	1	3	39	42	1	5	51	56
		L.P.	3	...	83	83	4	...	101	101
	Bezwada ...	U.P.	4	30	153	183	4	44	160	204
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	22
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	U.P.	1	38	77	15	1	28	89	117
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	44
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	1	47	129	176	1	66	129	195
		L.P.	6	...	178	178	6	...	187	187
	Ádóni ...	U.P.	3	48	258	306	3	46	231	277
		L.P.	2	...	61	61	2	...	60	60
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	12	15	27
		L.P.	1	...	25	25	1	...	36	36
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	2	32	186	218	2	43	186	229
		L.P.	1	...	31	31	2	...	50	50
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	24	82	106	1	20	92	112
		L.P.	3	...	139	139	3	...	156	156
	Ongole ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	20	20	1	...	25	25
Chingleput ...	Conjeeveram...	U.P.	4	30	230	260	4	31	258	289
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	Vellore ...	U.P.	7	92	489	581	8	113	506	619
		L.P.	4	...	126	126	3	...	114	114
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	41	62	103	1	44	59	103
		L.P.	4	...	184	184	4	...	216	216
	Gudiyáttam ...	U.P.	1	10	30	40	1	3	40	43
		L.P.	3	...	134	134	2	...	120	120
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	14	58	72	2	17	89	106
		L.P.	2	...	62	62	1	...	34	34
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	4	15	116	131	5	20	166	186
		L.P.	1	...	24	24	...	...	...	...
	Chidambaram.	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	36	36	1	...	28	28
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	1	6	54	60	2	11	111	122
		L.P.	1	...	61	61	1	...	30	30
	Negapatam ...	U.P.	1	15	113	128	2	27	176	203
		L.P.	3	...	135	135	2	...	60	60
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	3	100	331	431	4	125	472	597
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	2	28	133	161	2	30	151	181
		L.P.	3	...	124	124	3	...	133	133
	Mannárgudi ...	U.P.	1	5	20	25	1	3	25	28
		L.P.	1	...	29	29	1	...	20	20
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	3	16	171	187
		L.P.	3	...	202	202	...	...	...	...
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	3	24	89	113	4	20	127	147
		L.P.	4	...	135	135	3	...	97	97

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by Municipalities for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1893–94. Number of schools.	1893–94. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1893–94. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1893–94. Total.	1894–95. Number of schools.	1894–95. Scholars in Upper Primary department.	1894–95. Scholars in Lower Primary department.	1894–95. Total.
Madura	Madura	U.P.	2	48	180	228	2	53	212	265
		L.P.	1	...	60	60	1	...	77	77
	Palni	U.P.	1	20	45	65	1	7	14	21
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	57
	Dindigal	U.P.	1	9	91	100	1	9	86	95
		L.P.	1	...	48	48	1	...	72	72
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	2	...	107	107	2	...	104	104
	Tinnevelly	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	52	52	1	...	78	78
	Palamcottah	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	1	...	43	43
	Srívilliputtúr	U.P.	...	...	...	...	2	12	112	124
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	U.P.	3	34	209	243	3	42	260	302
		L.P.	4	...	124	124	4	...	141	141
	Erode	U.P.	3	65	248	313	3	64	296	360
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karúr	U.P.	1	58	140	198	1	55	152	207
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	Salem	U.P.	5	80	471	551	5	100	609	709
		L.P.	10	...	510	510	12	...	578	578
	Vániyambádi	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	19	62	81
		L.P.	5	...	242	242	4	...	165	165
	Tiruppattúr	U.P.	2	25	150	175	2	46	193	239
		L.P.	1	...	36	36	1	...	42	42
Nilgiris	Ootacamund	U.P.	1	11	70	81	1	7	46	53
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	69
Malabar	Calicut	U.P.	6	46	304	350	6	46	278	324
		L.P.	13	...	502	502	12	...	471	471
	Palghat	U.P.	3	53	138	191	3	51	133	184
		L.P.	6	...	326	326	6	...	253	253
	Cochin	U.P.	1	10	79	89	1	10	90	100
		L.P.	3	...	121	121	3	...	127	127
	Cannanore	U.P.	12	102	643	745	12	123	652	775
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	37
	Tellicherry	U.P.	18	95	856	951	16	108	810	918
		L.P.	8	...	401	401	10	...	548	548
South Canara.	Mangalore	U.P.	7	68	271	339	7	48	283	331
		L.P.	3	...	100	100	1	...	28	28
	Total	U.P.	141	1,772	7,988	9,760	159	1,976	9,299	11,275
		L.P.	133	...	5,276	5,276	131	...	5,240	5,240
	Grand Total		274	1,772	13,264	15,036	290	1,976	14,539	16,515

APPENDIX G.

Aided and Unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1894–95.

Districts.		Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.		
		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
			Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.		Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	61	468	1,560	6	46	126
	L.P.	586	...	15,979	312	...	8,543
Vizagapatam	U.P.	95	822	3,012	23	114	498
	L.P.	366	...	7,866	188	...	3,361
Gódávari	U.P.	66	574	1,965	15	214	405
	L.P.	302	...	7,247	251	...	5,109
Kistna	U.P.	132	1,175	3,995	32	136	620
	L.P.	588	...	11,837	531	...	9,046
Kurnool	U.P.	43	279	1,273	9	27	211
	L.P.	200	...	3,743	205	...	3,034
Bellary	U.P.	37	239	1,127	3	15	72
	L.P.	392	...	8,870	375	...	5,848
Anantapur	U.P.	19	125	491	8	34	125
	L.P.	180	...	3,366	131	...	1,939
Cuddapah	U.P.	56	382	1,226	11	60	211
	L.P.	289	...	4,958	331	...	4,791
Nellore	U.P.	35	262	1,164	4	32	149
	L.P.	423	...	8,115	233	...	3,920
Madras	U.P.	52	638	3,353	6	143	417
	L.P.	145	...	6,146	35	...	1,183
Chingleput	U.P.	112	1,013	3,881	10	51	224
	L.P.	377	...	9,313	163	...	3,277
North Arcot	U.P.	96	631	2,627	20	77	491
	L.P.	440	...	11,108	427	...	9,293
South Arcot	U.P.	80	666	2,488	18	85	461
	L.P.	480	...	10,837	422	...	7,836
Tanjore	U.P.	200	2,066	7,170	26	187	704
	L.P.	384	...	10,128	347	...	7,385
Trichinopoly	U.P.	74	951	3,301	9	49	217
	L.P.	208	...	5,494	201	...	4,326
Madura	U.P.	105	1,039	5,580	11	60	338
	L.P.	461	...	15,561	293	...	7,502
Tinnevelly	U.P.	80	861	3,580	9	48	224
	L.P.	714	...	23,680	311	...	7,696
Coimbatore	U.P.	95	739	2,933	14	79	330
	L.P.	402	...	9,055	365	...	6,722
Salem	U.P.	23	195	834	7	28	174
	L.P.	275	...	6,023	352	...	5,660
Nilgiris	U.P.	9	88	436	1	3	36
	L.P.	18	...	423	14	...	422
Malabar	U.P.	104	1,061	5,519	18	126	998
	L.P.	351	...	16,773	152	...	6,821
South Canara	U.P.	76	735	3,183	14	130	544
	L.P.	85	...	2,595	98	...	2,518
Total ...	U.P.	1,650	15,009	60,698	274	1,744	7,575
	L.P.	7,666	...	199,117	5,737	...	116,232
Grand Total ...		9,316	15,009	259,815	6,011	1,744	123,807

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of pupils examined for Results Grants under the primary standards during 1894-95.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard												Number of pupils passed for standard											
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.			
													Boys.		Girls.										Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School examination.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School examination.	Tested by the Grant examination.	Tested by the Primary School examination.
Ganjám	931	20	927	19	3,568	406	4,823	361	4,463	233	3,370	123	29	846	7	16	1,779	156	3,218	200	2,915	135	2,001	59	9	511	3	10
Vizagapatam	771	23	758	23	3,039	567	4,025	450	3,448	289	2,803	185	17	1,019	2	41	1,749	294	2,811	312	2,400	186	1,767	103	9	768	2	32
Gódávari	1,018	59	1,006	58	4,374	1,790	4,584	1,218	4,150	680	3,423	352	...	1,513	36	39	2,598	910	3,143	728	2,937	430	2,092	174	...	1,072	13	28
Kistna	1,137	64	1,122	64	4,028	1,602	4,700	1,292	4,050	811	3,369	450	...	1,368	21	34	2,722	1,014	3,647	893	3,305	587	2,554	311	...	899	17	17
Kurnool	390	8	390	8	1,367	280	1,550	224	1,401	160	1,135	70	...	444	...	24	745	191	1,066	165	1,030	104	775	50	...	279	...	12
Bellary	521	17	521	17	2,586	270	2,897	183	2,489	147	2,000	108	...	217	...	30	1,679	181	1,827	136	1,860	107	1,219	80	...	126	...	16
Anantapur	280	9	272	9	1,062	264	1,270	141	1,210	87	889	64	...	316	...	11	799	166	969	95	938	68	593	44	...	212	...	5
Cuddapah	449	14	448	13	1,506	232	1,955	233	1,832	98	1,526	58	10	411	...	29	1,034	150	1,452	182	1,425	82	1,104	45	7	219	...	10
Nellore	691	20	675	19	2,064	673	2,653	591	2,265	352	1,698	261	...	590	3	75	1,283	362	2,005	393	1,758	246	1,257	155	...	341	...	42
Madras	236	42	235	42	1,386	682	1,760	593	1,555	489	1,406	350	...	493	58	115	884	509	1,354	502	1,147	390	995	258	...	367	34	88
Chingleput	569	37	567	36	2,082	501	2,947	472	2,620	387	1,631	230	9	599	10	48	1,424	341	2,354	350	1,995	299	1,081	156	6	419	9	40
North Arcot	779	36	773	36	3,707	908	4,248	636	3,896	445	3,221	273	1	789	12	34	2,482	548	3,392	460	2,928	334	2,323	195	1	546	8	20
South Arcot	844	17	840	17	3,358	478	5,054	429	4,277	238	3,102	178	...	846	30	15	1,835	269	3,663	314	3,059	158	2,136	125	...	527	25	12
Tanjore	810	69	810	67	3,066	915	4,703	842	4,065	601	3,294	334	4	1,695	136	41	2,218	646	3,911	683	3,315	461	2,592	264	3	1,301	98	26
Trichinopoly	417	45	413	45	1,699	421	2,454	422	2,159	331	1,696	231	...	835	78	18	1,221	320	1,948	344	1,737	258	1,301	180	...	519	67	11
Madura	783	30	780	30	4,224	436	5,552	395	4,148	272	2,549	94	4	711	63	28	3,298	280	4,525	315	3,272	226	1,840	112	3	484	42	17
Tinnevelly	1,006	171	1,003	168	4,995	1,293	5,848	1,205	4,702	893	2,792	608	...	969	174	109	3,733	796	4,636	866	3,123	668	1,798	400	...	686	126	81
Coimbatore	740	32	737	32	2,812	588	3,929	496	3,324	327	2,586	257	6	832	51	16	2,088	436	3,219	405	2,798	263	2,018	205	...	462	37	9
Salem	588	34	587	34	2,822	651	3,278	503	2,698	388	1,974	212	10	542	26	16	1,822	403	2,554	358	2,059	312	1,344	158	6	333	17	16
Nilgiris	20	4	20	4	178	65	86	49	79	41	79	33	...	66	...	10	128	46	80	37	71	27	61	20	...	51	...	8
Malabar	901	48	901	48	4,622	2,144	7,737	2,198	5,776	1,511	3,856	821	28	1,378	62	129	3,293	1,375	5,497	1,504	4,334	1,161	2,794	606	15	1,059	33	86
South Canara	347	5	347	5	912	210	2,083	367	2,024	272	1,685	145	...	1,015	...	42	783	184	1,750	323	1,731	236	1,292	121	...	715	...	33
Total ...	14,228	804	14,132	794	59,457	15,376	78,136	13,300	66,631	9,052	50,084	5,437	118	17,494	769	920	39,597	9,577	59,021	9,565	50,137	6,738	34,937	3,821	59	11,896	531	619

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1895.

District.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who obtained certificates in 1894–95.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1894.	On the 31st March 1895.			On the 31st March 1894.	On the 31st March 1895.	Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
			Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.						
	Government.										
Ganjám ...	Chicacole Training school ...	24	...	...	30	54	59	...	...	4	21
	Berhampur do. ...	23	...	...	17	32	36	...	...	...	23
	Russellkonda do. ...	15	...	...	15	31	57	...	...	...	9
	Government.										
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Training school ...	36	...	15	34	30	57	...	5	5	37
	Jeypore do. ...	9	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
	Gunupur do. ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	9
	Government.										
Gódávari ...	Rajahmundry Training school ...	63	12	13	37	486	484	10	13	10	8
	Government.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam Training school ...	37	...	11	25	88	100	...	7	13	35
	Aided.										
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution	12	...	...	14	69	63	...	...	...	11
	Bapatla A.B.M. Training school ...	9	...	...	17	20	48	...	...	...	10
	Government.										
Kurnool ...	Kurnool Training school ...	28	...	2	36	65	69	...	6	6	24
	Government.										
Bellary ...	Bellary Training school ...	40	...	7	33	118	117	...	4	17	25
	Government.										
Anantapur.	Anantapur Training school ...	27	...	4	27	135	140	...	2	10	24
	Government.										
Cuddapah...	Ráyáchóti Training school. ...	23	...	5	28	147	180	...	4	24	...
	Government.										
Nellore ...	Nellore Training school	15	...	7	25	42	42	...	1	3	14
	Ongole do.	29	...	...	21	60	54	...	...	...	28
	Government.										
Madras ...	Muhammadan Branch Training school	27	...	...	27	90	90	...	...	10	25
	Government.										
Chingleput.	Saidápet Teachers' College ...	25	19	...	...	324	321	41	...	...	23
	Saidapet Hindu Branch Training school	37	...	11	36	155	144	...	4	10	35
	Government.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor Training school ...	31	...	7	23	103	100	...	2	6	25
	Ráhipétt do. ...	41	...	9	26	108	102	...	17	15	24

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1895—continued.

District.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who obtained certificates in 1894-95.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1894.	On the 31st March 1895.			On the 31st March 1894.	On the 31st March 1895.				
			Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.			Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Training school ...	60	...	3	28	54	60	...	6	14	43
	Villupuram do. ...	35	...	1	26	110	116	...	6	17	14
	Government.										
Tanjore ...	Tanjore Training school ...	48	10	14	23	130	108	5	6	11	43
	Aided.										
	Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school ...	22	...	9	13	...	63	...	1	10	19
	Government.										
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Training school ...	39	...	12	27	84	122	...	...	3	31
	Board.										
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute ...	48	...	8	37	...	187	...	5	8	47
	Aided.										
	Pasumalai A.M. Training school...	26	11	11	12	...	211	...	...	...	31
	Board.										
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Board Training school.	41	...	12	31	...	119	...	...	8	31
	Aided.										
	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	25	...	23	...	...	111	...	...	...	26
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	25	5	12	...	91	88	2	...	...	25
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	51	11	10	31	169	154	9	7	21	38
	Government.										
Salem ...	Salem Training school ...	36	...	7	38	123	125	...	8	15	36
	Aided.										
Nilgiris ...	Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	7	...	1	6	...	51	...	...	...	...
	Government.										
Malabar.	Calicut Training school ...	46	7	11	18	117	107	3	3	7	2
	Nadapuram do. ...	39	...	...	25	48	39	...	1	17	34
	Calicut Mappilla Training school.	34	...	...	40	35	74	...	...	5	31
	Unaided.										
	Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	11	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	8
	Government.										
South Canara.	Mangalore Training school ...	41	...	4	38	102	130	...	...	...	39
	Unaided.										
	Udipi B.G.M. Training school ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,194	77	234	874	3,304	4,128	71	•109	274	908

APPENDIX K.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1895.

District.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who obtained certificates in 1894–95.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st Mar. 1894.	On 31st March 1895.			On the 31st Mar. 1894.	On the 31st Mar. 1895.	Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.	
			Upper Secondary.	Lower Secondary.	Primary.						
	Aided.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school	6	...	...	13	...	45	...	...	4	3
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	6	...	...	6	...	62	...	...	1	5
	Aided.										
Nellore ...	Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	14	..	...	21	...	42	...	...	...	14
	Unaided.										
	Nellore A.B.M. Training school ...	...	...	...	9	...	52	...	...	...	...
	Government.										
Madras ...	Presidency Training school for Mistresses	52	22	8	16	187	124	25	16	7	42
	Hobart Training school	15	...	...	14	118	102	...	...	10	10
	Aided.										
	Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school ...	22	8	16	3	...	52	4	3	...	11
	Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	17	4	6	7	163	136	2	7	4	7
	Aided.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor American Mission Training school	6	...	3	16	...	150	...	1	...	1
	Aided.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	14	2	5	5	...	85	2	...	1	8
	Aided.										
Trichinopoly.	Puttúr S.P.G. Female Training school	14	...	9	9	...	26	...	9	9	2
	Unaided.										
	Cantonment R.C. Training school ...	...	...	10	...	...	64	...	5	...	....
	Aided.										
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Training school	16	...	17	5	145	162	2	8	1	17
	Aided.										
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	26	2	15	6	180	233	7	13	2	18
	Nazareth St. John's Female Training school	21	...	4	7	125	157	...	1	5	7
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Female Training school.	23	...	9	6	...	167	...	7	1	19
	Government.										
Malabar ...	Calicut Moyan Training school ...	15	...	8	3	58	72	...	14	1	11
	Aided.										
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Training school	15	7	6	...	...	222	2	1	...	5
	Mangalore B.G.M. Training school.	10	...	...	2	...	165	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	292	45	116	148	976	2,118	44	85	46	185

APPENDIX L.

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1895.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subjects.																												Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Engineering.	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type-writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
	TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.																														Rs.	Rs.	
	AIDED.																																
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam London Mission High school.	...	9	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	...	...
	UNAIDED.																																
	Vizagapatam Imperial Arts Institute ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam Muhammadan Industrial school	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AIDED.																																
Bellary.	Bellary Wardlaw College	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AIDED.																																
Madras.	Anjumani Mufidi-Ali-Islam	237	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	74	...	8	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	35	...	5,947	6,390	2
	Madras Industrial school.	38	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	10	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,551	5,938	...
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High school	...	144	...	11	20	15	...	...	55	52	9	5	66	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Young Men's Christian Association	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	7	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras School of Music.	84	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subjects.																												Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Engineering.	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type-writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
	TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—cont.																													Rs.	Rs.	
	AIDED—*cont.*																															
Madras—*cont.*	Presentation Convent (Black Town) Music class	37	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presentation Convent Singing class ...	102	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presentation Convent Drawing class ...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government Press Technical school	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																															
	Presentation Convent (Vepery) Music class.	38	53	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Presentation Convent (Vepery) Drawing class	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	83	118	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	20	118	...	...	22	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	720	530	...
	AIDED.																															
North Arcot.	Arni Industrial school.	97	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	10	...	44	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	9
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High school	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

	Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subjects.																												Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
				Engineering.	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type-writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
	TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—cont.																															Rs.	Rs.	
	GOVERNMENT.																																	
Tanjore ...	Kumbakónam College...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																																	
Trichinopoly.	Srírangam Drawing class	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	AIDED.																																	
	Puthur S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school ...	24	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	457	2,762	...
	Puthur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school ...	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	94	72	...
	Trichinopoly Albert Victor Technical Institute	110	162	...	...	...	13	53	...	13	13	13	13	9	5	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	365	68
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	...	106	31	...	...	10	17	...	14	9	...	...	14	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	BOARD.																																	
Madura.	Madura Technical Institute	130	160	...	...	...	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	26	...	129	...	...	37	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	2,779	2,016	48
	AIDED.																																	
	Ramnad Industrial school	21	22	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,309	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Name of Institution.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subjects.																												Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
				Engineering	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
	TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—cont.																													Rs.	Rs.	
	AIDED.																																	
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin S.P.G. Technical class	...	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nazareth Art Industrial school for Boys ...	142	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	...	40	40	40	...	...	44	..	...	...	23	23	...	3,076	2,473	7
	Nazareth Art Industrial School for Girls ...	37	52	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	444	362	3
	AIDED.																																	
Coimbatore.	Karur Children's home.	78	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	14	...	...	40	...	...	...	15,084	14,910	..
	GOVERNMENT.																																	
Malabar.	Calicut school of Commerce	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	74	8	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Technical schools.	1,288	2,217	40	12	29	139	70	52	218	159	37	18	251	280	878	201	35	278	40	118	15	20	93	49	...	55	60	84	2	36,789	37,127	140
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																																	
	UNAIDED.																																	
Gódávari.	Tallapudi Industrial school for Women ...	...	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																																	
Kistna.	Masulipatam Industrial school	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	143	526	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Institution.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subject.																											Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
				Engineering.	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondance.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type-writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—cont.																														RS.	RS.	
	AIDED.																																
Kistna—*cont.*	Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	51	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	518	...
	UNAIDED.																																
Madras ...	Chengalvaroya Nayakar's Orphanage ...	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total of Industrial Schools.	131	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	22	9	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	30	...	...	...	2,643	1,044	...
	Total, Technical and Industrial schools ...	1,419	2,317	40	12	29	139	70	52	218	159	37	18	251	280	900	210	35	308	40	118	15	20	93	55	12	85	60	84	2	39,432	38,171	140
	OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																																
	BOARD.																																
Ganjám ..	Chicacole Municipal High school	41	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	71	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Institution.		Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subject.																													Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
				Engineering.	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type-writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
	OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED—cont.																																		
	UNAIDED.																																		
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' school	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	170	...
	GOVERNMENT.																																		
Gódávari.	Rajahmundry College ...	56	33	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	...
	AIDED.																																		
Bellary...	Bellary Protestant Orphanage	56	49	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																																		
Madras.	Muhammadan Branch Training school ...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	UNAIDED.																																		
	Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	GOVERNMENT.																																		
Chingleput.	Hindu Branch Training school	37	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Reformatory school ...	154	145	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	39	..	23	...	...	33	...	...	...	37	...	...	3,213	2,522	...
	Teachers' College ...	78	70	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Industrial and Technical Schools and Classes on the 31*st March* 1895—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Subject.																													Approximate annual value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of the school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
			Engineering.	Earth-work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial Geography.	Short-hand.	Music.	Drawing.	Printing.	Type-writing.	Carpentry.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmiths' work.	Metal work.	Boot and shoe making.	Weaving.	Lace-making.	Hand-knitting.	Rattan-work.	Tailoring.	Embroidery.	Cookery.			
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.—cont.																														Rs.	Rs.	
GOVERNMENT—*cont.*																																		
Chingleput.	Teachers' College Gymnasium	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
BOARD.																																		
South Arcot.	Villupuram Board Middle school	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																																		
Tanjore ...	Kumbakónum Chakrapani Sannadhi A. V. Middle school ...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																																		
Tinnevelly.	C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																																		
Salem ...	Námakkal Board High school	25	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
GOVERNMENT.																																		
Nilgiris ...	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	...	185	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	44	...	...	31	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	512	907	...	...	...	...	15	32	...	...	...	...	...	33	501	2	...	212	...	33	..	45	33	...	7	...	100	7	5	3,831	2,847	22
	Grand Total ...	1,931	3,224	40	12	29	139	85	84	218	159	37	18	251	313	1,401	212	35	520	40	151	15	65	126	55	19	85	160	91	7	43,263	41,018	162

APPENDIX M.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1894–95.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.					1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	ENGLISH.																				
	Aided.																				
Gódávari.	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding Girls' School	...	...	3	18	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
	Unaided.																				
	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	8	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3	18	41	...	...	3	5	10	8	37	...	...	..	...	3	...	2	...
	Aided.																				
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	1	2	5	16	56	4	6	3	10	3	3	60	1	1	...	...	5	7	5	2
	Total ...	1	2	5	16	56	4	6	3	10	3	3	60	1	1	...	...	5	7	5	2
	Aided.																				
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Government.																				
Madras ...	Practising department attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses	5	8	14	24	136	4	9	8	7	3	12	102	...	5	...	...	5	6	3	4

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March											Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.					1895.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																			
	Aided.																			
Madras —*cont.*	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	9	11	23	18	21	13	14	11	3	13	12	21	...	4	...	2	11	20	9	13
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	11	14	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	8	9	7	22	47	6	9	4	13	9	6	72	9	6	2	3	14	7	5	3
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School ...	11	14	8	23	57	21	8	4	4	6	11	59	9	5	2	1	8	6	2	1
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	1	1	...	10	45	1	...	4	4	4	4	48	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	3
	Practising department of the Madras Christian Female Training School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	3
	Madras F.C.M. Girls' Day School ...	...	4	6	53	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.	4	5	4	29	61	4	3	5	16	8	13	55	...	3	...	...	5	7	...	...
	Practising department of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	4	3	4	57	95	6	6	4	20	14	16	86	3	2	...	2	15	15	5	3
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	...	5	1	29	76	3	2	2	13	13	18	66	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	1
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School ...	2	6	10	45	122		7	8	20	11	29	134	...	2	...	...	7	11	3	7
	Home Education classes of the National Indian Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																				
	Vepery Collegiate School	2	4	3	33	136	3	6	5	7	22	19	183	1	2	...	2	...	7	...	4
	Total ...	46	70	80	343	1,033	80	77	67	121	113	153	856	26	30	4	10	86	92	29	42

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1894–95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.					1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																				
	Aided.																				
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Upper Secondary School	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	6
	Total ...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	6
	Aided.																				
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	5	6	7	...	...	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	4	...	20	...	12
	Nazareth St. John's High School ...	9	5	3	...	...	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	6	...	...
	Tuticorin Victoria Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	6	46	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...
	Unaided.																				
	Tuticorin Victoria Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
	Total ...	14	11	16	46	38	14	10	18	...	...	...	...	9	8	3	5	9	31	4	13
	Aided.																				
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	...	...	2	8	63	...	...	5	...	3	4	53	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	2	2	4	20	49	4	2	4	8	3	10	47	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3
	Total ...	2	2	6	28	112	4	2	9	8	6	14	100	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	5

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March											Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.					1895.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																			
	Government.																			
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	...	...	13	21	36	...	...	6	6	7	10	41	...	...	...	...	19	7	4	3
	Aided.																			
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	...	2	17	25	...	2	4	2	4	6	26	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	2
	Coonoor Stanes' Day Poor European School	2	6	...	17	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	6	15	55	116	...	2	10	8	11	16	67	...	...	...	...	27	10	6	5
	Aided.																				
Malabar ...	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	3	4	5	25	91	5	4	4	5	12	15	91	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
	Total ...	3	4	5	25	91	5	4	4	5	12	15	91	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
	Aided.																				
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School	3	5	6	62	157	5	4	5	18	19	29	142	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	9
	Total ...	3	5	6	62	157	5	4	5	18	19	29	142	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	9
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	71	103	140	593	1,644	112	108	127	178	174	238	1,372	36	41	7	16	143	173	47	86

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1894-95—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March												Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1894.					1895.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.	Primary.	Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.			Primary.								
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.			Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	VERNACULAR.																				
	Aided.																				
Trichinopoly.	R. C. Cantonment Girls' School ...	...	...	6	28	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	8	...	..	...
	Total ...	...	...	6	28	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	Aided.																				
Madras.	Black Town F.C.M. Girls' Day School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	18	15	16	242	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	F.C.M. Home Education Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	25	17	21	260	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Total of Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	...	...	6	28	96	1	5	4	25	17	21	260	...	...	...	..	8	7	...	...
	Grand Total ...	71	103	146	621	1,740	113	113	131	203	191	259	1,632	36	41	7	16	151	180	47	86
		2,681					2,642														

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1894–95.

Classes of Institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March 1894.			Strength on the 31st March 1895.		
	1894.	1895.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges ... Aided ...	3	3	29	...	29	25	1	26
Secondary Schools for Boys—								
Upper Secondary. Board ...	1	1	61	...	61	46	...	46
Upper Secondary. Aided ...	7	7	1,413	1	1,414	1,330	35	1,365
Total ...	8	8	1,474	1	1,475	1,376	35	1,411
Lower Secondary. Government.	1	1	333	...	333	329	...	329
Lower Secondary. Aided ...	21	21	1,256	416	1,672	1,311	466	1,777
Lower Secondary. Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	9	11	20
Total ...	22	23	1,589	416	2,005	1,649	477	2,126
Secondary Schools for Girls—								
Upper Secondary. Government.	1	1	...	70	70	...	70	70
Upper Secondary. Aided ...	13	13	204	1,103	1,307	157	1,174	1,331
Upper Secondary. Unaided ...	1	2	43	135	178	82	226	308
Total ...	15	16	247	1,308	1,555	239	1,470	1,709
Lower Secondary. Aided ...	22	21	321	1,165	1,486	335	1,119	1,454
Lower Secondary. Unaided ...	1	1	7	36	43	11	20	31
Total ...	23	22	328	1,201	1,529	346	1,139	1,485
Total of Secondary Schools...	68	69	3,638	2,926	6,564	3,610	3,121	6,731
Primary Schools for Boys. Aided ...	5	4	237	159	396	161	101	262
Primary Schools for Girls. Aided ...	4	3	49	150	199	63	113	176
Primary Schools for Girls. Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	22	24	46
Total ...	4	4	49	150	199	85	137	222
Total of Primary Schools ..	9	8	286	309	595	246	238	484
Schools for special instruction. Aided ...	5	6	127	217	344	149	323	472
Schools for special instruction. Unaided ...	1	2	...	38	38	...	123	123
Total ...	6	8	127	255	382	149	446	595
Total of ... Government.	2	2	333	70	403	329	70	399
Total of ... Board ...	1	1	61	...	61	46	...	46
Total of ... Aided ..	80	78	3,636	3,211	6,847	3,531	3,332	6,863
Total of ... Unaided ...	3	7	50	209	259	124	404	528
Grand Total ...	86	88	4,080	3,490	7,570	4,030	3,806	7,836

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1894–95.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
			1894.			1895.		
	1894.	1895.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English. Government	1	1	197	...	197	200	...	200
High schools, English. Aided	1	1	179	...	179	186	...	186
	2	2	376	...	376	386	...	386
Middle schools, English. Government	...	1	...	...	...	90	...	90
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government	1	...	90	...	90	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular. Board	1	1	110	...	110	140	...	140
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided	1	2	212	...	212	272	...	272
Middle schools, Vernacular. Unaided	...	1	...	...	...	34	...	34
	3	4	412	...	412	446	...	446
Total	5	7	788	...	788	922	...	922
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government	2	1	...	163	163	...	116	116
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided	5	6	...	330	330	...	291	291
Total	7	7	...	493	493	...	407	407
Total of Secondary schools	12	14	788	493	1,281	922	407	1,329
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	16	16	693	...	693	600	...	600
Board	447	481	17,863	3,360	21,223	19,085	3,503	22,588
Aided	283	289	10,349	1,581	11,930	10,742	1,971	12,713
Unaided	207	205	5,496	1,280	6,776	4,376	1,077	5,453
Total	953	991	34,401	6,221	40,622	34,803	6,551	41,354
For Girls—								
Government	26	30	64	1,156	1,220	62	1,258	1,320
Board	6	5	19	196	215	15	148	163
Aided	74	72	44	2,154	2,198	79	2,233	2,312
Unaided	35	33	97	907	1,004	123	780	903
Total	141	140	224	4,413	4,637	279	4,419	4,698
Total of Primary schools	1,094	1,131	34,625	10,634	45,259	35,082	10,970	46,052
Schools for Special Instruction,								
Training schools for Masters. Government	2	2	61	...	61	67	...	67
Training schools for Masters. Board	3	3	35	...	35	34	...	34
Training schools for Mistresses. Government	1	1	...	15	15	...	14	14
Industrial and Technical schools. Aided	2	2	237	51	288	169	4	173
Industrial and Technical schools. Unaided	1	...	10	...	10	...	...	...
Total of Special schools	9	8	343	66	409	270	18	288
Total of Public schools. Government	49	52	1,105	1,334	2,439	1,019	1,388	2,407
Total of Public schools. Board	457	490	18,027	3,556	21,583	19,274	3,651	22,925
Total of Public schools. Aided	366	372	11,021	4,116	15,137	11,448	4,499	15,947
Total of Public schools. Unaided	243	239	5,603	2,187	7,790	4,533	1,857	6,390
Total	1,115	1,153	35,756	11,193	46,949	36,274	11,395	47,669
Private Institutions.								
Advanced schools for Boys	33	40	1,592	48	1,640	1,809	90	1,899
Elementary schools for Boys	630	729	13,469	3,013	16,482	16,524	4,004	20,528
Elementary schools for Girls	24	27	48	412	460	30	594	624
Total	687	796	15,109	3,473	18,582	18,363	4,688	23,051
Grand Total	1,802	1,949	50,865	14,666	65,531	54,637	16,083	70,720

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Paraiyas and Kindred Classes for 1894–95.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.		Strength on the 31st March					
			1894.			1895.		
	1894.	1895.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
Middle schools, English. Aided ...	1	1	225	...	225	232	...	232
Middle schools, Vernacular { Aided ...	4	3	303	66	369	218	44	262
Middle schools, Vernacular { Unaided.	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	11
Total ...	5	5	528	66	594	461	44	505
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided ...	8	8	50	874	924	38	752	790
Total of Secondary schools ...	13	13	578	940	1,518	499	796	1,295
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	1	1	25	...	25	29	...	29
Board	149	273	4,160	458	4,618	7,171	723	7,894
Aided	895	1,021	17,136	4,573	21,709	18,812	5,373	24,185
Unaided	708	618	10,476	2,702	13,178	9,424	2,163	11,587
Total ...	1,753	1,913	31,797	7,733	39,530	35,436	8,259	43,695
For Girls—								
Aided	16	16	10	439	449	102	462	564
Unaided	8	4	60	142	202	...	97	97
Total ...	24	20	70	581	651	102	559	661
Total of Primary schools ...	1,777	1,933	31,867	8,314	40,181	35,538	8,818	44,356
Total of Public schools—								
Government	1	1	25	...	25	29	...	29
Board	149	273	4,160	458	4,618	7,171	723	7,894
Aided	924	1,049	17,724	5,952	23,676	19,402	6,631	26,033
Unaided	716	623	10,536	2,844	13,380	9,435	2,260	11,695
Total of Public Institutions ...	1,790	1,946	32,445	9,254	41,699	36,037	9,614	45,651
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
Elementary schools for Boys	15	22	211	10	221	269	45	314
Total of Private Institutions ...	15	22	211	10	221	269	45	314
Grand Total ...	1,805	1,968	32,656	9,264	41,920	36,306	9,659	45,965

APPENDIX Q.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1894–95.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Subscriptions.	From Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.						
Government.						
Presidency College	2,817	...	...	...	996	3,813
Kumbakónam do.	312	...	...	624	365	1,301
Rajahmundry do.	390	...	...	...	673	1,063
Mangalore do.	100	...	...	...	70	170
Total	3,619	...	...	624	2,104	6,347
Board.						
Salem College	320	...	...	...	...	320
Tellicherry Brennen College	...	...	...	...	201	201
Palghát Victoria College	220	...	...	...	...	220
Total	540	...	...	...	201	741
Aided.						
Berhampore Kallikot College	60	...	...	...	132	192
Vizagapatam Hindu College	...	...	...	...	252	252
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	...	...	...	...	156	156
Masulipatam Noble College	420	...	...	...	...	420
Madras Christian College	2,549 2,107 *	...	...	860	3,427	8,943
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	140 30 *	...	...	...	517	687
Church of Scotland Mission College	248 *	...	...	...	496	744
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	30 *	...	...	...	150	180
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	168	168
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College	48	...	...	...	198	246
Tanjore St. Peter's College	280	...	...	...	...	280
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	537 *	...	...	...	1,075	1,612
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	219 *	...	...	...	437	656
Coimbatore College	58 *	...	...	...	116	174
Coimbatore St. Michael's College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	89	89
Total	6,826	...	...	860	7,213	14,899
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	200	...	...	...	1,300	1,500
Total, Arts Colleges	11,185	...	...	1,484	10,818	23,487
Professional Colleges.						
Government.						
Law College	...	...	...	...	240	240
College of Engineering	1,019	...	...	...	...	1,019
College of Agriculture	3,408	...	...	...	...	3,408
Total, Professional Colleges	4,427	...	...	...	240	4,667
Schools, General.						
Government.						
Jalattur Government Salary-result School	44	...	...	...	...	44
Regada Government Salary-result School	37	...	...	...	...	37
Samarlakota Government Hindu Girls' School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Innespeta Government Girls' School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Madrasa-i-azam	...	...	...	...	98	98
Government Hobart School	70	...	...	...	24	94
Kumbakónam Government Girls' School	126	...	...	...	...	126
Calicut Moyan Training School	752	...	...	...	...	752
Tiruvangod Government Girls' School	84	...	...	...	...	84
Tellicherry Government Girls' School	96	...	...	...	...	96
Total	1,305	...	...	...	122	1,427
Board.						
Chicacole Municipal High School	56	...	...	...	49	105
Bhuvanagiri Salary-result School	...	10	...	...	...	10
Total	56	10	...	...	49	115
Aided.						
Berhampur-Kallikot College	261	...	...	...	132	393
Chatrapur Onslow Institution	...	...	...	...	62	62
Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	338	...	...	...	...	338
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	84	...	...	87	90	261
Bobbili Samastanam High School	88	...	...	...	...	88
Bobbili Canadian Mission Girls' School	44	...	...	...	...	44
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	...	...	...	...	444	444
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	258	258
Madanapalli American Mission Girls' Boarding School	36 *	...	...	...	...	36
Ongole American Baptist Mission College	...	...	...	...	130	130
Ongole American Baptist Mission Boarding Girls' School	11 *	...	...	...	10	21
The Anjumani-Mufeedi-Ali-Islam	...	...	...	...	39	39
Royapet Harris' High School	...	...	...	...	351	351
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	...	...	...	684	684
Royapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	216 48 *	...	...	...	...	264

* Scholarship grants.

APPENDIX Q—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1894-95—continued.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Subscriptions.	From Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools, General—*cont.*						
Aided—cont.						
Vepery L.M. Girls' Boarding School	132 *	...	...	...	66	198
Black Town Tamil Mission Girls' School	48 *	...	...	...	...	48
Sriperumbúdúr Sanskrit High School	...	...	...	315	...	315
Vellore Church of Scotland Mission High School	64 *	...	...	...	128	192
Punganur American Mission Girls' School	22 *	...	...	...	...	22
Cuddalore Town College	...	...	...	...	180	180
Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School	21	...	...	...	...	21
Madura American Mission Central Girls' School	127	...	...	...	...	127
Madura American Mission Practising School	10 *	...	...	...	11	21
Madura American Mission Hindu Girls' School	8 *	...	...	...	...	8
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	128 *	...	...	...	112	240
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Practising School	267 *	...	...	...	267	534
Nazareth St. John's High School	438	...	...	...	...	438
Nazareth St. John's Practising School	120	...	...	...	...	120
Megnanapuram Elliot Tuxford Boarding School	24 *	...	...	...	...	24
Ootacamund Hobart Girls' School	22 *	...	...	...	...	22
Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	86	...	...	...	...	86
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School	324	...	...	...	...	324
Calicut Basel German Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	...	54	54
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	19	19
Mangalore St. Ann's Girls' School	432	...	...	...	...	432
Balmatta Basel German Mission Girls' School	165 120 *	...	...	...	209	494
Total	3,684	...	...	402	3,246	7,332
Total, Schools, General	5,045	10	...	402	3,417	8,874
Schools, Special.						
Government.						
Madras Medical School	6,645	...	...	...	...	6,645
School of Engineering	1,693	...	...	...	180	1,873
School of Arts, &c.	1,087 82 *	191	60	...	373 †	1,793
Total	9,507	191	60	...	553	10,311
Board.						
Masulipatam Board Industrial School	...	1,331	...	...	...	1,331
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	...	...	...	1,372	1,372
Madura Technical Institute	96 *	2,241	...	...	...	2,337
Total	96	3,572	...	...	1,372	5,040
Aided.						
The Anjumani-Muffidi-Ali-Islam	37 *	...	...	45	1,377	1,459
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	488	...	...	...	...	488
Victoria Technical Institute	12 *	...	...	...	...	12
The Madras School of Music	780 *	...	...	143	...	923
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	88 *	...	...	...	...	88
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School	143	33	...	...	...	176
Albert Victor Technical Institute	96	...	...	...	...	96
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School	288 *	...	...	...	...	288
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	809	809
Nazareth Art Industrial School	2,894 *	...	...	...	...	2,894
Total	4,826	33	...	188	2,186	7,233
Total, Schools, Special	14,429	3,796	60	188	4,111	22,584
Grand Total	35,086	3,806	60	2,074	18,586	59,612

* Scholarship grants.

† Victoria Technical Institute stipends ... ... Rs. 37
Pudukkottai State funds 336

APPENDIX R.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1894–95.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Berhampur Association ...	Discussing political questions.	...	...	127 10 0	127 10 0	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	1875.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1861.
Sri Vaishnava Self-improving Society, Berhampur.	To provide for the social, moral, religious and physical advancement.	...	...	154 8 0	154 8 0	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	1894.
Khallikota Raja's Club, Berhampur.	Social intercourse and improvement.	...	885 0 0	486 0 0	1,371 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	6th Sept. 1894.
Town Hall Committee, Chicacole.	To improve literary and scientific faculties.	...	...	663 8 0	663 8 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	25th Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Parlákimedi.	Social and political improvement of public by means of periodical essays and debates.	...	60 0 0	114 8 0	174 8 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1882.
Utkal Hiteshini Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1891.
Zamindári High School Boys' Library, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of education of the pupils of the school.	...	...	150 10 0	150 10 0	...	..	315	315	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Zamindári High School Students' Society, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members by means of essays, debates and periodicals.	...	17 8 0	17 11 0	35 3 0	3	..	21	24	Do. ...	8th Mar, 1890.
Utkal Vidhya Vardhany Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of education of Uriya students.	...	11 0 0	26 1 0	37 1 0	...	...	18	18	Do. ...	5th June 1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	To improve intellectual and physical education.	...	...	390 0 0	390 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	860.
Yellamanchili	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Feb. 1893.
Narasapatam	Do. ...	...	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	Nov. 1893.
Hindu Reading Club, Anakápalle.	.....	...	...	89 12 0	89 12 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	885.
Sarasvati Samáj, Bimlipatam.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	383 7 6	383 7 6	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1890.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	For instruction, amusement, recreation.	...	...	127 8 0	127 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1882.
Raja Gopal Association, Bimlipatam.	Religious, literary and social instruction.	...	47 0 0	45 4 0	92 4 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	11th Nov. 1894.
Reading Room attached to the Tax-payers' Association, Guntúr.	Newspaper reading, study of important works, debates on important literary and social questions.	...	...	40 8 0	40 8 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	28th June 1891.
Reading Room, attached to the People's Association, Guntúr.	Do. do. ...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1891.
D.P.W. Library, Bezwada ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	436 0 0	436 0 0	38	9	...	47	Registered.	1857.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	Oct. 1894.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1891.
Students' Literary Society ...	For self-improvement ...	...	...	...	...	50	...	500	550	Do. ...	1887.
S. and M. Sabha, Kollur ...	Promotion of the religious, social and political condition of the people.	...	...	30 4 0	30 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	12 Jan. 1886.
Boys' Association, Kollur ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	22nd Dec. 1894.
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve the literary, moral and social condition of the people.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Do. ...	Mar. 1886.
Sarasavinódhini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary	Do. ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1885.
Collector's Office Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	March 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.
The Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Young Men's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
The Sanmarga Samáj Library, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
Bellary Literary Society ..	Do. ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	75	...	...	75	Do. ...	6th April 1887.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1882.
Harpanahalli Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	May 1890.
Hadagalli Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1893.
Kampli Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1893.
Reading Room, Tadpatri ...	Do. ...	...	42 0 0	77 0 0	119 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	Oct. 1894.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Do. ...	...	...	185 6 0	185 6 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1894.
Reading Room, Gooty ...	Do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1892.
Bhicaji Venkatesh Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	177 0 0	177 0 0	33	1	...	34	Do. ...	29th Mar. 1892.
Reading Room, Dharmavaram.	Do. ...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1893.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	To improve the mental and social position of the public.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1882.
Reading Club, Proddatúr ...	Do. ...	...	10 0 0	142 0 0	152 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1884.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1894-95—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	To improve the mental and social position of the public.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	6	...	...	6	Not registered.	1881.
Madanapalle Association ...	Do. ...	...	...	142 0 0	176 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	May 1892.
Field Games' Association, Madanapalli.	Do. ...	...	...	34 0 0 401 15 10	401 15 10	18	...	12	30	Do. ...	Oct. 1892.
Reading Room, Nandyal ...	To improve the social condition of the people	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	27th Aug. 1892.
Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Literary and for purposes of recreation.	...	...	461 10 0	461 10 0	51	...	...	51	Do. ...	1863.
Kávali Reading Room ...	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
Mutual improvement Debating Society, Gúdur.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Dec. 1894.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	288 0 0	288 0 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1891.
Reading Room, Kanigiri ...	Studying Newspapers ...	...	...	158 0 0	158 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1890.
Vannia Kula Kshatriya Mahasangam.	To educate poor Vannia boys.	...	737 4 0	1,444 10 3	2,181 14 3	245	...	...	245	Registered.	April 1888.
Madras Maha Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	224 0 0	111 0 0	755 0 0	950	...	75	1,025	Do. ...	1850.
The Young Men's Christian Association.	For Literary and Technical improvement.	...	...	...	...	39,277	...	..	39,277	Do. ...	18th Jan. 1890.
Christian Literary Society ...	Educational	...	...	698 15 8	698 15 8	...	..	...	...	Not registered.	1858.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply Religious Literature.	...	...	1,843 9 2	1,843 9 2	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Royápet Free Reading Room and Library.	For the benefit of the poor in Royapet.	...	...	63 0 0	63 0 0	3,557	287	105	3,949	Do. ...	6th Mar. 1888.
Young Men's Hindu Association.	To impart instruction in Hindustani to afford facilities for social, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	2,780 0 0	2,780 0 0	250	...	...	250	Do. ...	9th Oct. 1894.
Tiruvatéswaranpet Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary and general ...	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1881.
Aryan Vedic Religious Association.	Exposition of religion (Hindu).	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Over 10 years.
The Madras Marriage Association.	Re-marrying girls that become widows before attaining their puberty.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Do. ...	Over 12 years
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	Mental, moral and social improvements.	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1880.
Pachaiyappa's Historical Association.	Do. ...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1892.
Pachaiyappa's Philosophical Association.	Do. ...	...	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1891.
Pachaiyappa's Andara Vidhya Pradayam.	Do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1895.
Pachaiyappa's Jubilee Library and Society.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1892.
The Theistic Library of the South Indian Brahma Samáj with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on general useful subjects.	...	...	...	...	87	2	...	89	Do. ...	20th Mar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Native Ragged School.	For the improvement of the morals of the juveniles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Madras School of Music ...	Encouragement of study and knowledge of music.	250 0 0	180 9 3	437 0 0	867 9 3	72	22	...	94	Registered.	29th July 1891.
The Saidapet Literary Club.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	24	...	...	24	Not registered.	23rd Jan. 1891.
Best Library, Chingleput ...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	28	...	...	28	Registered.	Aug. 1893.
Literary Association, Chingleput.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	18 0 0	16 0 0	34 0 0	18	...	21	39	Do. ...	12th April 1894.
Lawn Tennis Club and Reading Room, Conjeeveram.	Exercise and reading newspapers.	...	...	297 8 0	297 8 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	15th Feb. 1894.
Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurántakam.	Mental improvement ...	...	5 3 6	7 8 0	12 11 6	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	29th Jan. 1893.
Literary Association, Uttiramerour.	Do. ...	...	...	3 11 0	3 11 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	31st July 1892.
Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Reading newspapers, periodicals, &c., also debates and lectures.	...	...	627 8 0	627 8 0	107	...	...	107	Do. ...	Jan. 1894.
The Tirupati Mission High School Union.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils of the school.	...	...	11 12 3	11 12 3	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1887.
The Mission High School, Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Physical improvement of teachers and pupils.	...	...	16 3 4	16 3 4	...	...	53	53	Do. ...	1893.
The Mission High School Tennis Club, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	4	...	11	15	Do. ...	1894.
The Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	35 7 0	35 7 0	1,560	...	5,850	7,410	Do. ...	1889.
The Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Reading essays and newspapers.	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	1893.
The Young Men's Religious Association, Renigunta.	To make the Hindu youths understand the merits of Hinduism.	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	5	...	10	15	Do. ...	17th Sept. 1894.
The High School Literary Society, Chittoor.	For the improvement of the members.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1880.
The Reading Room, Katpadi.	Moral, mental and social improvements.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1893.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1894–95—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Mutual Improvement Society, Gudiyáttam.	General improvement of its members.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	1894.
Native Association, Chittoor.	Moral, mental and literary improvement.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1884.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittoor.	General enlightenment ...	...	...	102 6 3	102 6 3	...	...	...	1,823	Do. ...	1880.
Vellore Bar Reading Room ...	.....	...	...	239 0 0	239 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1889.
American Mission Reading Room, Punganúr.	General enlightenment ...	...	...	116 3 6	116 3 6	...	...	...	3,500	Do. ...	1890.
American Arcot Mission Reading room.	For the benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	5 in a week.	20 a day.	...	Do. ...	1875.
The Vellore Union Club ...	For the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	576 0 0	576 0 0	67	...	...	67	Do. ...	24th Feb. 1895.
Victoria Jubilee Club, Ránipét.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community.	...	...	228 7 10	228 7 10	1,800	...	...	1,800	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1887.
Railway Reading Room, Arkónam.	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining news-papers, periodicals, &c.	...	...	301 4 0	301 4 0	72	1	...	73	Do. ...	1869.
Sri Akilajana Manóramiya Sabha, Kávérippákkam.	To cultivate literature and discuss political matters.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1886.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Walájanagar.	For the benefit of the people.	...	76 7 4	30 15 0	107 6 4	3,886	...	975	4,361	Do. ...	1884.
Teachers' Association, Walájanagar.	To improve the knowledge of primary schoolmasters.	...	...	8 10 0	8 10 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	19th Mar. 1893.
Union Club, Tirukkóyilúr ...	.....	...	...	180 8 0	180 8 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1882.
Pachiappa's High School Debating Society.	For improvement in English Composition.	...	...	6 2 10	6 2 10	...	...	21	21	Do. ...	July 1892.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Moral, mental and intellectual improvement by circulation of news-papers.	...	...	152 4 0	152 4 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1889.
Recreation Club, Chidambaram.	Physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1892.
Tindivanam Union Club ...	Social, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	27 4 0	27 4 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	Sept. 1893.
The Senior Teachers' Association, Government Training School, Tanjore.	To improve their knowledge of the principles of the science and art of teaching.	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Feb. 1895.
The Junior Teachers' Association, Government Training School, Tanjore.	Do. ...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	Feb. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	To improve the condition of primary teachers.	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	98	...	...	98	Do. ...	Oct. 1888.
Reading Room, Pattukóttai...	For general improvement of the members.	...	...	137 0 0	137 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1878.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkáttuppalli.	To improve and condition of primary teachers.	...	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Reading Room Library, Tranquebar.	Diffusion of knowledge ...	...	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	12	...	...	12	Registered.	1879.
Reading Room, Máyaveram ...	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	1891.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Negapatam.	Circulation of news-papers, discussion of question of the day and formation of a library.	...	...	513 12 7	513 12 7	37	...	...	37	...	1871.
Reading Room, Tiruvallúr ...	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	115 8 0	115 8 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1883.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvallúr.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Nannilam.	Do. ...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	84	...	...	84	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Tirutturaippúndi.	Do. ...	...	0 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Védaraniam.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Kívalúr.	Do. ...	...	...	11 4 0	11 4 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1892.
Reading Room, Shiyali ...	Mental, social and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	182 0 0	182 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	25th April 1891.
The Town Club, Madura ...	Mutual improvement of the members by means of papers, periodicals, &c., discussions and debates, social and political.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	15	...	50	65	...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	For the improvement of education.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not registered.	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Sept. 1887.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1894–95—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Tinnevelly Club	Development of social intercourse, advancement of sound knowledge and promotion of physical and mental recreation.	...	...	96 8 0	96 8 0	91	...	...	91	Not Registered.	14th Mar. 1889.
Tuticorin Native Club ...	A pleasant resort for leisure hours, the development of social intercourse advancement of sound knowledge and promotion of physical and mental re-creation.	...	...	247 0 0	247 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	17th July 1891.
Reading-room, Srivaikuntam.	For diffusion of knowledge	...	...	213 0 0	213 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1892.
Jubilee Reading-room, Ambásamudram.	Physical, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	611 4 8	611 4 8	52	...	...	52	Do. ...	Dec. 1887.
Reading-room, Alwarkurichi.	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	28 14 0	28 14 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	22nd May 1893.
Young Men's Club, Pattamadai.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	37	...	...	37	Do. ...	1892.
Reading-room, Nánguméri ...	Mental and moral development of the public.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Jan. 1895.
Public Library and Reading-room, Tenkási.	General education improvement.	...	...	128 10 6	128 10 6	550	...	104	654	Registered.	28th April 1887.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, physical, moral and social improvement of the members and the public.	226 9 6	...	740 11 3	967 4 9	164	1	...	165	Do. ...	July 1884.
Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Do. ...	...	...	70 9 4	70 9 4	21	...	24	45	Not registered.	June 1884.
Saiva Samájam, Coimbatore...	Improvement of Tamil literature.	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	10	...	22	32	Do. ...	Oct. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Improvement of general and professional knowledge.	...	...	15 9 0	15 9 0	79	...	...	79	Do. ...	Aug. 1894.
Literary Association, Idigarai.	Do. ...	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Singanallúr.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Thondamathur.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Vellakinaru.	Do. ...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1895.
Reading-room, Erode ...	Intellectual physical and social advancement of the community.	...	...	294 0 0	294 0 0	51	...	...	51	Registered.	May 1880.
Jubilee Reading-room, Karúr.	Do. ...	...	...	130 6 0	130 6 0	285	...	45	330	Do. ...	Aug. 1889.
Reading-room, Kángayam.	Do. ...	...	...	174 0 0	174 0 0	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	Feb. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Karúr.	Improvement of moral and intellectual faculties of teachers.	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Sept. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Bhavání.	Do. ...	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	Jan. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Erode.	Do.	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Oct. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Dhárápuram.	Do.	...	...	12 8 0	12 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	Dec. 1894.
Students' Literary Association, Dhárápuram.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the students.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Do.
Ripon Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Reading of newspapers and physical exercises.	...	...	249 0 0	249 0 0	19	...	...	19	...	April 1894.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	146 4 0	146 4 0	28	1	...	29	Do. ...	Jan. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Palladam.	Improvement of general and professional knowledge of teachers.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	Oct. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Sálúru.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Avanashi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Jan. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	15	Do. ...	Dec. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Anamalai.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	March 1894.
Teachers' Association, Udumalpet.	Do. ...	...	1 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Komáralingam.	Do. ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	4	...	...	4	Do. ...	Aug. 1894.
Literary Society, Salem ...	Intellectual, physical, social and general improvement.	149 5 3	...	710 0 0	859 5 3	90	...	6	96	Registered.	1853.
London Mission free Reading Room.	Propagation of Christian knowledge.	...	...	...	...	450	...	150	600	Not registered.	1860.
Reading-room, Tiruppattúr...	For the improvement of the public.	...	...	335 8 0	335 8 0	48	3	...	51	Do. ...	1877.
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	10 0 0	130 0 0	140 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1877.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Tiruchengódu.	Improvement of mental and moral faculties.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	20	...	5	25	Do. ...	1881.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1894-95—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Remount Depôt School Library, Mattigiri.	.....	47 11 6	82 5 0	78 0 0	208 0 6	8	...	...	8	Not registered.	1882.
London Mission Reading-room, Hosúr.	Propagation of Christian knowledge.	...	...	...	...	4,243	...	...	4,243	Do. ...	1883.
S. P. G. Mission Reading-room, Hosúr.	Propagation of Christian knowledge.	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	1,872	...	2,182	4,056	Do. ...	1885.
Hosúr Club.	.....	...	...	82 2 0	82 2 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1895.
Reading-room, Denkanikota.	.....	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1894.
Thennore Club, Trichinopoly.	Reading of newspapers and playing of lawn tennis.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	4th Feb. 1894.
Town Hall, Trichinopoly ...	Diffusion of useful knowledge and the maintenance of a reading-room and library.	53 0 0	...	666 1 0	719 1 0	84	...	...	84	Registered.	May 1892.
Union Club, Trichinopoly ...		Closed.									
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	Promotion of science and literature, diffusion of useful knowledge and the promotion and maintenance of a reading-room and library.	72 0 6	...	120 13 2	192 13 8	22	...	...	22	Registered.	Dec. 1890.
Primary School Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	Improvement of general and professional knowledge of primary school teachers.	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1894.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Do. ...	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchandurai.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalgudi.	Do. ...	...	...	19 14 0	19 14 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Manachanallur.	Do. ...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1889.
Reading-room, Kulittalai ...	Intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils of the Board Middle School, Kulittalai, and of the public.	...	...	287 4 0	287 4 0	50	...	...	50	Registered.	1890.
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	Improvement of general and professional knowledge of teachers.	...	...	6 2 6	6 2 6	19	...	...	19	Not registered.	1893.
Teachers' Association, Lalepettai.	Do. ...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Manaparai.	Do. ...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Thuvarankurichi.	Do. ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Chinthamanipatti.	Do. ...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Perambalur.	For improving the system of teaching and for enabling the teachers to pass examinations.	...	...	30 9 0	30 9 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1894.
Victoria Jubilee Reading-room, Palghat.	General improvement ...	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	20th Aug. 1894.
Rozario Law Library, Palghat.	Do. ...	...	...	407 8 0	407 8 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	Nov. 1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Do. ...	...	...	22 8 0	22 8 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	1890.
Tali Union Reading-room ..	Do. ...	...	...	287 4 0	287 4 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Calicut Union Club	Do. ...	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	50	1	...	51	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Reading-room, Quilandy ...	Do. ...	...	...	146 8 0	146 8 0	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Aug. 1891.
Reading-room, Badagara ...	Do. ...	...	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Newspaper Reading Club, Cannanore.	Do. ...	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1894.
Catholic Club and Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	534 0 0	534 0 0	35	...	10	45	...	1879.
Students' Literary and Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	16	...	...	16	...	1892.
Reading Society, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	17	...	...	17	...	1874.
Theistic Library and Club, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	12	...	...	12	...	1889.
Mangalore Union	Do. ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	...	1886.
Senior Debating Society, Mangalore, attached to the Canara High School.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	...	12	Not registered.	1891.
Junior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1892.
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Literary, social and moral improvement.	...	...	6,507 14 0	6,507 14 0	...	...	...	1,500	Registered.	1859.
South-east Wynad Literary Union and Reading-room, Gudalur.	Do. ...	...	...	249 10 0	249 10 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	Sept. 1891.
The Coonoor Library and Reading-room.		Its secretary refused to furnish information.									

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1894–95.

Municipalities.	Population.		School-going age children.		Number of schools in 1894-95.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	36	1,189	132	64·0	6·6
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	22	896	216	70·4	14·8
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	19	1,060	201	91·5	15·5
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,678	39	2,132	691	85·1	25·9
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	362	99	51·3	12·9
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	18	479	178	37·6	13·9
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	37	2,060	340	92·3	14·2
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	39	1,853	353	60·8	11·6
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	38	1,714	563	82·0	25·9
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	47	1,399	460	65·3	20·3
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	73	2,705	744	97·0	24·5
Guntúr	11,723	11,606	1,763	1,741	47	1,802	463	102·2	26·6
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	21	706	183	41·3	13·1
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	34	1,347	315	76·9	16·5
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	63	2,660	728	58·6	16·6
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	31	1,139	97	57·3	5·0
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	9	467	105	89·5	19·9
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	36	1,064	239	81·7	18·3
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	46	1,776	474	82·8	21·0
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	29	1,003	565	122·9	69·5
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	565	29,719	10,331	87·7	30·4
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	45	2,328	389	75·3	11·8
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	80	3,392	823	106·2	23·2
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	14	509	77	36·8	5·4
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	24	934	103	90·6	9·3
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	18	668	172	90·1	20·7
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	71	2,915	619	83·8	17·1
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	29	1,375	117	101·0	8·2
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	84	4,056	850	104·2	19·9
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	70	3,835	682	96·6	16·3
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	28	1,161	264	79·7	16·5
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	68	2,710	832	66·8	17·2
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	46	1,931	330	111·6	18·0
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	112	7,470	1,493	113·0	21·4
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	30	1,067	222	69·5	13·0
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	92	5,578	806	84·7	12·3
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	26	1,474	148	98·0	9·7
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	20	744	122	64·2	9·2
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	14	524	54	43·2	4·2
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	40	1,920	326	108·8	16·7
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	32	1,601	743	120·6	50·3
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	33	1,476	371	71·8	21·7
Srivilliputoor	10,448	11,000	1,567	1,650	20	923	107	58·9	6·5
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	66	3,632	1,072	108·9	29·6
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	16	791	115	86·2	12·4
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	19	717	229	92·6	27·3
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	62	2,533	1,051	51·4	20·1
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	12	798	20	76·1	1·5
Tiruppattúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	18	968	97	83·4	7·4
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	25	913	588	76·9	54·9
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	8	459	169	95·2	39·7
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	58	3,215	869	62·1	18·3
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	18	947	382	67·3	31·0
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	52	2,612	593	91·0	19·0
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	35	1,635	675	81·3	32·6
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	19	1,080	402	54·2	18·9
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	38	2,786	889	87·0	30·3
Total ...	1,044,570	1,077,845	156,685	161,677	2,702	129,209	34,278	82·5	21·2

APPENDIX T.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1894–95.

Name of schcol.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.		Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Ganjám.				
Kallikot College, Berhampur	27	169	929	403
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	85	...	693
Sri Rajah's Lower Secondary School, Mandasá.	...	64	...	63
Total ...	27	318	929	1,159
Vizagapatam.				
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	19	221	1,506	745
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	424	...	1,828
St. Aloysius' Lower Secondary School, Vizagapatam	...	159	...	1,698
Upper Primary Sanskrit School, Bobbili ...	...	37	...	33
Total ...	19	841	1,506	4,304
Gódávari.				
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	8	301	227	218
Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	144	..	881
C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	139	...	1,525
Total ...	8	584	227	2,624
Kistna.				
Noble College, Masulipatam	61	245	1,966	991
A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	32	90	1,310	320
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	277	...	1,353
C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	127	...	389
Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	215	...	381
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	...	...	...	40
Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	13	...	220
C.M.S. Training Institution, Practising Branch	...	63	...	78
A.E.L.M. School, Palnad	...	...	...	18
C.M.S. Training Institution, Masulipatam ...	...	14	...	335
A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	17	...	590
Total ...	93	1,061	3,276	4,715
Kurnool.				
S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	131	...	1,467
Total ...	...	131	...	1,467
Bellary.				
Wardlaw College, Bellary	9	342	1,284	593
Sanskrit Bhashamanjari School, Bellary ...	...	32	...	132
Total ...	9	374	1,284	725
Anantapur.				
Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	12	...	55
Total ...	...	12	...	55
Cuddapah.				
High School, Madanapalle	...	99	...	780
American Mission Lower Secondary School, Madanapalle	...	46	...	633
American Mission Lower Secondary School, Vayalpad	...	58	...	221
Total ...	...	203	...	1,634
Nellore.				
A.B.M. College Ongole	14	309	22	857
Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	208	...	763
F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	305	...	305
Rajah's Upper Secondary School, Venkatagiri.	...	178	...	191
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki divisions	...	...	...	55
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Podili and Darsi divisions	...	...	...	55
Total ...	14	1,000	22	2,226

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.		Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras.				
Madras Christian College	828	...	28,010	...
Pachaiyappa's College	135	...	8,014	...
Doveton Protestant College	16	...	4,225	3,084
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	18	...	1,962	1,306
Church of Scotland Mission College	123	...	1,334	1,296
St. Mary's College	1	...	1,003	1,297
Harris High School, Rayapet	...	186	...	2,659
London Mission Institution	...	..	...	361
S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	315	...	1,387
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	261	...	2,581
Black Town High School	...	275	...	931
St. Thomé Seminary	...	292	...	575
Hindu Lower Secondary School, Pudupet ...	...	185	..	85
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	78	..	1,349
Peddunayakanpet Lower Secondary School ...	...	274	...	537
Govindu Nayudu's Lower Secondary School ...	...	690	...	1,207
Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town ...	...	77	...	400
St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School	...	123	...	680
St. Matthias' Boys' School, New Town ...	...	66	...	470
St. Anthony's Boys' School, Pudupet	...	135	...	632
Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	638	...	108
Saiyid Kareem's Upper Primary School ...	...	...	...	48
St. Thomé Orphanage, Mailapur	...	...	...	173
Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial School.	...	...	...	1,249
Madras Industrial School	...	26	...	360
Anjumani Mufudi Ali Islam	...	148	...	283
Primary Schools, Rent Grants	...	...	...	97
Rajagopal Poor Boys' School	...	232	...	60
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Popham's Broadway	...	136	...	43
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Kondítope ...	...	...	...	5
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Periamet ...	...	...	...	10
Native Middle School, Triplicane	...	...	...	56
English Middle School, Pursewalkum	...	72	...	420
St. George's Cathedral School	...	50	...	240
Hindu Middle School, Black Town	...	341	...	7
Young Men's Christian Association	...	54	...	207
Whitefield Schools	...	...	...	45
Chengalvaraya Naicker's Commercial School ...	...	144	...	607
Madras Industrial School	...	26	...	1,130
Anjumani Mufudi Ali Islam	...	169	...	1,326
Total ...	1,121	4,993	44,548	27,311
Chingleput.				
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	153	...	2,580
St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	38	...	209
Railway School, Perambúr	...	123	...	363
Wesleyan Mission Lower Secondary School, Madurántakam	...	43	...	162
Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	174	...	671
F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	161	...	262
Do. do. Chingleput	...	184	...	356
Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	252	...	761
Wesleyan Mission Lower Secondary School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	98	...	552
Sanskrit School, Sriperumbúdúr	...	63	...	270
Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	30
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Thangal ...	...	...	...	5
F.C.M. Primary School, Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	16
Do. do. Walajabad	...	...	...	16
Do. Primary School, (Supervisor)	...	...	...	200
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	118	...	765
Total ...	..	1,407	...	7,218
North Arcot.				
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	203	...	550
American Mission High School, Ránipet ...	...	...	...	798
Do. do. Punganúr ...	...	98	...	739
Church of Scotland Mission High School, Vellore	...	...	...	729
American Mission Schools, Chittur Taluk ...	...	...	..	100
Do. High School, Vellore ...	...	593	...	126
Arcot American Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	105	...	450
Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Arkonam	...	93	...	550
Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur	...	66	...	352
Total ...	...	1,158	...	4,394

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1894–95—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
South Arcot.				
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	57	469	2,350	912
Town College, Cuddalore	19	186	671	251
Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	250	...	858
Total ...	76	905	3,021	2,021
Tanjore.				
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	87	148	5,931	605
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	17	226	1,463	332
Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	296	...	1,546
Town High School, Kumbaknónam	...	549	...	1,860
Pennington High School, Shiyali	...	146	...	839
St. Antony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	229	...	155
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi ...	...	241	...	301
E.L.M. High School, Tranquebar	...	129	...	692
Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	29	...	146
Mahajana Sabha Lower Secondary School, Nannilam	...	36	...	61
Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	24
H. B. Grigg's Lower Secondary School, Tiruvádi	...	124	...	92
Sanskrit School, Therumisanallur	...	19	...	87
Balasamvarthani Sanskrit School, Ingikollai ...	...	31	...	120
Sanskrit School, Thukili	...	20	...	50
Wesleyan Mission Schools (Supervisor) ...	...	...	...	19
E.L.M. Training School, Poraiyar	...	22	...	423
Total ...	104	2,245	7,394	7,852
Trichinopoly.				
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	320	1,458	9,917	...
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	155	531	7,431	...
St. Joseph's Poor European Boarding School.	...	44	...	549
St. Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	120
Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly	...	24	...	600
S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School, Puttur ...	...	26	...	189
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly ...	...	121	...	651
Total ...	475	2,204	17,348	2,109
Madura.				
Native College, Madura	36	531	530	1,430
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	178	...	1,399
American Mission High School, Madura ...	...	222	...	296
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Pámban ...	...	...	...	240
S.P.G. Boys' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	80
English Lower Secondary School, Paramagudi.	...	91	...	89
American Mission Practising School, Pasumalai	...	211	...	380
S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	22	...	252
American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai	...	34	...	797
Total ...	36	1,289	530	4,963
Tinnevelly.				
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	50	461	919	1,817
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	30	388	1,437	54
Caldwell High School, Tuticorin	...	94	...	1,072
St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	333	...	461
C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	193	...	536
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Sawyerpuram.	...	115	...	562
S.P.G. School, Ottappidáram (Supervisor) ...	...	44	...	13
Hindu Upper Secondary School, Srivilliputtúr.	...	117	...	70
Anglo-Vernacular Upper Secondary School, Pattamadai	...	148	...	150
C.M.S. Practising Class, Palamcottah	...	111	...	146
S.P.G. Training Institution, Tuticorin	...	17	...	1,446
Art and Industrial School, Nazareth	...	138	...	1,122
C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	23	...	545
Total ...	80	2,182	2,356	7,994
Coimbatore.				
Coimbatore College	52	521	2,702	1,392
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	19	462	198	322
Virapandi Committee's Lower Secondary School	...	43	...	267
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr (Literary)	...	21	...	151
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karúr (Technical)	...	54	...	2,063
Total ...	71	1,101	2,900	4,195

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Salem.				
London Mission High School, Salem	...	144	...	473
Total ...	...	144	...	473
Nilgiris.				
St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	75	...	2,168
St. Lewis Lower Secondary School, Gudalur ...	...	54	...	260
B.G.M. Upper Primary School, Kartery ...	...	...	...	42
B.G.M. Training Institution, Kaity	...	7	...	461
Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor	...	80	...	690
Total ...	...	216	...	3,621
Malabar.				
B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	213	...	502
Do. do. Tellicherry	...	231	...	588
Rajah's do. Kollangot	...	171	...	150
B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur	...	141	...	875
Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	218	...	814
St. Joseph's Poor European School, Calicut ...	...	199	...	456
Total ...	...	1,173	...	3,385
South Canara.				
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	50	378	4,987	275
German Mission High School, Mangalore ...	...	238	...	458
Total ...	50	616	4,987	733
Total for Boys ...	2,183	24,157	90 328	95,178
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Vizagapatam.				
Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam ...	...	125	...	980
English Girls' School, Bimlipatam	...	...	...	177
Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	62	...	250
London Mission Girls' School, Chengalrowpet.	...	66	...	225
Do. do. Kotapeta ...	...	98	...	241
Total ...	..	351	...	1,873
Gódávari.				
Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	25	...	125
St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada ...	...	48	...	367
C.E.Z.M. Caste Girls' School, Ellore	...	...		600
Total ...	...	73	...	1,092
Kistna.				
A.E.L.M. Hindu Girls' School, Old Mangalagiri	...	...	...	16
A.E.L.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, New Mangalagiri	...	...	..	12
A.E.L.M. Cloth Bazaar Girls' School, Guntúr...	...	...	...	24
Do. Agraharam do. do. ...	...	...	...	24
Do. Brahman Girls' School, Bapatla ...	...	...	...	20
Do. Sudra do. do. ...	...	...	...	12
Do. Muhammadan Girl's School, Bapatla.	...	...	...	11
Do. Girls' School (Superintendent) ...	...	...	...	861
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Buttayapetta ...	...	..	...	15
Do. do Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	5
Do. do. Narasarowpet ...	...	..	...	16
C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Practising Class, Masulipatam	...	45	...	12
A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses.	...	6	...	315
Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	4	...	341
C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training Class ...	...	13	...	270
Total ...	...	68	...	1,954

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1894–95—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.		Amount of grant drawn in 1894-95.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			RS.	RS.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Bellary.				
St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	...	89	...	1,079
London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary.	...	61	...	92
Do. Canarese Girls' School, Bellary	...	76	...	125
Total	...	226	...	1,296
Cuddapáh.				
American Mission Hindu Girls' School, Vayalpad	...	...	...	17
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	55	...	126
Do. do. Madanapalli	...	59	...	10
London Mission Caste Primary School, Madanapalli	...		...	38
Total	...	114	...	191
Nellore.				
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	23	...	112
A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapatnám	...	55	...	7
Do. do. Turupupalam	...	66	...	10
Do. do. Ongole Town	...	70	...	10
A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Ongole (Practising Branch)	...	52	...	70
A.B.M. Training Institution	...	21	...	210
Total	...	287	...	419
Madras.				
F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kassimode	...	152	...	1,353
Do. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	300	...	1,299
Do. Balika Patasala,	...	200	...	673
Do. Chetty Girls' School	...	172	...	838
Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	145	...	964
Do. do. Rayapuram	...	157	...	778
Do. do. Mint Street	...	230	...	1,179
Do. Home Education Classes	...	33	...	559
Do. Girls' School, Seven Wells Street	...	...	...	142
Do. Christian Female Training School, Practising Branch	...	52	...	206
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	119	...	1,019
Do. do. Amalgamated Schl., do.	...	112	...	1,276
Do. do. Pay School, Vepery	...	87	...	730
Do. do. Orphan School	...	79	...	1,400
Do. do. Infant School	...	100	...	400
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	35	...	1,005
Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	114	...	1,047
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	30	...	1,220
S.P.G. Ladies' Association, Mailapur	...	...	...	44
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Veerapillai Street	...	203	...	365
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Chetput	...	64	...	273
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Triplicane	...	183	...	325
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Purasawalkum	...	185	...	297
Maharajah's Girls' School, Mailapur	...	101	...	542
Do. do. Chintadripet	...	102	...	381
Do. do. Black Town	...	102	...	339
Do. do. Triplicane	...	99	...	392
Do. do. Muthialpet	...	79	...	491
Do. do. KindergartenGirls' School	...	86	...	189
Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	113	...	2,593
Union Girls' School, John Pereira's	...	59	...	263
St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	85	...	544
St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	157	...	100
London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery.	...	117	...	227
Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street.	...	126	...	214
Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	97	...	209
Do. do. Chulai	...	212	...	499
Do. do. Purasawalkum	...	112	...	282
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	87	...	253
Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street	...	70	...	238
Do. do. Triplicane	...	92	...	591
Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	10	...	210
Do. do. Rayapet	...	52	...	108
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras—continued.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapet.	...	104	...	1,550
Do. Hindu Girls' School Rayapet	...	101	...	365
Do. do. Tiruvateesvaranpet	...	99	...	350
Do. do. Mirsahibpet	...	75	...	352
Do. do. Mailapur	...	56	...	275
Do. do. Egmore	...	46	...	335
F.C.M. Training School, Cassimode	...	17	...	117
Do. Christian Female Training School	...	27	...	489
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet	...	43	...	240
St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Madras	...	105	...	700
Convent of St. Thomas' Girls' School, Mailapur.	...	65	...	241
Lutheran Mission Girls' School, Purasawalkum	...	106	...	24
St. Matthias' Girls School	...	52	...	420
Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School, Portuguese Street	...	108	...	34
Do. Konditope	...	68	...	20
Do. Periamet	...	117	...	28
Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	211	...	3,550
The Madras School of Music	...	75	...	2,300
Presentation Convent Special Classes	...	376	...	600
Total	...	6,565	...	37,939
Chingleput.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurántakam	...	45	...	72
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr	...	92	...	232
F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	96	...	658
Do. do. Central Conjeeveram	...	81	...	273
Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	76	...	300
Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...	91	...	290
Do. do. Perianatham	...	...	...	14
Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Muthiyalpet	...	...	...	10
New School, Pallavaram	...	44	...	279
Wesleyan Mission Lower Secondary School, St. Thomas' Mount.	...	52	...	522
Total	...	577	...	2,653
North Arcot.				
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	53	...	196
Do. do. Arconam	...	57	...	204
American Mission Girls' School, Punganur	...	94	...	16
Do. do. Circar Mandy St.	...	...	...	25
Do. do. Arasamaram St.	...	...	...	35
Do. do. Chittoor	...	149	...	48
Do. Training School, Allapuram (Practising Branch)	...	25	...	113
Do. Training School	...	19	...	209
Total	...	397	...	846
South Arcot.				
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Manjakuppam	...	115	...	117
S.P.G. do. Cuddalore Old Town.	...		...	192
Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	41	...	180
Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	19	...	414
R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Practising Branch	...	85	...	330
Do. Training Section	...	12	...	675
Total	...	272	...	1,908
Tanjore.				
R.C. Girls' School, Kandamangalam	...	...	...	6
Do. Pandi	...	...	...	6
Do. Ombathuveli	...	...	...	7
Hindu Girls' School, East, Negapatam	...	...	...	16
Do. Velipalayam	...	...	...	26
Do. North Main Street	...	48	...	9
Do. Tiruvidamarudur	...	...	...	3
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, South Main Street	...	...	...	12
Do. West Main Street	...	...	...	20
Do. Tiruvadi	...	...	...	18
Do. Mayarnambuchavadi	...	...	...	10
S.P.G. Muhammadan Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	...	1
S.P.G. Lady Napier Caste Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	...	48
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Dabirkulam	...	...	...	10
Total	...	48	...	192

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1894–95—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly.				
Presentation Convent Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	61	...	345
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools (Supervisor)	...	...	...	103
Do. Lady Hobart Girls' School	...	85	...	21
Do. Girls' School, Beemanayakanpalayam	...	...	...	7
Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	...	...	21
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Andar Street	...	...	...	32
Do. Gujili Street	...	...	...	20
Do. Ariyalúr	...	...	...	14
Do. Tennore	...	...	...	10
S.P.G. Training School, Puttúr (Practising Branch)	...	26	...	680
S.P.G. Training School, Puttúr	...	18	...	426
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puttúr	...	23	...	72
Total	...	213	...	1,751
Madura.				
S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	480
American Mission Training Institution, Madura (Practising Branch)	...	162	...	453
American Mission Training Institution, Madura	...	22	...	1,032
Total	...	184	...	1,965
Tinnevelly.				
Central Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	10
Do. Madacovil	...	...	...	6
Do. Kallidakurichi	...	...	...	6
Do. Kockarikulam	...	...	...	14
Do. Vannarpet	...	...	...	6
Do. Puttagarathi	...	...	...	7
Do. Melapalayam	...	...	...	5
Do. Tachanallur	...	...	...	9
Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah (Practising Branch)	...	233	...	613
Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	23	...	643
Sarah Tucker High School, Palamcottah	...	24	...	198
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth (Practising Branch)	...	157	...	578
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth	...	11	...	337
S.P.G. Girls' School, Idaiyangudi	...	243	...	97
Art and Industrial School, Nazareth	...	52	...	82
St. John's Girls' Training School (Practising Branch)	...	157	...	247
Total	...	900	...	2,858
Coimbatore.				
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	65	...	883
Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	78	...	1,359
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	14	...	150
All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	35	...	267
Total	...	192	...	2,659
Salem.				
Remount Depot, Matigiri	...	8	...	360
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	144	...	28
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	225
Total	...	152	...	613
Nilgiris.				
Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	44	...	650
R.C. Girls' School, Coonoor	...	73	...	333
Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	70	...	330
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes	...	14	...	130
C.M.S. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootacamund	...	45	...	32
Total	...	246	...	1,975
Malabar.				
St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	136	...	1,685
St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	90	...	270
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	96	...	1,232
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry	...	79	...	1,200
Nellikat Girls' School	...	...	...	12
Mappilla Girls' School, Manjeri	...	...	...	15
Do. Naminakad	...	...	...	13
Total	...	401	...	4,427
South Canara.				
St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	222	...	1,730
Do. Training School, Mangalore	...	13	...	1,200
Victoria do. do.	...	129	...	1,280
Muhammadan do. do.	...	...	...	5
B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	...	165	...	98
Do. Training School	...	2	...	510
Total	...	531	...	4,823
Total for Girls	...	11,797	...	71,434
Total Grants to Aided Schools	2,183	35,954	90,328	*1,66,612
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.				
Vizagapatam.				
High School, Yellamanchili	...	96	...	508
Middle School, Parvatipuram	...	76	...	150
Do. Kasimkóta	...	42	...	307
Do. Palkonda	...	47	...	311
Total	...	261	...	1,276
Gódávari.				
High School, Amalápuram	...	268	...	756
Middle School, Viravásaram	...	72	...	620
Total	...	340	...	1,376
Kistna.				
Middle School, Gudiváda	...	107	...	82
Do. Tenali	...	60	...	206
Do. Répalle	...	86	...	180
Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	30	...	215
Total	...	283	...	683
Bellary.				
High School, Harpanahalli	...	68	...	1,203
Middle School, Hospet	...	42	...	429
Do. Rayadrug	...	53	...	75
Primary School, Hospet	...		...	160
Do. Narayanadevargiri	...		...	149
Do. Harpanahalli	...	646	...	162
Do. Kotturu	...		...	167
Do. Kudligi	...		...	83
Do. Hadagalli	...		...	82
Total	...	809	...	2,510
Anantapur.				
Middle School, Penukonda	...	59	...	285
Total	...	59	...	285
Cuddapah.				
Middle School, Badvel	...	27	...	122
Do. Proddatur	...	101	...	152
Total	...	128	...	274
Nellore.				
Middle School, Kavali	...	86	...	297
Do. Kandukur	...	77	...	180
Total	...	163	...	477

* Includes grants to Private schools, Rs. 967.
Do. Whitefield schools, Rs. 45.

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1894-95—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.		Amount of grant drawn in 1894-95.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			RS.	RS.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
North Arcot.				
High School, Chittoor	...	152	...	2,255
Middle School, Arcot	...	78	...	511
Do. Arni	...	129	...	562
Do. Kuppam	...	71	...	10
Yeomiah School	...	...	...	1,200
Total ...	...	430	...	4,538
South Arcot.				
Middle School, Villupuram	...	76	...	473
Do. Vriedhachalam	...	65	...	419
Do. Porto Novo	...	53	...	211
Do. Tirukkóyilúr	...	79	...	403
Do. Pahruti	...	126	...	332
Do. Tiruvannámalai	...	65	...	449
Do. Kallakurchi	...	53	...	336
Total ...	...	517	...	2,623
Tanjore.				
High School, Tiruválúr	...	250	...	1,453
Middle School, Orattanádu	...	74	...	69
Total ...	...	324	...	1,522
Trichinopoly.				
Middle School, Kulittalai	...	52	...	298
Do. Lalgudi	...	64	...	355
Total ...	...	116	...	653
Madura.				
Madura Technical Institute { Literary	...	187	...	96
Madura Technical Institute { Training	...	45	...	445
Madura Technical Institute { Technical ...	...	160	...	2,059
Total ...	...	392	...	2,600
Tinnevelly.				
Alwar Tirunagari Govindappan Chatram Sanskrit School	...	32	...	60
Circle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevelly Tk. ...	...	...	...	163
Training School, Tinnevelly	...	43	...	753
Total ...	...	75	...	976
Coimbatore.				
High School, Udamalpet	...	130	...	840
Do. Dhárápuram	...	88	...	617
Middle School, Pollachi	...	80	...	289
Total ...	...	298	...	1,746
Salem.				
High School, Námakkal	...	127	...	1,370
Do. Hosúr	...	79	...	751
Middle School, Dharmapuri	...	112	...	427
Do. Krishnagiri	...	149	...	286
Do. Tiruchengódu	...	125	...	220
Primary School, Sankaridrug	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	592	...	3,059
Malabar.				
Middle School, Angadipuram	...	85	...	225
Do. Betatnad	...	91	...	376
Do. Manjeri	...	87	...	358
Do. Cherpalcheri	...	78	...	234
Do. Kotayi	...	70	...	415
Do. Kotuvayur	...	106	...	438
Do. Alattur	...	149	...	425
Do. Chávakkát	...	131	...	429
Mappilla Training School, Tirur	...	12	...	240
Do. Tellicherry ...	...	10	...	240
Do. Malapuram ...	...	12	...	240
Total ...	...	831	...	3,620

Name of School.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.		Amount of grant drawn in 1894-95.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			RS.	RS.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
South Canara.				
High School, Coondapoor	...	176	...	1,068
Total ...	...	176	...	1,068
Total Grants to Local Board Schools ...	...	5,794	...	29,286
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.				
Ganjám.				
Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	91	...	524
Middle Schools, Parlakimedi Municipality ...	...	...	...	22
Total ...	...	91	...	546
Vizagapatam.				
Primary Schools, Bimilipatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	26
Total ...	...	...	...	26
Gódávari.				
Primary Schools, Ellore Municipality	...	...	...	47
Total ...	...	...	...	47
Kurnool.				
Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	133	...	2,784
Total ...	...	133	...	2,784
Bellary.				
Municipal High School, Bellary	...	213	...	990
Total ...	...	213	...	990
Anantapur.				
High School, Anantapur	...	100	...	1,122
Total ...	...	100	...	1,122
Cuddapah.				
High School, Cuddapah	...	121	...	3,448
Total ...	...	121	...	3,448
Nellore.				
Primary Schools, Nellore Municipality ...	...	...	...	38
Total ...	...	...	...	38
Chingleput.				
Primary Schools, Conjeeveram Municipality ...	...	...	...	40
Total ...	...	...	...	40
North Arcot.				
Middle School, Walajapet	...	117	...	23
Total ...	...	117	...	23
Tanjore.				
High School, Máyavaram	...	361	...	618
Primary Schools, Negapatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	168
Do. Máyavaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	82
Do. Kumbakónam Municipality.	...	...	...	157
Do. Tanjore Municipality ...	...	...	...	210
Girls' School, Máyavaram	...	151	...	78
Total ...	...	512	...	1,313

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1894–95—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.		Amount of grant drawn in 1894–95.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			Rs.	Rs.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly.				
Primary Schools, Srirangam Municipality ...	...	...	...	196
Municipal Common Gymnasium	...	...	...	166
Total ...	...	...	...	362
Madura.				
High School, Dindigul	...	77	...	683
Common Gymnasium, Dindigul Municipality.	...	...	...	48
Primary Schools, Periyakulam Municipality ...	...	...	...	90
Total ...	...	77	...	821
Tinnevelly.				
Primary Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality ...	...	...	...	42
Do. Palamcottah Municipality ...	...	...	...	59
Total ...	...	...	...	101
Coimbatore.				
High School, Karúr	...	67	...	349
Total ...	...	67	...	349
Salem.				
Salem College	12	255	965	1,218
High School, Tiruppattúr	...	140	...	522
Primary Schools, Salem Municipality	...	...	...	47
Gymnastic Instructor, Salem Municipality ...	...	...	...	71
Supervisor, Salem Municipality	...	...	...	33
Total ...	12	395	965	1,891
Nilgiris.				
Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund ...	...	46	...	3,060
Total ...	...	46	...	3,060
Malabar.				
Victoria College, Palghat	56	342	2,780	1,970
Brennen College, Tellicherry	42	194	1,215	935
High School, Cannanore	...	152	...	695
Middle School, Tiruvengode	...	155	...	45
Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality ...	...	...	...	80
Do. Palghat Municipality ...	...	...	...	72
Do. Calicut Municipality ...	...	...	...	116
Do. Cannanore Municipality ...	...	...	...	72
Do. Cochin Municipality ...	...	...	...	103
Total ...	98	843	3,995	4,088
South Canara.				
Primary Schools, Mangalore	...	...	...	4
Total, Grants to Municipal Schools ...	110	2,715	4,960	21,053
Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds ...	2,223	44,463	95,288	2,16,951

APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the Distribution of Provincial Grant-in-aid by Districts.

Districts.	1893-94.					1894-95.				
	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	The management of Local Boards.	The management of Municipal Boards.	Private management.			The management of Local Boards.	The management of Municipal Boards.	Private management.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjám ...	2,203	806	5,475	8,484	1·39	2,300	867	4,379	7,546	1·28
Vizagapatam ...	3,823	113	11,548	15,484	2·53	5,050	132	10,995	16,177	2·75
Gódávari ...	9,000	165	10,122	19,287	3·15	4,871	200	7,622	12,693	2·16
Kistna ...	5,976	170	23,299	29,445	4·83	6,058	5	20,512	26,575	4·52
Kurnool ...	2,654	...	3,455	6,109	0·99	2,279	...	2,819	5,098	·87
Bellary ...	2,094	1,717	5,371	9,182	1·50	3,269	1,318	4,795	9,382	1·60
Anantapur ...	2,611	835	2,485	5,981	0·98	1,986	1,118	1,540	4,644	·79
Cuddapah ...	2,075	...	4,299	6,374	1·04	2,964	9	5,406	8,379	1·42
Nellore ...	5,316	48	6,944	12,308	2·01	2,772	88	9,387	12,247	2·08
Madras ...	...	...	1,47,693	1,47,693	24·15	...	...	1,44,655	1,44,655	24·60
Chingleput ...	741	55	25,229	26,025	4·26	551	53	23,922	24,526	4·17
North Arcot ...	9,722	200	13,987	23,909	3·90	7,618	90	15,033	22,741	3·87
South Arcot ...	5,766	...	10,083	15,849	2·59	5,807	...	9,528	15,335	2·61
Tanjore ...	5,089	2,109	33,675	40,873	6·69	6,084	2,846	30,959	39,889	6·78
Trichinopoly ...	3,460	283	30,370	34,113	5·59	2,033	383	36,448	38,864	6·61
Madura ...	6,739	1,172	18,794	26,705	4·37	5,806	1,413	18,838	26,057	4·43
Tinnevelly ...	4,750	431	58,109	63,290	10·36	3,649	122	47,047	50,818	8·64
Coimbatore ...	5,310	249	15,586	21,145	3·46	5,039	375	18,314	23,728	4·03
Salem ...	7,433	3,047	5,218	15,698	2·56	6,087	3,012	5,048	14,147	2·41
Nilgiris ...	15	6,082	8,204	14,301	2·33	340	3,233	8,184	11,757	2·00
Malabar ...	15,958	8,710	21,253	45,921	7·51	16,079	10,623	24,011	50,713	8·62
South Canara...	5,122	388	17,797	23,307	3·81	5,366	97	16,638	22,101	3·76
Total ...	1,05,857	26,630	4,78,996	* 6,11,483	100·00	96,008	25,984	4,66,080	† 5,88,072	100·00

* This amount excludes Rs. 235 paid to Colonial schools.
† This amount excludes Rs. 45 paid to Colonial schools.

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Institutions — For males ...	36	6	528	18,852
			Institutions — For females.	...	...	204	767
			Institutions — Total ...	36	6	732	19,619
141,350	Towns ... 214	Males ... 17,625,114	Scholars — Males ...	3,182	830	63,893	498,472
	Villages ... 56,889	Females ... 18,016,714					
	Total ... 57,103	Total ... 35,641,828	Scholars — Females ...	3	4	19,104	80,119
			Scholars — Total ...	3,185	834	82,997	578,591

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. For Males	6,12,326	2,23,058	14,60,840	17,75,904	1,58,134	2,46,929	44,77,191
1. Institutions. For Females	.....	.....	4,69,238	2,22,912	52,049	18,297	7,62,496
Total ...	6,12,326	2,23,058	19,30,078	19,98,816	2,10,183	2,65,226	52,39,687
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	12·53	8·44	18·47	12·70	7·38	5·63	65·15
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	·05	6·62	71·87	3·09	3·40	85·03
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1·70	·16	15·90	55·43	·63	8·67	82·49
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·28	3·38	29·24	30·28	3·18	4·02	79·38
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	200 6 5	225 1 5	19 1 4	7 10 6	110 5 3	75 10 3	33 10 10
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	1 1 4	.....	.....	0 15 1	37 15 1	2 3 2
Total cost ...	269 4 5	302 3 11	34 13 9	7 14 6	111 14 3	137 8 9	46 13 11
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	2 12 6	0 7 1	17 13 0	14 8 6	0 11 1
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	4 15 5	3 5 10	98 12 8	6 13 3	3 11 1
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 14 9	4 11 1	118 2 6	71 8 3	6 0 5
Municipal schools... Cost to Provincial Revenues	42 6 3	.....	5 15 3	0 3 6	.....	15 5 4	1 8 0
Municipal schools... Cost to Municipal Funds	33 0 6	.....	1 7 8	4 0 3	.....	4 14 8	3 12 8
Total cost ...	139 14 8	.....	27 9 2	5 4 7	.....	28 2 8	9 15 5
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues	.....	.....	13 11 2	.....	.....	.....	13 11 2
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost ...	.....	.....	18 9 1	.....	.....	.....	18 9 1
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	40 7 8	.....	3 13 7	0 5 7	85 15 8	10 6 1	1 0 5
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 2	0 15 4	.....	.....	0 14 7
Total cost ...	165 7 0	.....	25 3 4	3 7 1	197 0 0	48 13 3	8 0 8
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	189 7 10	.....	20 11 7	1 14 9	53 7 9	41 0 6	3 3 11
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	76 7 9	225 1 5	4 9 10	0 7 1	89 2 1	35 0 2	1 15 4
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	1 3 2	1 1 4	1 3 2	1 5 5	17 9 0	15 10 11	1 6 10
Total cost ...	189 12 0	302 3 11	24 7 10	3 8 5	128 15 2	83 11 11	8 0 0

Madras Presidency for the official year 1894–95.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
56	29	19,507	177	4,469	24,153	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 42·30	
19	10	1,000	...	29	1,029	1·80	
75	39	20,507	177	4,498	25,182	44·10	
1,376	2,842	570,595	4,256	81,680	656,531	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 24·88	
318	577	100,125	165	7,533	107,823	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 3·99	
1,694	3,419	670,720	4,421	89,213	764,354	14·30	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1894–95.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,58,936	56,340	3,88,288	59,612	4,32,390	15,008	2,50,498	13,61,072	66,00,759
1,58,936	56,340	3,88,288	59,612	4,32,390	15,008	2,50,498	13,61,072	66,00,759
.....	2·86	14·42	1·78	13·48	·61	1·70	34·35	100·00
.....	.....	10·36	·43	3·67	·14	·37	14·97	100·00
.....	.....	5·76	·03	10·48	·81	·43	17·51	100·00
2·41	·85	5·88	·90	6·55	·23	3·80	20·62	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University education.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	4	737	756	671	3	110	117	103	...	...	...	...	27	2,209	2,232	2,026
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	630	551	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	72	73	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	19	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	66	54	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	47	43	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	834	738	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools.																
For boys — High schools, English	4	1,144	979	884	24	3,703	3,326	2,891	...	...	...	...	79	21,665	19,414	17,191
For boys — Middle schools, English	9	1,187	1,115	945	74	6,116	5,552	4,811	1	76	76	49	132	13,136	12,567	10,507
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	9	412	401	315	57	5,042	4,934	4,280	...	...	...	...	60	4,161	4,061	3,304
For girls — High schools, English	2	215	228	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,772	1,715	1,503
For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	333	331	237
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,633	2,541	2,173
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	40	3,555	3,484	2,642	4	503	469	347	...	...	...	...	99	8,929	9,956	6,802
Total	64	6,513	6,207	4,974	159	15,364	14,281	12,329	1	76	76	49	421	52,629	50,585	41,717
Primary schools.																
For boys	174	6,084	5,780	4,493	3,351	139,578	138,455	116,422	...	...	...	...	9,316	274,824	270,049	229,655
For girls	115	6,158	5,988	4,720	15	799	802	590	...	...	...	...	521	22,086	21,137	16,287
Total	289	12,242	11,768	9,213	3,366	140,377	139,257	117,012	...	...	...	...	9,837	296,910	291,186	245,942
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	29	973	935	841	19	271	271	245	...	...	...	...	7	134	128	119
Do. for mistresses	4	86	91	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	204	176	163
Schools of Art	1	518	466	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	340	348	330	2	44	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	1	200	231	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	2	190	172	152	...	...	...	...	12	863	770	621
Other schools	2	211	165	126	1	15	12	10	...	...	...	...	12	835	773	581
Total	38	2,328	2,236	1,899	24	520	500	452	...	...	...	...	44	2,036	1,847	1,484
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	401	22,654	21,705	17,432	3,552	156,371	154,155	129,896	1	76	76	49	10,329	353,784	345,850	291,169
Private institutions.																
1. Advanced, teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—																
A vernacular only or mainly—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching, the Qurán—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	401	22,654	21,705	17,432	3,552	156,371	154,155	129,896	1	76	76	49	10,329	353,784	345,850	291,169

Madras Presidency for the official year 1894-95.

management.																
Unaided.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2	129	122	111	36	3,185	2,972	845	1,927	36	254	2,847	42	6	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	630	630	...	...	3	27	591	8	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	72	72	...	...	18	20	30	3	1	4	...	
...	...	...	...	1	19	19	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	66	66	...	...	...	9	57	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	47	47	...	...	1	1	44	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	834	834	...	...	22	58	740	12	2	4	...	
21	4,700	4,118	3,524	128	31,212	30,870	4,919	26,875	1,310	3,706	24,504	1,641	51	101	...	
35	2,363	2,333	1,975	251	22,878	21,664	1,014	20,792	2,035	2,672	17,153	962	56	819	...	
23	759	671	582	149	10,374	5,777	314	10,506	6	1,041	8,336	989	2	673	...	
4	322	295	252	25	2,309	2,299	311	1,120	1,499	672	120	...	18	...	262	
...	...	...	...	2	333	236	...	325	...	2	330	1	...	...	...	
1	31	21	18	31	2,664	2,559	12	1,564	1,345	1,185	125	3	6	...	432	
3	240	232	205	146	13,227	2,448	2	13,240	15	3,780	9,000	432	...	...	328	
87	8,415	7,670	6,556	732	82,997	65,847	6,572	74,422	6,210	13,058	59,568	4,028	133	1,593	1,022	
6,011	125,551	121,609	102,580	18,352	546,037	57,152	25,164	551,009	357	36,826	447,906	58,523	2,425	48,522	...	
116	3,511	3,349	2,679	767	32,554	1,693	2,860	32,430	221	4,144	23,341	4,739	109	...	957	
6,127	129,062	124,958	105,259	19,619	578,591	58,845	28,024	583,439	578	40,970	471,247	63,262	2,534	48,522	957	
1	7	10	9	56	1,385	225	...	1,160	...	258	988	138	1	9	...	
2	19	19	19	19	309	94	...	215	39	240	14	16	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	518	213	...	305	43	40	429	15	...	25	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	384	382	...	2	58	72	221	27	6	14	...	
...	...	...	...	1	200	160	...	40	7	6	180	6	1	...	...	
2	27	28	24	* 16	1,080	495	...	585	160	446	267	206	1	...	...	
3	176	157	124	† 18	1,237	1,081	...	156	470	70	687	10	...	...	5	
8	229	214	176	114	5,113	2,650	...	2,463	777	1,132	2,777	418	9	48	5	
6,224	137,835	132,964	112,102	20,507	670,720	131,148	35,441	662,251	7,623	55,472	537,179	67,762	2,684	50,170	1,984	
...	...	...	...	40	1,899	...	2,040	323	...	...	...	1,899	...	90	...	
...	...	...	...	137	2,522	...	2,522	728	...	...	2,522	...	...	75	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,063	78,522	30	10,875	68,718	...	949	64,482	13,067	24	5,425	...	
...	...	...	...	21	576	...	485	277	...	...	91	485	...	...	66	
...	...	...	...	394	9,257	...	8,995	1,063	...	...	39	9,218	...	1,129	...	
...	...	...	...	8	139	...	139	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12	719	...	...	1,401	...	719	...	...	...	330	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,675	93,634	30	25,056	72,510	...	1,668	67,134	24,808	24	7,049	66	
6,224	137,835	132,964	112,102	25,182	764,354	131,178	60,497	734,761	7,623	57,140	604,313	92,570	2,708	57,219	2,050	

* Of these 4 are for girls with 92 pupils.

† Of these 6 are for girls with 446 girls and 5 boys.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	22	21
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	1	46	57	45	...	...	...	...	7	1,365	1,291	1,131
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. English ...	1	329	324	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,777	1,712	1,355
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... High schools. English ...	1	70	68	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,331	1,288	1,137
School education, general. — For girls... High schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,454	1,422	1,227
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	399	392	360	1	46	57	45	...	...	...	...	62	5,927	5,713	4,850
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	262	242	194
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	176	150	126
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	438	392	320
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	144	163	128
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	328	338	258
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	472	501	386
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	2	399	392	360	1	46	57	45	...	...	...	...	78	6,863	6,628	5,577
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2	399	392	360	1	46	57	45	...	...	...	...	78	6,863	6,628	5,577

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1894–95.

management.																
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	3	26	26	15	11	14	2	10	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	1,411	1,411	* 717	1,129	966	200	199	28	18	35	...	
1	20	20	13	23	2,126	2,126	34	761	1,917	136	58	2	13	477	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	308	284	242	16	1,709	1,709	279	545	1,436	244	13	...	16	...	239	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	31	21	18	22	1,485	1,485	12	387	1,337	93	49	...	6	...	346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	359	325	273	69	6,731	6,731	1,042	2,822	5,656	673	319	30	53	512	585	
...	...	...	...	4	262	262	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	101	...	
1	46	47	34	4	222	222	...	...	218	1	...	1	2	...	85	
1	46	47	34	8	484	484	...	...	480	1	...	1	2	101	85	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	144	144	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	123	104	83	* 6	451	451	...	...	444	7	...	...	...	...	5	
2	123	104	83	8	595	595	...	...	588	7	...	...	...	...	5	
7	528	476	390	88	7,836	7,836	1,057	2,833	6,738	683	329	31	55	614	675	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	528	476	390	88	7,836	7,836	1,057	2,833	6,738	683	329	31	55	614	675	

* These are girls' schools.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—											
English	1,51,503	...	...	50,332	...	(a)1,746	2,03,581	4,960	...	3,865	7,444
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(a1)38,970	...	14	38,984	...	...	...	...
Medicine	63,143	...	...	6,878	1,226	...	71,245	...	...	...	...
Engineering	30,373	...	...	3,228	...	23	33,624	...	...	...	...
Teaching	43,129	(b) 426	(b1)374	180	...	664	44,773	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	29,470	...	...	600	16	4,346	34,432	...	...	...	...
Total	3,17,618	426	374	1,00,186	1,242	6,793	4,26,639	4,960	...	3,865	7,444
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*—											
For boys... High schools	15,401	...	...	17,160	...	2,005	34,566	(c) 28,976	1,438	2,691	35,572
For boys... Middle English schools	(d) 38,456	...	...	1,332	...	(d1)68,193	(d2)1,07,981	15,218	28,161	534	71,928
For boys... Middle Vernacular schools	4,242	...	...	...	...	...	4,242	4,788	23,724	924	8,694
For girls... High English schools	(e) 25,941	...	...	1,162	...	(e1)6,697	(e2)33,800	...	...	...	...
For girls... High Vernacular schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle English schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle Vernacular schools	34,444	...	...	1,299	13	15	35,771	1,656	693	915	...
Total	1,18,484	...	...	20,953	13	76,910	2,16,360	50,598	54,016	5,064	1.66,194
Primary schools—											
For boys	46,303	...	...	1,829	...	315	48,447	56,995	4,10,849	64,392	1,26,035
For girls	43,808	...	...	817	...	...	44,625	1,082	1,594	2,351	118
Total	90,111	...	...	2,646	...	315	93,072	58,077	4,12,443	66,743	1,26,153
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*—											
Training schools for masters	96,661	(f) 422	(f1)548	162	...	458	98,251	5,945	26,773	886	4
Do. for mistresses	16,535	...	...	...	...	16	16,551	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	23,279	...	...	2,073	...	8,227	33,579	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	36,887	28,445	17,117	5,291	...	...	87,740	...	330	1,020	1,232
Engineering and Surveying schools.	23,625	...	...	10,439	...	32	34,096	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,065	1,019	1,200	11
Other schools	7,733	...	(g) 348	317	...	2,620	11,018	272	133	59	24
Total	2,04,720	28,867	18,013	18,282	...	11,353	2,81,235	9,282	28,255	3,165	1,271
Buildings	(h) 2,41,344	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,344	3,149	31,695	22,591	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	...	...	...
Total	2,41,344	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,344	5,069	31,695	22,591	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	9,72,277	29,293	18,387	1,42,067	1,255	95,371	12,58,650	1,27,986	5,26,409	1,61,428	3,01,062

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 323.
(a1) Surplus fees (Law college), Rs. 21,110.
(b) Non-departmental.
(b1) Non-departmental.
(c) Net cost of Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, Rs. 6,232.
(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,680.
(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 68,164.
(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 99,844.
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 16,520.
(e1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 6,652.
(e2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost, Rs. 23,002.
(f) Non-departmental.
(f1) Non-departmental.
(g) Non-departmental, Rs. 48.
(h) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1894-95.

Institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	101	16,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,347	...	...	1,21,124	9,615	1,48,171	3,69,257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	101	16,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,347	...	...	1,21,124	9,615	1,48,171	3,69,257
...	1,436	1,20,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,570	430	15,721	3,62,604	19,569	1,50,826	6,14,720
...	736	1,16,617	1,041	...	...	370	...	...	1,411	38,318	1,654	13,189	93,875	14,297	79,026	2,40,359
60	51	38,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,962	1,875	2,179	16,091	3,662	20,432	52,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,925	...	...	25,198	5,991	78,091	1,34,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,858	...	...	1,451	3,572	...	6,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,899	...	...	12,316	4,835	61,193	97,243
...	...	3,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,174	265	34	7,017	10,149	74,969	1,29,608
60	2,223	2,78,155	1,041	...	...	370	...	...	1,411	1,94,706	4,224	31,123	5,18,552	62,075	4,64,537	12,75,217
29	284	6,58,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,252	2,19,380	59,186	2,80,009	13,586	2,18,183	8,42,596
...	...	5,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,716	526	247	6,788	10,927	90,972	1,59,176
29	284	6,63,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,968	2,19,906	59,433	2,86,797	24,513	3,09,155	10,01,772
...																
...	334	33,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,322	...	...	...	6,013	6,515	24,850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,816	...	...	5	4,624	16,593	35,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,183	6,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,238	8,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,233	...	...	...	21,438	24,444	57,115
	71	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,781	...	...	7,238	787	5,474	18,280
...	7,826	49,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,152	...	...	7,243	32,812	53,026	1,35,233
...	...	57,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,976	568	1,264	...	6,920	90,987	1,20,715
...	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,027	1,216	1,845	...	...	...	13,088
...	...	59,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,003	1,784	3,109	...	6,920	90,987	1,33,803
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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89	10,434	10,67,408	1,041	...	...	370	...	...	1,411	4,60,176	2,25,914	93,665	9,33,716	1,35,935	10,65,876	29,15,282

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894-95—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	2,706	...	20,412	23,118	2,46,810	...	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,970	14	38,984
Medicine	...	...	...	...	63,143	...	...	6,876	1,226	71,245
Engineering	...	...	...	...	30,373	...	...	3,228	23	33,624
Teaching	...	...	...	...	43,129	426	374	180	664	44,773
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	29,470	...	...	600	4,362	34,432
Total ...	2,706	...	20,412	23,118	4,12,925	426	4,239	2,31,460	1,86,334	8,35,384
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys: High schools	67,422	8,089	21,705	97,216	1,09,947	1,868	18,412	5,32,758	2,03,630	8,66,615
For boys: Middle schools: English	18,066	24	10,742	28,832	92,032	29,815	13,723	1,85,571	(*i*) 1,74,059	4,95,200
For boys: Middle schools: Vernacular	2,700	15	1,706	4,421	16,912	25,599	3,103	27,485	25,926	99,025
For girls: High schools: English	5,981	10,677	5,559	22,217	50,866	...	...	32,341	1,07,015	1,90,222
For girls: High schools: Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1,858	...	...	1,451	3,572	6,881
For girls: Middle schools: English	213	199	...	412	18,899	...	...	12,529	66,227	97,655
For girls: Middle schools: Vernacular	...	...	5,837	5,837	73,274	958	949	8,316	90,983	1,74,480
Total ...	94,382	19,004	45,549	1,58,935	3,63,788	58,240	36,187	8,00,451	6,71,412	19,30,078
Primary schools— For boys	1,47,220	4,813	74,244	2,26,277	1,55,550	6,30,229	1,23,578	5,55,093	3,11,454	17,75,904
For girls	447	1,559	11,960	13,966	94,606	2,120	2,598	8,170	1,15,418	2,22,912
Total ...	1,47,667	6,372	86,204	2,40,243	2,50,156	6,32,349	1,26,176	5,63,263	4,26,872	19,98,816
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	... 1	...	1,091	1,091	1,14,928	27,195	1,434	166	14,411	1,58,134
Do. for mistresses	...	60	399	460	30,351	...	...	6	21,692	52,049
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	23,279	...	...	2,073	8,227	33,579
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	36,887	28,775	18,137	6,523	4,183	94,505
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	23,625	...	...	10,439	32	34,096
Industrial schools	...	...	169	169	14,298	1,019	1,200	11	49,289	65,817
Other schools	1,847	192	5,383	7,422	12,786	133	407	9,426	14,477	37,229
Total ...	1,848	252	7,042	9,142	2,56,154	57,122	21,178	28,644	1,12,311	4,75,409
Buildings	...	...	12,896	12,896	2,65,469	32,263	23,855	...	1,10,803	4,32,390
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	11,947	1,216	1,845	...	...	15,008
Total ...	...	...	12,896	12,896	2,77,416	33,479	25,700	...	1,10,803	4,47,398
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*j*) 1,41,964	16,972	1,58,936
Direction	...	...	...	...	56,340	...	...	...	...	56,340
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,83,969	91,212	13,107	...	...	3,88,288
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	11,185	...	...	...	12,302	23,487
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	4,427	...	...	...	240	4,667
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	4,928	...	...	...	3,819	8,747
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	117	10	...	...	...	127
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 14,429	3,796	60	...	4,299	22,584
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	33,503	3,253	986	1,28,109	84,647	(*l*) 2,50,498
Total ...	...	...	...	...	4,98,898	98,271	14,153	2,70,073	1,22,279	9,13,674
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	2,46,603	25,628	1,72,103	4,44,334	(*m*) 19,69,337	8,79,887	2,27,633	18,93,891	16,30,011	66,00,759

(*i*) Includes Rs. 1,041 shown under 'Native State Revenues' in column 16.
(*j*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 19,442.
(*k*) Government Scholarships in Medical School, Rs. 6,645.
(*l*) Expenditure on Private schools (Fees Rs. 1,20,795, other sources Rs. 55,729 and Total Rs. 1,76,524).
(*m*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,862; grants to Private schools, Rs. 1,027; grants to Colonial schools, Rs. 45; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 1,531.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 12,58,650 + 1,27,986 + 4,60,176)		18,46,812
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	56,340	
Inspection	2,83,969	
Scholarships	35,086	
Workshop fittings	22,886	
Miscellaneous	23,536	4,21,817
		22,68,629
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,65,630	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,22,846	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	4,862	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	2,141	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	2,41,344	
		5,36,823
Balance ...		17,31,806

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894–95.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Managed by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																					
For boys. High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,102	...	563	1,890	...	1,225	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools, English ...	31,680	...	...	...	...	68,164	99,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. High schools, English ...	16,320	...	...	...	...	6,652	23,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,000	...	...	...	..	74,846	1,22,846	3,102	...	563	1,890	...	1,225	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools—																					
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																					
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	...	...	74,846	1,22,846	3,215	...	563	1,890	...	1,225	6,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894-95—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English	5,212	...	...	1,009	55	12,783	19,059	...	...	...	...	5,212	...	...	1,009	12,838	19,059
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,212	...	...	1,009	55	12,783	19,059	...	...	...	...	5,212	...	...	1,009	12,838	19,059
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools, English	12,370	...	...	26,265	1,586	29,479	69,700	...	...	...	...	15,472	...	563	28,155	32,290	76,480
For boys. Middle schools, English	17,560	...	66	7,315	7,578	35,778	68,297	...	...	...	...	49,240	...	66	7,315	1,11,520	1,68,141
For girls. High schools, English	19,800	...	...	21,367	1,077	59,611	101,855	5,933	10,678	4,276	20,887	36,120	...	...	27,300	32,324	1,45,744
For girls. Middle schools, English	13,186	...	...	9,279	4,469	35,499	62,433	212	199	...	411	13,186	...	...	9,491	40,167	62,844
Total	62,916	...	66	64,226	14,710	1,60,367	3,02,285	6,145	10,877	4,276	21,298	1,14,018	...	629	72,261	2,66,301	4,53,209
Primary schools— For boys	1,161	...	172	...	1,042	2,034	4,409	...	...	...	...	1,161	...	172	...	3,076	4,409
For girls	858	...	...	346	204	3,048	4,456	11	573	1,263	1,847	858	...	...	357	5,088	6,303
Total	2,019	...	172	346	1,246	5,082	8,865	11	573	1,263	1,847	2,019	...	172	357	8,164	10,712
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	1,872	...	...	...	575	5,840	8,287	...	...	...	...	1,872	...	...	...	6,415	8,287
Other schools	2,900	...	...	4,593	437	1,072	9,002	1,770	...	...	1,770	2,900	...	...	6,363	1,509	10,772
Total	4,772	...	...	4,593	1,012	6,912	17,289	1,770	...	...	1,770	4,772	...	...	6,363	7,924	19,059
Buildings	1,137	...	...	...	...	11,541	12,678	...	...	...	...	1,137	...	...	...	11,541	12,678
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,735	...	...	...	...	...	1,735	...	...	...	...	1,848	...	...	...	...	1,848
Total	2,872	...	...	...	...	11,541	14,413	...	...	...	...	2,985	...	...	...	11,541	14,526
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	...	...	...	827	2,125
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	45
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343	...	...	...	827	2,170
Total expenditure on European schools	77,791	...	238	70,174	17,023	1,96,685	3,61,911	7,926	11,450	5,539	24,915	1,30,349	...	801	79,990	3,07,595	5,18,735

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894–95.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English	13	2,331	439	...	439	795	...	795	316	...	316	704	4	708	73	...	73	2,327	4	2,331
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	9	412	...	...	...	50	...	50	53	...	53	231	10	241	64	4	68	398	14	412
For boys ... Local Fund ... English	76	6,651	440	...	440	3,667	10	3,677	1,262	8	1,270	1,162	63	1,225	26	13	39	6,557	94	6,651
For boys ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	56	4,902	...	...	...	687	7	694	759	26	785	2,587	271	2,858	435	130	565	4,468	434	4,902
For boys ... Municipal ... English	22	3,168	891	...	891	2,072	1	2,073	116	...	110	94	...	94	...	...	...	3,167	1	3,168
For boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	140	...	...	...	36	...	36	21	...	21	83	...	83	...	...	...	140	...	140
For boys ... Native States ... English	1	76	...	...	...	22	...	22	10	...	10	24	...	24	20	...	20	76	...	76
For boys ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ... English	211	34,801	8,119	11	8,130	14,872	111	14,983	3,613	90	3,703	7,151	520	7,671	239	75	314	33,994	807	34,801
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	60	4,161	...	...	...	1,239	17	1,256	670	29	699	1,890	127	2,017	161	28	189	3,960	201	4,161
For boys ... Unaided ... English	56	7,063	1,989	...	1,989	3,681	5	3,686	483	1	484	833	8	841	63	...	63	7,049	14	7,063
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	23	759	...	...	...	324	...	324	94	...	94	268	13	281	49	11	60	735	24	759
Total ...	528	64,464	11,878	11	11,889	27,445	151	27,596	7,391	154	7,545	15,027	1,016	16,043	1,130	261	1,391	62,871	1,593	64,464
For girls ... Government ... English	2	215	...	27	27	...	45	45	...	28	28	14	86	100	1	14	15	15	200	215
For girls ... Government ... Vernacular	40	3,555	...	...	...	...	215	215	...	243	243	5	2,549	2,554	...	543	543	5	3,550	3,555
For girls ... Local Fund ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	1	50	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	50	50
For girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	3	453	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	33	33	...	390	390	...	...	...	...	453	453
For girls ... Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... English	49	4,405	6	283	289	23	1,127	1,150	34	569	603	475	1,775	2,250	48	65	113	586	3,819	4,405
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	101	9,262	...	10	10	62	1,178	1,240	48	1,023	1,071	181	5,767	5,948	6	987	993	297	8,965	9,262
For girls ... Unaided ... English	5	353	...	31	31	7	67	74	3	36	39	70	110	180	13	16	29	93	260	353
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	3	240	...	...	...	...	43	43	5	29	34	15	115	130	6	27	33	26	214	240
Total ...	204	18,533	6	351	357	92	2,708	2,800	90	1,962	2,052	760	10,838	11,598	74	1,652	1,726	1,022	17,511	18,533
Total, Secondary schools ...	732	82,997	11,884	362	12,246	27,537	2,859	30,396	7,481	2,116	9,597	15,787	11,354	27,641	1,204	1,913	3,117	63,893	19,104	82,997
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ...	174	6,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	5	857	3,814	115	3,929	1,205	93	1,298	5,871	213	6,084
For boys ... Local Fund ...	3,061	123,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,819	511	12,330	82,972	12,570	95,542	11,401	3,790	15,191	106,192	16,871	123,063
For boys ... Municipal ...	290	16,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	51	1,976	12,597	945	13,542	895	102	997	15,417	1,098	16,515
For boys ... Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Aided ...	9,316	274,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,542	467	15,009	219,573	17,438	228,011	27,285	4,519	31,804	252,400	22,424	274,824
For boys ... Unaided ...	6,011	125,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	23	1,744	95,497	5,637	99,134	22,417	2,256	24,673	117,635	7,916	125,551
Total ...	18,852	546,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,859	1,057	31,916	403,453	36,705	440,158	63,203	10,760	73,963	497,515	48,522	546,037
For girls... Government ...	115	6,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	306	62	4,422	4,484	...	1,368	1,368	62	6,096	6,158
For girls... Local Fund ...	8	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	15	257	272	...	54	54	15	328	343
For girls... Municipal ...	7	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	409	409	...	14	14	...	456	456
For girls... Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Aided ...	521	22,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,292	1,325	544	17,733	18,277	44	2,440	2,484	621	21,465	22,086
For girls... Unaided ...	116	3,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	71	199	2,573	2,772	57	611	668	259	3,252	3,511
Total ...	767	32,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,716	1,752	820	25,394	26,214	101	4,487	4,588	957	31,597	32,554
Total, Primary schools ...	19,619	578,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,895	2,773	33,668	404,273	62,099	466,372	63,304	15,247	78,551	498,472	80,119	578,591
Grand Total ...	20,351	661,588	11,884	362	12,246	27,537	2,859	30,396	38,376	4,889	43,265	420,060	73,953	494,013	64,508	17,160	81,668	562,365	99,223	661,588

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894-95.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government ... English ...	1	329	...	...	...	158	...	158	60	...	60	111	...	111	...	...	...	329	...	329
For boys ... Municipal ... English ...	1	46	7	...	7	8	...	8	8	...	8	23	...	23	...	...	...	46	...	46
For boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	28	3,142	343	7	350	804	81	885	364	58	422	1,047	292	1,339	83	63	146	2,641	501	3,142
For boys ... Unaided ... ... English ...	1	20	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	8	8	16	...	...	...	9	11	20
Total ...	31	3,537	350	7	357	971	83	1,054	432	59	491	1,189	300	1,489	83	63	146	3,025	512	3,537
For girls ... Government ... English ...	1	70	...	6	6	...	23	23	...	16	16	...	23	23	...	2	2	...	70	70
For girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	34	2,785	6	209	215	23	564	587	33	296	329	382	1,169	1,551	48	55	103	492	2,293	2,785
For girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	3	339	...	17	17	7	67	74	3	36	39	70	110	180	13	16	29	93	246	339
Total ...	38	3,194	6	232	238	30	654	684	36	348	384	452	1,302	1,754	61	73	134	585	2,609	3,194
Total, Secondary schools ...	69	6,731	356	239	595	1,001	737	1,738	468	407	875	1,641	1,602	3,243	144	136	280	3,610	3,121	6,731
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	4	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	49	123	71	194	7	12	19	161	101	262
Total ...	4	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	49	123	71	194	7	12	19	161	101	262
For girls ... Aided	3	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	63	107	170	...	...	...	63	113	176
For girls ... Unaided	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	17	13	30	2	4	6	22	24	46
Total ...	4	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	16	80	120	200	2	4	6	85	137	222
Total, Primary schools ...	8	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	31	65	203	191	394	9	16	25	246	238	484
Grand Total ...	77	7,215	356	239	595	1,001	737	1,738	502	438	940	1,844	1,793	3,637	153	152	305	3,856	3,359	7,215

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1894-95.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	4	14	215	414	99	97	825
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	4	14	209	479	110	65	854
4. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	4	14	194	381	108	92	775
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	25	14	46	257	837	287	489	1,870
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	165	...	12	25	202
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	28
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	53	...	...	...	53
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
7. L.S.Sc.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	20	45
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	51	71
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys)	3	4	...	7	21	23	...	48	92
Upper Secondary Examination (Girls)									
Matriculation Examination (Boys)	27	92	70	189	469	1,920	1,145	616	4,150
Matriculation Examination (Girls)									
Lower Secondary Examination (Boys)	107	254	63	424	1,342	2,725	806	1,242	6,175
Lower Secondary Examination (Girls)									
Upper Primary Examination (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination (Girls)									
Lower Primary Examination (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination (Girls)									
Public Service Certificate Examination, (a) (Eng.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	28,999
Public Service Certificate Examination, (a) (Vern.)									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters, (Upper)	26	5	3	34	362	319	23	...	704
1. Training School Examination for Masters, (Lower)	28	8	1	37	925	380	6	...	1,311
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses, (Upper)	4	9	...	13	89	145	...	...	234
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses, (Lower)	5	8	...	13	54	116	...	...	170
3. School of Arts Examination	16	9	3	28	461	125	86	56	728
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	111	...	...	3	114
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying,	1	...	...	1	92	...	...	41	133
6. Industrial School Examination	3	8	1	12	31	88	3	23	145
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	2	32

(a) Results of the Primary examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1894–95.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				6						
...	...	...	6		...	...	6	...	...	
123	278	58	41	500	8	34	452	5	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	314	66	26	523	11	38	468	4	2	
171	343	100	84	698	12	46	629	10	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
93	320	125	91	629	19	58	543	8	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894-95.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education, Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	426
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	426
School education, general. Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools	10	1,411	1,244	1,101	10,198	1,438	...	29,808	...	84	41,528	...	...	430	1,868
For boys — Middle schools. English	66	5,240	4,752	4,114	15,190	28,031	...	60,400	...	713	1,04,334	...	130	1,654	29,315
For boys — Middle schools. Vernacular	56	4,902	4,809	4,180	4,708	23,724	...	8,493	60	51	37,036	...	...	1,875	25,599
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools. Vernacular	1	50	50	33	97	693	...	...	...	...	790	...	...	265	958
Total ...	133	11,603	10,855	9,428	30,193	53,886	...	98,701	60	848	1,83,688	...	130	4,224	58,240
Primary schools—															
For boys	3,061	123,063	122,285	103,725	54,139	4,10,849	...	1,08,643	25	272	5,73,928	...	...	2,19,380	6,30,229
For girls	8	343	354	270	340	1,594	...	16	...	...	1,950	...	...	526	2,120
Total ...	3,069	123,406	122,639	103,995	54,479	4,12,443	...	1,08,659	25	272	5,75,878	...	...	2,19,906	6,32,349
School education, special. Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	19	271	271	245	4,827	26,773	86	...	...	334	32,020	422	...	...	27,195
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	44	45	45	...	330	1,020	1,232	...	4,183	6,765	28,445	...	...	28,775
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	190	172	152	3,065	1,019	1,200	11	...	3,238	8,533	...	...	...	1,019
Other schools	...	...	...	...	88	133	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	133
Total ...	23	505	488	442	7,980	28,255	2,306	1,243	...	7,755	47,539	28,867	...	...	57,122

Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,211	31,695	...	...	...	...	33,906	...	...	568	32,263
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	907	...	...	...	...	...	907	...	...	1,216	1,216
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,118	31,695	...	...	...	...	34,813	...	...	1,784	33,479
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,212
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	178	3,763	...	...	...	...	3,941	...	...	33	3,796
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	3,253
Total ...	...	...	...	...	238	3,773	...	...	...	...	4,011	...	...	33	98,271
Grand Total ...	3,225	135,514	133,982	113,865	96,008	5,30,052	2,306	2,08,603	85	8,875	8,45,929	29,293	130	2,25,947	8,79,887

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16 ...	8,79,887	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant ...	96,008	
Do. Municipal grants ...	2,306	
Do. Fees ...	2,08,603	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	8,960	
Do. General Local Fund Receipts ...	16,626	
		12,12,390
Deduct—Cost of Medical school met from fees and other sources ...	5,415	
Do. Municipal grants ...	1,020	
Contribution to Medical school ...	28,775	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant ...	2,211	
Do. under grant I ...	31,695	
		69,116
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement ...		11,43,274

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1894-95—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education. — Arts colleges— English	3	110	117	103	Rs. 4,960	Rs. 3,865	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,444	...	Rs. 101	Rs. 16,370	Rs. ...	...	...	Rs. 3,865	Rs. 3,865	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	374	800	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	110	117	103	4,960	3,865	...	7,444	...	101	16,370	374	...	...	4,239	4,665	
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools	14	2,292	2,082	1,790	18,778	2,691	...	55,764	...	1,352	78,585	...	...	15,721	18,412	20,280	
For boys — Middle schools — English	8	876	800	697	68	534	130	11,528	...	23	12,283	...	...	13,189	13,723	45,538	
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	1	140	125	100	...	924	...	201	...	...	1,125	...	...	2,179	3,103	28,702	
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	453	419	314	1,559	915	...	...	...	...	2,474	...	...	34	949	1,907	
Total ...	26	3,761	3,426	2,901	20,405	5,064	130	67,493	...	1,375	94,467	...	...	31,123	36,187	94,427	
Primary schools— For boys	290	16,515	16,170	12,697	2,856	64,392	...	17,392	4	12	84,656	...	...	59,186	1,23,578	7,53,807	
Primary schools— For girls	7	456	448	320	742	2,351	...	102	...	...	3,195	...	...	247	2,598	4,718	
Total ...	297	16,971	16,618	13,017	3,598	66,743	...	17,494	4	12	87,851	...	...	59,433	1,26,176	7,58,525	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,118	800	...	4	...	...	1,922	548	86	...	1434	28,629	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,117	1,020	...	18,137	46,912	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	2,219	
Other schools	1	15	12	10	184	59	...	24	...	71	338	348	...	...	407	540	
Total ...	1	15	12	10	1,302	859	...	28	...	71	2,260	18,013	2,306	...	21,178	78,300	

Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	938	22,591	...	...	...	...	23,529	...	...	1,264	23,855	56,118
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	...	...	1,845	1,845	3,061
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,951	22,591	...	...	...	...	24,542	...	...	3,109	25,700	59,179
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,107	1,04,319
*Scholarships held in: Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	3,856
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	4,239
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	14,153	1,12,424
Grand Total ...	327	20,857	20,173	16,031	32,216	99,122	130	92,459	4	1,559	2,25,490	18,447	2,306	93,665	2,27,633	11,07,520

	RS.	RS.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31 ...	2,27,633	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant ...	32,216	
Do. Local Funds ...	130	
Do. Fees ...	92,459	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources ...	1,563	
Do. General Municipal Receipts ...	6,944	
		3,60,945
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I ...	23,529	
Contributions to Medical schools ...	18,137	
		41,666
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statement ...		3,19,279

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th October 1895, No. 11261, submitting report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1894–95.

ORDER—No. 945, Educational, dated 31st December 1895.

From the beginning of the official year 1894–95 now under review to the 27th September last, the Educational Department was in charge of Mr. Munro. Thereafter it was administered by Dr. Duncan. The year was not an especially eventful period in the history of the department. The examinations for the degrees of B.E. and Licentiate in Sanitary Science and the Upper Secondary and Primary examinations were held for the first time under the revised bye-laws and notifications ; a revision of the Government Scholarship notification, the bifurcation of the B.L. course, and the enhancement of the standard rates of fees leviable in colleges were sanctioned ; the College of Agriculture was re-organized; a scheme for the establishment of sessional schools for the training of teachers in the Ganjám Agency Tracts was approved ; and the proposals of the Director for the encouragement of drawing in schools, and of the Committee on Muhammadan education, were considered ; but no far-reaching changes in the policy of Public Instruction were introduced.

2. *General.*—The following table, in which the figures for the last six years are compared, exhibits the general condition of education at the close of the year :—

Year.	Number of institutions of all sorts.	Rate of advance of figures in column 2 upon the preceding year.	Number of pupils on 31st March in the institutions given in column 2.			Rate of advance on the preceding year in the number of pupils in all institutions.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PER CENT.				PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
1889–90	20,512	8·4	522,207	78,344	600,551	8·3	12·1	8·8
1890–91	22,028	7·4	556,449	87,715	644,164	6·6	12·0	7·3
1891–92	23,204	5·3	595,514	98,471	693,985	7·0	12·3	7·7
1892–93	24,316	4·8	629,416	104,988	734,404	5·7	6·6	5·8
1893–94	24,949	2·6	643,202	106,775	749,977	2·2	1·7	2·1
1894–95	25,182	·9	656,531	107,823	764,354	2·1	1	1·9

The decline in the rate of advance in the numbers both of institutions and pupils which occurred in each of the preceding years continued, and the increase in the number of the latter over the figures for 1893–94 was only 1·9 per cent., or but very little more than the ordinary rate of growth of the population,—taking this, as usual, at 1·5 per cent. Enhanced accuracy in the registration of schools is probably no longer an important factor in this decline and financial exigencies and increased attention to the enforcement of the more stringent rules of recognition remain as its chief causes. The latter has operated by leading to the closure of many weak schools, and the gradual retardation effected by it in the advance of the mere numbers of pupils in the returns is thus the less a matter for regret, for those who continue to appear in the statistics may be considered to be under instruction in better buildings, with better books and apparatus, and under the guidance of more thoroughly trained teachers than heretofore. In addition to the above causes of slow progress there remains the

probability that the operations of the Educational Department have, in the course of time, gradually approached more nearly to the margin of that section of the population which alone would send its children to school under a system of education which was anything short of compulsory. If this surmise be correct the expenditure of more funds and greater care and energy on the part of the department will in the future meet with a smaller return in the way of advance in the actual number of pupils in the registered schools than has been the case in the past. For facilities for educating their children will have gradually been offered to a larger proportion of those to whom such education appears to be important, while a numerous section of the population will remain which will continue to be careless upon the matter whatever opportunities may be placed in its way.

During the year a noticeable decline occurred in the numbers and strength of public and aided institutions, accompanied by an increase under private institutions. This is exhibited in the following table :—

—	Number of institutions in 1894–95.	Number of pupils in 1894–95.	Growth or decline in number of institutions as compared with 1893–94.	Growth or decline in number of pupils as compared with 1893–94.
			PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Public institutions	20,507	670,720	—2	—·3
Aided ,, ...	10,329	353,784	—1·6	—·9
Private ,, ...	4,675	93,634	16	21·5

The fall was most marked in the case of lower primary schools for boys, which decreased in numbers and strength by 383 and 7,296, respectively, and is considered by the Director to be almost entirely due to the enforcement of the new conditions of recognition, which led managers of the weaker schools to withdraw them, at least temporarily and until they could fulfil the requirements exacted, from the list of public institutions. It is probable, however, that the "assignment" system of payment of grants (under which grants are allotted according to the financial needs of deserving schools and not according to their probable success at examinations) may also have operated to transfer schools which were aided under the old rules, but were ineligible for assistance under that system, to the unaided and private lists. Secondary public schools declined in number, but this fall was more than counterbalanced by a satisfactory increase of 3,467 pupils on the rolls of those which remained. The number under instruction in the various Arts colleges fell off, and this is doubtless due to the raising of the standard of the Matriculation examination in 1892 and the consequent decline in the number of candidates who were successful in it. The statistics for the last six years relating to each stage of instruction in public schools appear in the following statement:—

Year.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1889–90	5·5	1·2	— 1·3	5·4	13·9	5·0
1890–91	16·1	5·6	— 2·4	13·9	6·2	12·8
1891–92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892–93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2
1893–94	0·3	— 3·9	7·4	0·3	1·5	0·7
1894–95	— 2	— 2·6	8·8	— 1	15·6	— ·3

Taking the figures for each district, a decrease of as many as 156 institutions and 2,322 scholars is noticed in Ganjám, and smaller, though still considerable, decreases in North Arcot and Tinnevelly. The first of these is reported to be due to the refusal of the local boards, apparently for financial reasons, to sanction the grants recommended, but the other two have not been explained. In Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool educational operations were once again confined almost entirely to the primary grades

and in Cuddapah the number of boys in lower secondary schools was even less than the small figure of 1893–94.

In 15 districts out of 21 the number of both schools and scholars advanced, but in as many as 20 out of the 56 municipalities the percentage of boys or girls, or both, under instruction to the population of school age was less than it was in 1893–94.

Of the total male population of school age (calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the census of 1891) in the districts and in municipalities 24·8 and 82·5 per cent., respectively, were under instruction, against 24·3 and 77·8 per cent. in 1893–94. Only 10·73 and 21·39 per cent. of the total number of schools and scholars were contributed by municipalities, against 10·92 and 21·60 in 1893–94. Of the several classes of the community, Muhammadans, Europeans and Eurasians, and Native Christians, in this order, showed the most marked advances in the number of pupils under instruction, but taking the percentage of scholars to the population of school age it is found that Europeans and Eurasians headed the list and were followed in order by Brahmans, Native Christians, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. In the case of girls, however, while this percentage was again highest in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, the order of precedence of the other classes was Native Christians, Brahmans, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. It will be observed that the last-named section of the community takes the lowest place as regards the education of both its boys and its girls, and that only 2·6 of the girls of school age belonging to it were under instruction.

The Muhammadans in the Arts and Professional colleges declined in number, but in secondary and primary institutions, especially the latter, they increased. There are reported to have been for the first time two Panchama students in Arts colleges, and the numbers of both boys and girls of this class in primary schools showed a satisfactory advance, although in secondary institutions a decline occurred.

Turning to the classification of scholars according to the means and occupation of their parents or guardians, it is found that the poorer classes were better represented in every stage of instruction than in the preceding year and contributed about a fourth of the students at colleges, and that the rate of increase in scholars from among them was twice as great as in the middle classes. It is probable, however, that the classification of parents into poor and rich is seldom carried out with accuracy and that these figures are of little reliability.

Children of workers for hire contributed the chief part of the total increase in scholars and formed some 18 per cent. of their total number, but the progress among artisans was regrettably small.

The growing desire for Western education and the effect of permitting English to be brought up as an optional language from the first instead of the third standard were again apparent, the number of pupils studying this language having risen from 119,047 in 1893–94 to 131,178. The number of Sanskrit students also continued to increase, but, owing presumably to the closure of the schools in Ganjám already referred to, those learning Uriya once more fell off.

The proportion of scholars who were unvaccinated again declined, and as it has now been decided to replace in the Grant-in-aid Code the rule requiring adequate protection from small-pox as a condition of aid, it may be expected to fall still further.

3. *Finance.*—The expenditure on education in the year under review again showed an advance, and this was in excess of the increases which occurred in the two preceding years, as shown below :—

Year.	Total expenditure.	Increase on previous year.	Proportion of indirect expenditure to total outlay.
	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.
1889–90	49,30,973	1,69,309	17·1
1890–91	53,85,774	4,54,801	17·6
1891–92	57,44,342	3,58,568	18·6
1892–93	59,60,368	2,16,026	16·3
1893–94	61,44,736	1,84,368	16·8
1894–95	64,24,235	2,79,499	18·4

NOTE.—Expenditure on private schools is excluded.

As in 1893–94, the advance was distributed among all the principal heads of expenditure, but it was most noticeable under "Buildings" where the outlay was Rs. 1,37,269 over and above the figure of the year previous. The greater part of this represents the cost of the new Law College buildings in Madras, but the expenditure from Local and Municipal funds upon buildings also increased, and this latter advance was, no doubt, due to the operation of the new rules of recognition, which require higher standards of comfort and accommodation in school buildings.

The expenditure was distributed among the various stages of education as follows:—

Year.	Percentage of total direct expenditure which was devoted to				
	University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
1890–91	15·4	37·4	37·5	9·7	100
1891–92	15·1	36·6	38·1	10·2	100
1892–93	15·5	35·6	39·1	9·8	100
1893–94	15·9	35·7	38·9	9·5	100
1894–95	15·9	36·8	38·2	9·1	100

Secondary education exhibited a further recovery at the expense of special and primary instruction.

Particulars of the expenditure of the funds derived from each source of revenue and devoted to public institutions appear from the table following:—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total direct expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	—
	Rs.						
Provincial	12,33,023	24·5	32·2	17·8	30	20	100
Local	7,48,137	14·3	·1	4·2	88·1	7·6	100
Municipal	1,87,780	3·6	2·2	13·2	73·3	11·3	100
Fees	16,23,818	31	14·3	41·3	42·6	1·8	100
Other Sources	13,96,929	26·6	13·4	29·2	49·4	8·0	100
Total ..	52,39,687	100	15·9	36·8	38·2	9·1	100

The receipts from fees increased slightly, though in the previous year they declined. An analysis of the figures shows that they fell of in all classes of institutions except primary schools, where the rise was considerable enough to more than counterbalance the fall under the other heads. The Director attempts no explanation of the variations. The effect of the Educational rules would naturally be expected to be a reduction rather than an increase in the amount of fees collected, as fewer schools would be opened in the hope of their doing well enough to eventually obtain recognition. It may be that the operation of the assignment system has led to an increase in the rates of fees charged in schools which did not obtain their usual profits owing to the withdrawal of the usual grants, and which were strong enough to enhance the rates without the risk of an appreciable fall in attendance. The expectation that the new Fee notification would result in a great increase in the number of pupils under instruction was again disappointed; the Director has not accounted for the circumstance.

The outlay upon grants-in-aid was less than the figure for the four preceding years, the decline being shared by Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. This again was mainly due to the operation of the assignment system as many schools were found to be already self-supporting especially in municipalities and accordingly received no grant. The result was a fall in the number and strength of aided institutions, but under the circumstances this, as the Director observes, is scarcely a cause for regret.

The principles of the new system are reported to be imperfectly understood as yet by many managers and it is too soon to pronounce any decided opinion upon its disadvantages or advantages. The report for the current year should continue to afford full information upon its working.

The actuals of the grants from Provincial funds approached very nearly to the revised estimate, but considerable lapses occurred under local and municipal grants. These appear to have been mainly due to the neglect of managers to draw grants for buildings and furniture required to enable their schools to obtain recognition before the end of the year. It is, however, satisfactory that notwithstanding this, the expenditure under these heads taken together exceeded the outlay in 1893–94.

The attention of the Accountant-General will be drawn to the remarks on pages 15 and 24 of the report regarding certain erroneous entries in the accounts.

In the last sentences of paragraph 26 and in paragraph 156 of the report the Director expresses the opinion that without large additional funds the progress of education must be greatly retarded. It will not be possible, however, at any rate for some years to come, to make any substantial increase in the allotments that can be granted for educational needs. The outlay upon public instruction has advanced continuously and rapidly during the last decade and has now reached a point beyond which it cannot be considerably extended, unless the total of the general revenues should expand. The allotments made by local boards, in particular, represent in most cases a fair proportion of their revenues, and in several instances they have exceeded the limits within which a due regard for the interests of the other services under their charge should have confined them. The receipts of these boards are practically inelastic, and it is thus impossible that the share of them which is allotted to any particular grant can be indefinitely increased except to the prejudice of other grants. The Government is not therefore prepared to adopt the Director's proposal that a fixed minimum expenditure upon education should be required of all local boards. The Director refers to an order of Government which is said to lay down such a minimum in the case of municipal councils, but as regards this he appears to be in error as no such order has ever issued. It is possible that the revised Fee notification which will shortly come into force will do something towards raising the receipts of the department; in any case there is much to be done in the way of consolidating and improving its existing work, even should it be found impossible to maintain the rate of increase in new institutions and fresh pupils which has in past years been secured.

4. *University Education.*—The table subjoined shows the number of candidates who have passed the higher University examinations during the past five years :—

Examination.	Number that passed.				
	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
M.A.	6	6	10	7	6
B.A.	616	546	* 1,391	* 1,457	* 1,721
F.A.	668	740	779	714	629
M.L.	1	..	2	2	..
B.L.	39	48	72	45	59
M.B. & C.M.	2	3	7	1	2
Preliminary Scientific	2	1	4	4	6
L.M.S.	18	28	53	28	11
B.C.E.	1	6	5	6	2
First Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	2	7
L.T. { Written	7	12	30	42	34
L.T. { Practical		11	13	20	44
Total ..	1,360	1,401	2,366	2,328	2,521

* Includes the number that passed in all three branches.

As in 1893–94 the results in the L.T. and B.A. examinations are the most encouraging. The steadily growing number of passes in the former test should in course of time do much to improve the general standard of teaching in schools and

colleges. It cannot, however, be too carefully borne in mind that a thorough grasp of the subject to be taught is more important than a mere knowledge of the way to teach it, and that a schoolmaster who has obtained the L.T. degree is not on that account qualified to teach every subject with which he may have some acquaintance.

The continued fall in the number of successes at the L.M. & S. examination is no doubt a result of the enhancement of the qualification for admission to this section of the college from the Matriculation to the F.A. standard. The increase in the passes in the B.A. examination is largely due to an advance in the number of candidates who were successful in the English language and Science divisions.

The percentage of passes among candidates sent up from Government colleges fell heavily, owing, it is said, to frequent changes in the teaching staffs. The Government trusts that there may be an improvement in the current year.

The number of candidates who appeared for the F.A. examination and of those who were successful exhibited a considerable decline. This is no doubt due to the fewness of the passes in the Matriculation examination of 1892 after the revision of the bye-laws governing it. The percentage of successes, however, advanced slightly. Candidates in Physiology and Physiography did better than in 1893–94, but the teaching of the English and Mathematical classes appears to stand in need of improvement.

The attendance at Arts colleges is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Number of Colleges.			Attendance.			Percentage of total who were reading for degrees.
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.	
1890–91	11	23	34	2,281	924	3,205	26·2
1891–92	11	23	34	2,719	1,099	3,818	27·9
1892–93	12	23	35	2,571	966	3,537	38·7
1893–94	11	25	36	2,505	825	3,330	45·0
1894–95	11	25	36	2,429	756	3,185	46·3

It will be seen that it was the lowest recorded during the last quinquennium. The statement on page 36 of the report shows, however, that the decline was mainly shared by the F.A. and Junior B.A. classes, which have not yet recovered from the effects of the low number of passes in the Matriculation examinations from 1892 onwards.

The reports of the various Professional colleges have been separately reviewed by Government, and no examination of the results obtained by them is necessary here.

5. *Upper Secondary Education.*—The Upper Secondary examination of 1894 was held under the revised notification by which certain concessions were allowed to candidates with a view to rendering the examination more popular. These concessions seem however to have had but very little effect as only 44 candidates appeared, and of these as few as four were completely successful. Government has now under consideration proposals for allowing still further concessions in this examination.

The number of candidates who have appeared for and passed the Matriculation examination in each of the last five years is shown in the margin. It will be seen that it is a steady recovery from the heavy fall which occurred when the standard was originally raised. Every care should be exercised to maintain the strictness of the present standard, as it appears evident that the class of teaching in upper secondary schools is being gradually improved by the stringency which has been introduced. The Government entirely concurs in the Director's remarks in paragraphs 60 and 61 of the report regarding the want of care exercised in moving boys into the sixth forms.

	Appeared.	Passed.
1890–91	7,002	1,648
1891–92	7,907	2,381
1892–93	3,369	520
1893–94	3,396	776
1894–95	4,150	918

At present only about one in six of the sixth-form boys are up to the Matriculation standard and the presence in the classes of so large a proportion of incapables must lower the character of the instruction that can be given to the more promising pupils.

The strength of the upper secondary forms in public schools showed a further increase during the year, and should the present rate of advance be maintained there appears to be little reason to fear that there will be any difficulty in obtaining recruits for the public service of the qualifications which are now being demanded.

1890–91	8,046
1891–92	8,594
1892–93	10,071
1893–94	10,800
1894–95	11,889

6. *Lower Secondary Education.*—There was again a fall in the number of public lower secondary schools for boys, but it was less marked than in the year previous, owing, it is reported, to the fact that the majority of the petty schools which found a difficulty in obtaining recognition have already withdrawn from the lists. In course of time, as managers are gradually enabled to comply with the conditions of recognition, the numbers may be expected to show a recovery.

The total number of pupils under lower secondary education showed a further advance, as appears from the figures in the margin for the past five years. Tanjore, Malabar and Tinnevelly contributed the largest proportions of this number, while the Ceded Districts, as has already been noticed, were again very backward. The candidates sent up for the Lower Secondary examination similarly increased in number, but the percentage of them that were successful was even lower than in the year previous. This continued fall can hardly be still an effect of the change in the system of conducting the examination; it is more probably due to insufficient care in preparing the boys, success at the examination being of little practical utility as a service test or as a step to other grades of instruction.

1890–91	21,878
1891–92	22,328
1892–93	23,506
1893–94	25,404
1894–95	27,596

The number of pupils sent up for the standard examinations exhibited a considerable decline, which is explained to be due to the withdrawal of candidates by managers of schools which would have earned no grants under the new assignment system and therefore had no interest in doing well at the grant examinations. Salary result schools, as usual, secured a higher percentage of success than grant schools. Almost all the seventh standard candidates were tested by the Lower Secondary examination, probably because a certificate of success at this is of more use to a pupil than a mere pass at a grant examination.

7. *Primary Education.*—The Primary examination was held under the revised notification of 1894 for the first time, and for the first time since its institution there was a decline in the number of candidates who appeared for it. Upper primary classes and departments have increased in strength, so that the fall cannot be due to a lack of boys who have been educated up to the requisite standard. The Director considers that it has been caused by the exercise by managers of schools of greater care in selecting pupils for presentation, but this theory is scarcely corroborated by the rate of advance in the percentage of success. This, if the Director's surmise was correct, would naturally have risen sharply, but it has, on the other hand, made even less advance than in 1893–94, in which year the candidates were reported to have been too often carelessly selected and insufficiently prepared. It is observed that the effect upon the examination of the new notification has not been traced in the report. It is satisfactory that the fall in the number of teacher-candidates was at length arrested. Much, however, remains to be done in the important matter of supplying primary schools with a better educated staff, and the establishment of sessional schools calls for continued attention. The advance in the number of candidates who brought up English as their optional language, and the increase in the total of Panchamas who were successful, are other satisfactory features of the examination.

In consequence of the application of the new rules of recognition, which have already been more than once referred to above, the total number and strength of public primary boys' schools fell by 1·9 per cent. and 1·3 per cent., respectively, and a continuance of the decline may probably be expected in the current year. The number of districts in which less than 15 per cent. of the male population of school-going age were under primary instruction in public schools fell from two in 1893–94 to one (Vizagapatam). The attendance at these schools for the last five years is shown in the margin. The rise in the proportion of boys in the upper primary stage which occurred in 1893–94, and which was no doubt due to the introduction of the rule closing certain of the lower appointments in the public service to those who have not passed the Primary examination, was continued and was again remarkable. The staff in primary schools is gradually improving under the operation of the Educational rules, and this advance may be expected to continue.

1890–91	477,999
1891–92	517,638
1892–93	550,446
1893–94	553,281
1894–95	546,037

The number of boys presented for the Primary Standard examinations in each of the last five years is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Standards.				
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1890–91	46,449	68,870	53,014	34,348	11,221
1891–92	56,585	78,944	57,855	38,298	13,688
1892–93	57,592	83,097	65,203	43,566	16,898
1893–94	60,939	84,424	67,807	49,319	18,142
1894–95	59,457	78,136	66,631	50,084	17,612

It will be observed that for the first time during the quinquennium, and except in the third standard, the numbers fell. This is again attributed to the operation of the recognition rules, but it is observed that the percentage of decline was heavier than that which occurred in the strength of public schools owing to the same cause, so that the explanation is not altogether convincing. The percentage of successful candidates was, moreover, less than in 1893–94, although the elimination from the examination of the pupils of the weaker schools which were unable to obtain recognition would naturally have improved the quality of the candidates as a body and caused passes to be more frequent. The Director points out that the results in the Infant standard were particularly unfavourable and lowered the total percentage, but the causes of these poor results have not been in any way explained.

8. *Special Education.*—The number of candidates who went up for and who were successful at the Teachers' certificate tests of the upper and lower secondary and the primary grades increased only slightly, while the proportion of the examinees who passed declined in the case of all the tests. Following as they do the marked improvement in 1893–94, these results are disappointing. The slight advance that occurred took place in the primary grade. The causes of the slow growth of the supply of examinees and of their failure to pass in higher percentages require to be carefully examined. Twenty candidates, as against five in 1893–94, qualified for Technical Teachers' certificates.

The results of the Technical examinations have already been reviewed in connection with the report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The gradual advance in the numbers of subject candidates, which has been noticed in the last few years, continued, but it was in no way marked and it occurred almost entirely in the elementary grade. Fourteen new technical schools (counting as new schools departments receiving outsiders not otherwise upon the returns), were, however, opened during the year, and the total attendance at all special and technical institutions

(excluding the Reformatory School) increased by some 20 per cent. as shown in the subjoined table :—

Institutions.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
Training Schools for Masters	1,174	1,384	1,416	1,419	1,385
" " for Mistresses	253	243	342	292	309
School of Art	424	426	489	543	518
" of Medicine	261	347	367	366	384
" of Engineering	156	185	224	229	200
" of Agriculture	34	..	..	..	..
" of Commerce	117	150	27	..	265
" of Music	68	64	295	261	239
Other Technical schools	992	997	1,046	1,027	1,713
Industrial schools				181	100
Total ..	3,479	3,796	4,206	4,268	5,113

It will be noticed that the greater portion of the advance occurred in "Other Technical schools" and not in the more important special institutions. It is apparently chiefly caused by the introduction of drawing into many board and municipal schools and departments. The Director's remarks upon technical education in paragraph 165 seem somewhat out of place in an annual report, but they have been read with interest. This difficult subject is now prominently before Government, especially in connection with the reorganization of the School of Arts.

It is observed with regret that, in spite of the more rigorous enforcement of the Educational rules, the students under instruction in training schools for masters were again fewer in number than in the preceding year, and that the whole of this fall occurred among the candidates for secondary teachers' certificates. The Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts set an example in the matter of opening new training schools which might with advantage have been followed in the less educationally backward districts in the centre and west of the Presidency. In South Arcot and Malabar the decline in the schools of this kind was marked. The percentages of success at the examinations for the upper secondary and primary certificates were as low as 13 and 21, respectively, and this the Director attributes partly to the stringency of the tests, partly to the dullness of the candidates, and partly to the inefficiency of the staff. It is clear that this last is an important factor in the matter, for the training schools for mistresses, where the staff is admittedly superior, secured considerably better results. As many as 174 trained students again remained unemployed, but recently more care in making admissions appears to have been exercised in order to exclude from the schools all but those students who definitely intend to follow teaching as a profession.

Training schools for mistresses increased in strength, but the ground that was lost in 1893–94 was not recovered. Here again the advance occurred entirely among the candidates for primary certificates, those reading for the secondary test declining in number. The number of trained mistresses without employment was smaller than in 1893–94 and this is satisfactory.

The reports for the year upon the more important of the special institutions, such as the Schools of Art, Medicine and Engineering, have already been separately reviewed. The strength of the others—including special classes at general schools, but excluding the Reformatory School—rose from 1,419 to 2,317. Most of these pupils were learning drawing (1,401) or carpentry (520), but music (313), short-hand (251) book-keeping (218) and printing (212) were also popular. It follows from these figures that the purely artisan class was but poorly represented. The information furnished as to the number of former pupils who have obtained employment during the year is noted with interest, and, if amplified in future reports, would probably be of considerable value as an indication of the subjects to which attention might hence forth be most profitably devoted.

With reference to his remarks at the close of paragraph 101 of the report the Director will be requested to address Government separately upon the want of success

that has attended the teaching at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the action that should, in his opinion, be taken to remedy the defects in it.

9. *Female Education.*—The total number of girls in all classes of institutions was 107,823, or only one per cent. more than in the year previous. This is the lowest rate of advance recorded during the past quinquennium, and the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age continued to be only 4 per cent. Excluding the exceptional districts of Madras and Nilgiris, it was highest in Malabar (9·0) and lowest (1·5) in Madura and Vizagapatam. Primary girls' schools in rural areas and secondary girls' schools in municipal areas declined both in number and strength. There was, on the whole, a very slight advance in the numbers of girls under secondary instruction, but it was almost entirely made up of Europeans and Eurasians, and the preponderance of these classes in the secondary stages was more marked than ever. The total number of Muhammadan and Panchama girls at school increased, but their strength in the middle departments of secondary schools declined. Brahman and non-Brahman Hindus were even more poorly represented than in 1893–94. The proportion borne by the daughters of officials, land-holders and traders to the total of all girls under instruction again fell. It is a matter for regret that richer classes still continue to exhibit indifference to female education.

It is reported that, as girls' schools were usually better equipped and were in charge of better staffs than those for boys, the effect upon them of the introduction of the new rules of recognition was slight, and the only explanation that the Director offers for the discouraging record of the year is that progress was retarded by want of funds.

General Table No. 2 shows that in the year under review the expenditure upon girls' schools was some Rs. 78,000 in excess of the allotment for 1893–94, so that it can scarcely be urged that this branch of the department's work was entirely starved. Financial exigencies, moreover, though they may account for a retardation in the rate of advance in the number of institutions and scholars, cannot apparently be pointed to as a cause of decreased efficiency in institutions already in existence. It appears, however, from the tables appended, that in neither the public nor the grant examinations were the results of the year under review even as satisfactory as they were in 1893–94 :—

Examination.	Number of girls examined.		Percentage that passed the full test.	
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1893–94.	1894–95.
B.A.	2	4	100	25
F.A.	7	3	42·9	33·3
Upper Secondary	..	..	..	..
Matriculation	69	74	23·2	24·3
Higher Examination for Women.	155	..	59·4	..
Lower Secondary	389	514	36·5	34·2
Primary	1,617	1,765	50·3	53·7

Year.	Number of girls who passed the standard examination.							
	Infant.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
1890–91	9,220	6,634	4,017	2,401	1,076	428	166	40
1891–92	11,732	7,510	4,460	2,608	1,087	456	238	42
1892–93	11,082	9,134	5,721	3,127	1,246	452	285	173
1893–94	10,130	9,567	6,436	3,541	1,158	431	246	80
1894–95	9,577	9,565	6,738	3,821	1,150	384	200	81

The second statement shows that in all standards but the second, third and seventh the number of passes was less than in the year previous, and a reference to the numbers of examinees shows that in all the standards but the first (where it increased, though only by ·4) the percentages of successes to the candidates sent up

declined. The Government trusts that in the current year an improvement upon these indifferent results will be shown.

10. *Education of Backward Classes.*—The statistics of the education of these classes form one of the few encouraging points in the record of the year. Taking public and private institutions together, it is found that Muhammadan schools and scholars advanced by 8·2 per cent. and 7·9 per cent., respectively, as compared with increases in the number and strength of institutions of all sorts in the Presidency of ·9 per cent. and 1·9 per cent. respectively. Nellore, Kurnool and the West Coast and Ceded Districts, in all of which the number of Muhammadans is large and their educational condition very backward, contributed to the advance, but they still took the lowest place on the list. Almost the whole of the improvement occurred in the primary grade, and the number of boys of this class who persevered up to the secondary stages was again very small, while their attendance at colleges and special schools declined and their performances at the Matriculation and B.A. examinations were disappointing. Except in the Central Circle the outturn of work by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools appears, as far as can be judged from the figures in Appendix A, to have declined. The attention of the Director will be invited to the matter.

Mappilla schools and scholars increased, but the large amount of ground lost in the preceding year was not altogether recovered. The education of this class should continue to receive special care. After the close of the year under review a scheme for strengthening the Mappilla inspecting staff and for the establishment at the cost of Provincial funds of a large number of schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of Malabar was sanctioned and the effect of this should be fully noticed in the next report. It is interesting to know that a mappila graduated during the year and is now in the Law College.

The statistics relating to Panchama education are frequently obscured by the fact that Panchamas professing Christianity return themselves as Native Christians, and it is unsafe to argue too closely from them. The figures show, however, that satisfactory progress was made, though it was less marked than in the year previous. The number of schools and scholars rose by 9 per cent. and 9·6 per cent. respectively—a rate of advance much in excess of the rate (already quoted above) for the Presidency generally. The increase in institutions was shared by board, aided and unaided schools. The advance in pupils occurred entirely in the primary classes, the number of both boys and girls in the secondary stages declining. The number of candidates at the Primary examination was very small, and the fact referred to by the Director that only 24 boys were attending special schools was also disappointing. The percentage to the Panchama population of school age of the Panchamas under instruction rose to 7·1, which is equivalent to an increase of over 63 per cent. since 1891–92, that is, since the grant of special concessions to this class. The percentage was again very small in all the Ceded Districts except Bellary, and Tanjore, though it gained one place, was still in a very low position. South Arcot contains more inhabitants of this class than any other district in the Presidency, but the care devoted to their education there does not appear to have been commensurate with their number.

The races classed as aboriginal advanced slightly, educationally, during the year, and more than recovered the ground lost in 1893–94. The improvement was most marked among the Badagas on the Nilgiris, among whom there were five more schools and 215 more scholars. In the Agency tracts the progress was inappreciable.

11. *General.*—The Text-book Committee was reconstituted and strengthened after the close of the year and it is hoped that in his next report the Director will be able to show that the greater part of the arrears which were before it have been overtaken.

During the year the Scholarship notification was recast in order that it might more closely follow the policy advocated by the Education Commission and afford a chain of scholarships for boys of limited means or belonging to the backward classes from the lowest to the highest stages of instruction. The number of scholarships to be awarded on the results of the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations was increased, and in order to provide funds to carry out this measure the rates of scholarships granted at the other public examinations were reduced and the scale of fees in

colleges was enhanced. The age limits for scholarship-holders were also revised, the possession of small means was made a condition of eligibility for grants, and the scholarships were assigned in definite numbers to the various classes of the community. These alterations did not come into force during the year, and in any case the effect of them will not be immediately apparent, but as soon as a sufficient period to permit of the formation of an opinion upon the matter has elapsed the Government will receive with interest the Director's views as to the results which they have brought about.

The smallness of the advance in the number of candidates who passed the various teachers' tests has already been referred to, and it is observed that the number of teachers under instruction in sessional schools fell from 1,135 to 1,000. It is however noted with satisfaction that the general standard of the qualifications of the masters of both primary and secondary schools improved. Much remains to be done nevertheless, for as many as 37 per cent. of the teachers in primary institutions were still unqualified either by length of service or by success at examinations. The enforcement of the Educational rules and the extension of the salary-grant system in secondary schools should exercise a beneficial effect.

Night schools suffered in numbers and strength, but if the Director's surmises as to the causes of this decline in paragraph 158 of the report are correct it is scarcely to be deplored.

The Government has noticed with satisfaction the progress of the three schools for the blind established in Tinnevelly. There are other districts, Malabar and Madura, for instance, where the need of such schools is even greater. The condition of blind and deaf-mute children is such as to demand earnest consideration.

The Government is glad to note that school-hygiene and physical education in schools continue to receive attention and that the assistance of the new Educational rules is being enlisted to elevate the existing standards in both these matters. It is observed that the members of the Conference referred to in the penultimate paragraph of the report consider that the conditions in regard to accommodation required by these rules should be for the present relaxed in the case of certain classes of primary schools. The communication on the subject which is promised by the Director will be awaited. It is noted with satisfaction that hostels for students are to be established in Kumbakónam, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram in addition to those which are contemplated in the Presidency town.

The Director's remarks upon the subject of the re-organization of the Educational Department in the last paragraph of his report should form the subject of a separate communication.

As has already been noticed, the year under review was undistinguished by any improvements or innovations in Educational policy calling for particular remark. The record of the progress made in public instruction during its course is similarly uneventful. In several branches of the work of the department the results obtained were disappointing, while in no direction was any unusual success achieved, and the net total of the advance made was but small. Education in this Presidency, however, as was observed in the review of the previous year's report, is at present in a state of transition. The Educational rules have operated to extinguish such of the inferior institutions as were unable to comply with the conditions which they required, and until their place is gradually taken by other and stronger schools public instruction must suffer an apparent check. But this check will doubtless prove to be apparent and temporary rather than permanent and real, and when once the department has recovered from its effects the firmer and more solid foundation which will have been laid will permit of the erection of a superstructure such as under former conditions it would have been impossible to raise. The Governor in Council observes with pleasure that the Educational Department is carrying out its policy with unceasing activity.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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